what I have to you, and asking why we could not have a receipt, ending by asking by the sam intended to take care of the cowhold of war widows. I inclose his let-M Uncle Sam intended to take care of the cowboys or war widewe. I inclose his letter in answer, which I consider insolent. After that I wrote the letter to land office at Missouri, asking for information on subject and I suppose he sent it to Washington, D. C. as he never answered. A few days ago there come in one of Fred Hoy's envelopes a land office receipt for 34 entry fees on north half of southeast quarter section 25, northeast quarter southwest quarter section 26 T.D. R. 4 E. No statement or county mentioned. That may be all right, I don't know. Have no confidence left. At the top of said receipt, in pencil, is written "Biair Sport." My daughter said, "Mamma, what does that mean?" The wife of one soldier and the sister of four ought to be free from insult while transacting business with government employes. A widow of 80 is not apt to be a "sport." I do not know whether any of the Blair women have ever got their receipts. Ail I or they want is to know that there will be no trauble when we come to prove up on the land and have something to show our right to it. Réspectfully.

MRS. CARRIE L. CARRIGAN.

WILSON WILL CPEN BUILDING Live Stock Show Attracts Great Crowds of Visitors in

Chicago.

ing the day and evening.

department, taking elaborate notes in order to be prepared for their work.

The dedication of the new pure bred live morrow evening, instead of on Wednesday, me at first proposed.

The secretary of agriculture will deliver the dedicatory address. Speeches will also way of experience in pardon cases than be made by several prominent live stock men attending the exposition, and much important business will be transacted. The building was erected at a cost of

\$100,000 by the Union Stockyards company as a permanent home for the recognized live stock associations of America. The judging will begin tomorrow.

PAPERS TO PHOTOGRAPH FAIR Concessionaire at St. Louis Will Have

to Allow Newspaper Artists Freedom.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30 .- Photography will become a feature of the amusement quarter of the world's fair, as the result of exclusive privileges for photographing the exposition and its varied life which are to be

The concessionare who obtains the monopoly must agree to maintain and operate on the "Midway" a complete, modern plant. first man in the south pardoned by Presiern lenses and employ only experts.

A single stipulation in this exclusive photographic concession nullifies its force with respect to the rights of newspapers have arrived in Washington, for the coming and periodicals to take views for reproduc- session of congress, are discussing with ball game between West Point and the tion in their respective publications. Sale much interest the political situation in Naval academy. Senator Gamble went over of photographs secured under this special Nevada as far as it affects Senator William to Philadelphia on a special train bearing privilege is strictly forbidden.

The specification regarding photographic reproductions in the public prints was inserted because of the complaint made at The senate has long been the goal of Newformer expositions of arbitrary distinctions lands' ambitions, and every step that he arrived today and will make the Dewey imposed by the sole concessionaire, and his has made in that direction has been deusual inability to furnish special views re- feated by Senator Stewart, who succeeded quired by many different kinds of publica- to thwarting the aspiring ambitions of his arms and proceeded to the Cochran to ten-

Harriman Lines Intend to Fitt Up of Newlands, and as a result of his political Texas and Louisiana with

CHICAGO, Nov. 30,-More than \$100,000 western Louisiana and southern Texas.

Immigrants.

The decision to increase the efforts and expenditure which are being made to fill up the islands was reached at a general meeting of representatives of the Harriman lines held here last week and closing to-

Attending the conference were: J. C. Stuhbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines; Ben Campbell, assistant traffic director; S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Galveston & Northern, and assistant traffic manager of the Southern Pacific.

The work in Texas and Louisiana is in charge of Colonel Morse, who declared that in the next ten years the development of these sections would be greater than that of any other section of equal area in the world.

"You will appreciate that this mcy not be an exaggeration," said he, "when I tell you land to being sold there today at the rate of 100,000 acres per month.

TALKS OF RHODES' SCHOLARS

Dr. Parkin Says it Will Take Twelve Months to Settle the Detnila.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Dr. George R. Parkin, who is charged with the distribution of the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships in the colonies and United States, returned today from England on the Cunard steamer Cam-

He said:

I have been at Oxford for several weeks trying to ascertain the wishes of the Oxford authorities as to the manner of distribution. There are twenty-one colleges at Oxford and each wante such scholarships as are awarded it to come under its own peculiar rules of entrance. Some prefer to have postgraduate and others under-graduate scholarships.

For the next year I shall be kept busy visiting and consulting with the leading educators of the states and colonies as to the best method of selecting candidates. The first beneficiaries will go to Oxford in the fail of 1906, consequently the final awards will be under early in that year.

BOATS STRIKE LAKE REEF Sarge and Its Tug Will Both Prob-

ably Prove to Be Total

PUT-IN-BAY, O., Nov. 30 .- The steam barge D. F. Rose of Marine City, Mich., and the barge Mosher of Port Huron, struck Starvey Island reef in Saturday night's gule and it is foured that both vessels will be totally lost.

The barges Wawsnash and Lyman Casey, which were with Mosher being towed by Rose, were able to leave for Port Huron today, though leaking badly. An attempt will be made tomorrow to release Rose and Mosher.

Cleans as well as polishes GORHAM SILVER POLISH

> The most economical in use. Contaîns no injurious substance. all responsible as cents a package

One of the Queer Things Which Falls to the Lot of the President.

Work of Distributing Thirty-Nine Militon Packages of Seeds is Begun by the Agricultural Department.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 39 .- (Special.)imprisoned in Alaska upon conviction of stealing a puppy, valued at \$15. The president has all sorts of cases of convicts to consider. Thousands of applications for pardon are filed with the president every year, but it is seldom that he has a \$15 puppy dog case to consider.

Some years ago a western man of great prominence was convicted of a technical violation of the postal laws. He naturally CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- If the number of desired a pardon, and he employed ex-Atpeople who visited the International Live torney General Carland, as his attorney, Stock exposition today may be taken as a Mr. Carland was a confederate veteran criterion, the attendance this year will ex- He represented the state of Arkansas in ceed that of last by fully 100,000. Twenty the senate, when he was selected for the thousand Chicagoans passed the gates dur- head of the Department of Justice, by President Cleveland. Like all southerners Among these were students from the he was somewhat slow in his movements various agricultural colleges, which will and some of the friends of the western participate in the competitive events, com- man came on to Washington to "hurry mencing on Tuesday. They visited every him up." These western friends of the "man behind the bar" were somewhat persistent in their attempts to force Mr. Carland to "hurry up." Finally the former stock record building will take place to- attorney general said to one of these friends, who is not a lawyer.

"Your associates don't seem to realize that I have had something more in the they possibly could. In the first place I have defended men convicted of capital crimes. Some times I have succeeded in securing a verdict of acquittal for a man charged with murder. Later I was district attorney in Arkansas and helped to convict men accused of like crimes. Later I joined in recommending the condemned for pardons. I have served as a judge on the bench, and in that capacity have sentenced more than one man to death upon conviction under the charge of murder, and I have joined in an appeal to the governor of Arkansas to pardon the condemned man. have even served as governor, and in that capacity have granted pardons myself. Finally I have been pardoned for my part in a capital crime and I believe that I am better qualified to talk on subject of pardon than most men."

"Great Scott, senstor," exclaimed his caller, "were you ever convicted of mur-

"No," replied Senator Carland, "but dent Johnson.

Newlands in Sight of Goal.

A number of western politicians, who M. Stewart, and Representative Francis G. a number of government officials and prom-Newlands, who will in all probability succeed Senator John P. Jones, in the senate. irrigation bill when the long and hitter Cannon. TURN SETTLERS TO SOUTH fight between Stewart and Newlands for sagacity and his clever manipulation, Newlands now is in sight of the longed for seat. The passage of the irrigation bill was substantially the cause of Representative Newlands' victory, for irrigation is will be spent by the Southern Pacific in the sole hope of Nevada; and the circumthe next five months in colonizing south- stances that Mr. Newlands had finally succeeded in laying a solid, tangible foundation for this hope is the firm belief of the people of his state, almost irrespective of his party, and it was a force that Senator Stewart could not cope with, although he had endeavored in every way to detract from Newlands the credit of having

made an irrigation law possible. In this direction a rather amusing story is being told around Washington. Shortly after the irrigation bill was passed an article was printed in a number of newspa-pers, containing interviews with Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Wilson, in which they gave Mr. Newlands the lion's share of praise for the successful fight he had made for irrigation and the ultimate passage of the bill. When Senator Stewart came across this article he was the most furiously enraged man possible, and immediately called on Wilson and Hitchoock. and indulged in a violent denunciation of Newlands, accusing the cabinet officer of having furnished campaign material for the

lemocratic party. As a result of the last election the Nevada legislature has a total membership of fiftyfour, and of these the fusionists have fortysix on joint ballot. Of the hold-over senators the fusionists control nine and the rewere directed to the election of these holdtwo years hence, and as the two republican members of the Nevada state senate have declared that they will not vote for Senator Stewart, it is almost safe to say that he is practically out of the contest for the senate in 1905. Senator Fred Dubois of Idaho, in discussing the situation the other night. discussing the situation the other night, said Newlands' name has been so long and so intimately associated with the efforts to secure legislation for the irrigation of arid him out of the way, and the consequence is

senate. Distribution of Seeds.

The work of distributing 39,000,000 packages of seeds by the government has begun. B. F. Brown, the inventor of various machines used in the preparation of the seed packages, has the contract this year for preparing the seed for distribution. The country has been divided into six divisions, and by December 20 seeds will have been sent to Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawali, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina and Texas. By December 31 Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee and Washington will be reached. The other states are reached in January, February and March. Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming come last and seeds to this, the sixth, division,

will be sent by March 21. At the building 221 Thirteen and a Half street, used for the distribution of government seeds, workmen are busy remodeling the plant. Another set of bins to hold the seeds is being added and there will be another row of machines to count and sack the seeds. The process is so accurate and so complete that the scales show every package of lettuce seed to weigh one-one hundred and twenty-eighth of a pound. But what is more remarkable, package after package of flower seeds, after going through bins, chutes and machines, weigh exactly the same, the weight in the instance of one flower being one-one thousandth of a pound and in another one-twelfth hundredth of a pound. Starting at the top of the building the seeds descend to the mail carts, sorted, nacked, tagged and counted for the post-office authorities, almost all by machinery.

as the chancery court had previous to his decision appointed receivers on application of the directors, who represented that the maintains but a small regular army and depends upon unprofessional citizen soldiery for its defense should run along as we ent in charge of the company's affairs.

The chancery court receivers are at present in charge of the company's affairs.

The chancery court receivers are at present in charge of the company's affairs.

The chancery court receivers are at present in charge of the company's affairs.

To cure a court had previous to his decision appointed receivers on application.

It is really absurd that a nation which maintains but a small regular army and depends upon unprofessional citizen soldiery for its defense should run along as we have for li0 years under a militia law which never worked satisfactorily and was obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is we have practically no militia system, notwith-standing the fact that the constitution makes it the duty of the federal congress obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is we have obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is we have obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is we have obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is decision appointed for its defense should run along as we have for li0 years under a militar but a small depends upon unprofessional citizen soldiery for its defense should run along as we ha hundred and twenty-eighth of a pound. But

bins with chutes to the machines just be low. Boys fill these bins with seeds from the sacks as it comes to the department URGES REFORMS AT HOME AND OVER SEA

is fed to the machines, each operated by one girl. These machines measure the quantity, put the seed in the small sacks and NEWLANDS FINALLY WINS LONG FIGHT scal the sacks. A chute carries these scaled sacks to the large bins on the next floor below, bins large enough to hold 200,000 of these packages. Belts run around the outside of these bins, sixteen in number, and a larger sack is used here. The belt carries the eack along the bin and the girls stationed along place in the sacks the various seeds. No mistake can be made. An operator cannot pick up any other variety and she cannot well miss the sack, as it resident Roosevelt has pardoned a man slowly passes on the wide belt. Colonel mentions the reduction of the armed forces

looks after that. Statehood Bills First.

With the arrival of senators and repre sentatives, there is increasing interest in the omnibus statehood bill, the first great | Leavenworth and Fort Riley have been exmeasure to come before the senate. The house bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona is statehood for three territories, but in the case of Oklahoma It is provided that in adopting its construction Oklahoma shall remit to congress the right to add to its territory any part or all of Indian Territory if it should hereafter be the wish of congress to so dispose of Indian Territory, rather than admit it as a separate state. Up to this moment, senate opinion with

regard to statehood for those territories

is hadly mixed. The democratic senators.

are all in favor of statehood for the three territories, the qualifications being that some are in favor of the admission of Oklahoma as a separate state, leaving Indian Territory to come in later as another state. while other democrata favor bringing in Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state. The republican senators are still more mixed. Some, like Quay and Elkins, favor the admission of the three territories just as the house bill provides. Some favor the house bill amended so as to exclude New Mexico and Arizona. Some favor Oklahome as a separate state, leaving Indian Territory to the future, while still others favor Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a single state. Of course there are senators who are opposed to the admission of any of the territories. Plainly the greatest obstacle to any sort of statehood bill is the variety of views which exist among the senators. For this very reason it is safe to say that statehood for the latest applicants for admission may possibly fail. Even the differences between the senators who are favorable to statehood for the three territories may prove potent enough to defeat the whole measure, to say nothing of the views of those who favor state-

oppose any sort of statehood. Gamble Sees the Game. Senator Gamble of South Dakota this morning concluded a little recreation would do him no harm before beginning his labors in the senate and accepted an invitation to go to Philadelphia to witness the foot

hood for Oklahoma alone or of those who

inent officials of the army and navy. Representatives Burkett of Lincoln Burke of Pierre, and Martin of Deadwood their home during the coming session. Immediately after dinner, the trio linked younger opponent until the passage of the der their congratulations to "Uncle Joe"

the supremacy in the state ended in favor EDISON'S GREAT INVENTION Phorough and Effective Disease and

A Thorough and Effective Disease and

Germ Destroyer.

In the meantime the close general analogy to the relations of the North American Indians indicates a duty, for the present at least, of limited supervision and control operating upon the tribal governments of the Moros, rather than an attempt to substitute an American or Philippine government acting directly upon the individual Moros.

Now that the insurrection has been disposed of we shall be able to turn our attention, not merely to the slave trade, but to the already existing slavery among the Moros. We cannot immediately free the from all quarters of the globe for a detailed description of the invention. No single invention of the past two hundred years has done so much for suffering humanity as the Edison, jr., Magno-Electric Vitalizer. No other invention has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in curing consumption, rheumatism, restoring shattered constitutions, and in giving back new life and energy to the prematurely

if it be possible to perfect the human race | ers publicans two. Senator Stewart's efforts it is in electricity that the means must be of sought and found. He has used the same part of the army to the United States have talents in reducing this epoch-making inade it possible to resume with increased working basis as were activity the work of preparing for future over senators, to the end that he might se- talents in reducing this epoch-making incure re-election to the United States senate vention to a practical working basis as were two years hence, and as the two republican | used in harnessing and driving the lightning

company, the Thomas A. Edison, jr., Chem-

company, the Thomas A. Edison, ir., Chemical Co., 4 Stone st., New York.

Mr. Edison was seen in his laboratory yesterday. He said: "I am personally superintending the distribution of the Vitalizer, as well as attending to the correspondence relating to it, because I wish everybody to have an equal opportunity to secure its curative aid. I want to help all sick people to be well and strong, but I mean to see that the same attention is given to the case of the farm-hand, afflicted with rheumatism, who writes me from Nebraska, that is paid to the rich man residing in one of the part of the people to be the Hudson, who is suffering from nervous prostration. I am playing no favorites; anyone with a two-cent postage stamp can write to the Thomas A. Edison, ir., Chemical Company and obtain my booklet, which will tell him clearly what the Vitalizer is and what it will do for him."

SALT TRUST WARS IN DEATH

Fights Appointment of Receivers Ousting Those Appointed at Its Instance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—An action to set aside the recent appointment of receivers for the National Salt company and to have tailed the recent appointment of receivers for the National Salt company and to have the bankruptey proceedings cancelled will be brought in the United States circuit court at Newark, N. J., tomorrow.

The contention will be made that jurish the bankruptey proceedings cancelled will be brought in the United States circuit court at Newark, N. J., tomorrow.

The contention will be made that jurish the bankruptey proceedings cancelled will be brought in the United States circuit court at Newark, N. J., tomorrow.

The contention will be made that jurish the bankrupter proceedings cancelled will be brought in the United States circuit court at Newark, N. J., tomorrow, The contention will be made that jurish the bankrupter proceedings cancelled will be brought in the United States circuit court at Newark, N. J., tomorrow, The contention will be made that jurish the bankrupter proceedings cancelled will be brought in the process of lands that the republicans could not sweep perintending the distribution of the Vitaihe will be promoted to the United States dence relating to it, because I wish every-

as the chancery court had previous to his

On the upper floor there is a row of small ROOT WRITES OF WARRIORS

from the various sources. Automatically it Reports Result of Work Done by War Department.

> Wants General Staff and National Militia Established and Recommends Reduced Tariff for Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-Elihu Root, secretary of war, in his annual report James Morrison, inspector-in-chief, also to 66,711 and an order which will result in further reducing the number by February next to 59,866. Of these 13,480 will be in the Philippines. The organizations stationed at Fort

empted from the reduction for purposes of instruction, so that at the general service and staff college and the school of pending in the senate as a special order for application for cavalry and light artillery, December 10. Plainly put the bill provides student officers may become familiar with the handling of troops at full war strength.

Islands Need Little Defense,

The report continues: The only armed forces which will then emain to be meintained on account of the slands ceded by Spain will be the Porto tico Provisional regiment and the Philippine scouts.

mend the discontinuance of the Porto Rico regiment, and that at the same time the right of enlistment in the regular army be extended to citizens of Porto Rico. army be extended to citizens of Porto Rico. There is no longer occasion for maintaining a special and peculiar force in the Island, outside of the coast defense fortifications. The Philippine scouts, on the other hand, should be continued. They enable us to reduce the force of American troops in the Philippines more rapidly than we could without them, and their knowledge of the country makes them especially valuable in hunting down ladrones, which for a good while to come will be an urgent business. The relations between these scouts and the insular constabulary will have to be worked out hereafter when we have had longer experience and know better what revenues can be relied upon by the insular government. Both forces are now useful agents in maintaining order.

Many Recruits Rejected.

Many Recruits Rejected.

During the year ended June 30, 1902, there were 124,542 applications for enlistment in the army, not including the Hospital corps and Philippine scouts. Of these 37,461, or about 39 per cent, were accepted and 87,681, or about 39 per cent, were rejected. Of the number accepted 32,249 were natives of the United States, 4,726 were of foreign birth and 486 were born in Porto Rico; 34,677 were white, 2,284 colored, 14 Indians and 485 Porto Ricans (color not specified). The re-enlistments numbered 11,485 and the new ensistments 28,428. Of the applicants rejected 1,622 were rejected as aliens and 3,828 as illiterates.

The health of the army has shown a continued improvement. Deaths from all causes during 1901 amounted to 13,94 per 1,000 of mean strength as against 22,74 per 1,000 of mean strength during 1900. This large reduction of death rate was in a great measure due to improved conditions in the Philippines, where the rate was reduced to 17,56 per 1,000 in 1901, as against 29,42 in 1900. The death rate from all causes during the year 1901 in the United States was 6,90 per 1,000 in Porto Rico, 7,81; in Cuba, 5,29, and in the Pacific Islands and China, 17,96. The admissions to sick report for disease and injury and the discharges for disability agree with the reduced mortality rate in being considerably less.

A further improvement of health in the Philippines may be suitcipated from the cessation of suerrilla warfare, with the exposure incident to it.

Full returns have not been received covering the period of epidemic cholera in the Philippines, but telegraphic reports Indicate that the army has suffered but little.

The principal military events of the year nave been the end of the military occupation of Cuba and the establican evacuation of Cuba and the establic

The report, proceeding, details the American evacuation of Cuba and the establishment of the insular government, and the pacification of the Philippines. It continues:

to the already existing slavery among the Moros. We cannot immediately free the slaves by a single act, first, because it would require a war of extermination in which a large part of the slaves would probably be found fighting against us; and, second, because a large part of them would have nowhere to go and no way to live if deprived of the protection and support of their present masters. I believe, however, that we can maintain a process of gradual and steady reduction, resulting ultimately in the extinction of the practice of slavery.

new life and energy to the prematurely aged.

The one absorbing question of the hour is:
What is the Magno-Electric Vitalizer?
What does it absolutely accomplish? Hundreds of instances can be cited in which the wearing of the Magno-Electric Vitalizer has resulted in incalculable benefit to the wearer in even the short period of one week.

Medical men in New York and in all of the large Eastern cities have examined the new discovery and pronounced it one of the greatest boons of the age—the ounce of cure for which the patient world has been waiting in the universal hospital.

Edison, jr., is not alone in believing that if it be possible to perfect the human race

The restoration of the extinction of the practice of slavery.

The task of improving the Moros is by no means hopeless. General George W. Davis, who commanded in Mindanao, and now commands the Division of the Philippines, says of them:

"Whatever may be the number of Moros, whether a few or many hundred thousands, all, and many times more than all, of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical industry and many times more than all, of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical industry. They are able to productions for the benefit of the productions for the benefit of the productions for the benefit of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical laborers and helpers in the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of its productions for the benefit of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical laborers and helpers in the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of its productions for the benefit of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical laborers and helpers in the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of its productions for the benefit of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical laborers and helpers in the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of its productions for the benefit of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanica

The restoration of the normal condition

Urges More Maneuvers.

Wants Militia Established.

session, which will enable us while main-taining a standing army of but \$0,000 men to put a force of at least 250,000 into the field instantly upon a declaration of war, and the cost would be less than to maintain but a few additional regiments of regular troops.

and the cost would be less than to maintain but a few additional regiments of regular troops.

The military force of the United States would then be as follows:

First. The regular army, capable of enlargement by the president when he sees war coming to 180,000.

Second. Such of the organized militia (already trained as a national guard, and just as valuable, when used in the manner hereinafter indicated, as any other troops) as the president shall see fit to call into the service of the United States for not exceeding nine months, to repel invasion.

Third. A first volunteer reserve, composed of such companies, troops and regiments of the organized militia already trained as a national guard as volunteer by organizations with all their officers and men.

Fourth. A second volunteer reserve, composed of men previously enrolled and having military training in the National Guard, the regular army or the volunteer army, and commanded by officers whose fitness has been ascertained by practical tests.

Fifth. Such further volunteers as it may be necessary to call from the states, and commanded by regimental officers appointed by the governors of the states.

The capacity of the National Guard in general to serve effectively in the hational army depends largely upon the aid they receive from the national government. The guard is now armed with a variety of weapons of different callbers of the obsolete Springfield rifle, the Lee, the Remington-Lee, the Winchester and the Erag-Jorgensen. In several instances different National Guard organizations of the same state are armed with different weapons of different callbers. Among all the 115,00 national guardsmen only 4,000 have the modern service rifle of the army. With the exception of these 4,000 rifles the arms of the guard would be practically worthless in time of war. The militia and the volunteer National Guard organizations in general would be obliged to throw away their present arms at the beginning of a war and get re-equipped with weapons the use of which they had

Crente General Staff. The most important thing to be done now or the regular army is the creation of a general staff.

general staff.

It was the lack of such a body of men which led to the confusion attending the Santiago expedition in 1898. Promotes Economy in Army.

The act of 1872, under which the gov-The act of 1872, under which the government acts practically as a savings bank, has been very beneficial. Under that law enlisted men may deposit their savings, in sums not less than \$5, with paymasters, and upon deposits of not less than \$9, remaining for a period of six months, interest is paid at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Without this the soldier would have no means of investing or taking care of any savings from his pay, and the tendency would be to spend the pay, whenever opportunity offered, up to the full limit. Under this law the amount of savings reported by the paymaster general to the credit of enlisted men on June 30, 1992, was \$4,269,248. The effect of this arrangement has been to promote economy, discourage useless and profligate experditure and give the men who leave the service an accumulation upon which to start in civil life.

I concur in the recommendation of the adjutant general that the privilege of this statute should be extended to officers. Philippine Matters Touched On.

Philippine Matters Touched On.

Immigrants to the number of 30,094 arrived in the Philippines during the fiscal year 1902 as against 17,108 in 1901. Of this number 12,751 theluding 10,101 Chinese) had been in the islands before. Among the 17,343 who came for the first time there were 15,312, or 85 per cent, Americans, 368 Chinese, 451 Japanese, 222 English, 358 Spaniards, 129 East Indians, and 563 of other nationalities. Among the Americans there were 176 merchant dealers and grocers, 790 teachers, 122 clerks and accountants. The greater number of Americans are, however, not described by occupation. More than three-fourths of the Chinese were laborers, and more than half the remainder merchants.

I earnestly urge, first, that the duties levied in the United States upon products of the Philippines imported therefrom be reduced to 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates; second, that the government be permitted to establish a gold standard for its currency, and to take such measures as it finds to be practicable and prudent to keep the silver coinage which it is authorized to issue at parity with gold, without in any way committing the United States to responsibility therefor.

MISSOURI LAW IN DOUBT

No One Seems to Know at Present if Boodlers Can Be Legally Tried.

ST. LOUIS. Nov. 30 .- The December grand jury will be empaneled tomorrow

and continue the investigation of municipal corruption. The full revelation of the nature and extent of "boodling" in St. Louis, according to the circuit attorney, is not yet finished States, while among the heirs are three and he states that he means to push it to

completion. The intervention of the statute of limitations in the lighting bill case, and the CASTRO fact that further indictments have been made in connection with this measure, have awakened discussion over the exceptions to this statute and the possibility of fur-

ther prosecutions. It is the opinion of lawyers that if an information has been filed or an indictment found against the alleged bribegivers the trial will amount to a test of the statute. The circuit attorney refuses Maracaibo and liberated the political of to discuss the exceptions.

Charles F. Kelly is expected to reach here by Thursday. He will be tried on December 15, on the Suburban charges, along with seven other members of the house of delegates indicted in that connection, unless he secures a severance. This action on Kelly's part is not expected, however.

A number of other indicted delegates are also expected to come to trial between olutionary leaders will also be liberated new and December 15, and several others shortly. soon after.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 .- Mrs. Charles F. Kelly, arrived here today from St. Louis. She was met by friends and at once taken to the central police station, where she had a six hours' talk with her husband. It is expected the prisoner will be extradited and taken to St. Louis within the next few days.

Big Prize for Horse Race.

NEW YORK, Nov. 80 .- The conditions for the Futurity of 1903, to close January Jockey club. The added money for the and the older boy attempted to start & race, as usual, is \$10,000, the estimated with kerosehe. An explosion follows and value being \$75,000, of which sum \$3,750 both boys received burns from which they will go to the breeders.

LECTURE NETS

Catholics Raise Twenty-Five Thousand at

· One Meeting.

Says Millions Are Paid in Taxes Which Are Not Due and One Million Children Cared for Free by Church.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- "The Reman Catholics in the United States are annually pay-1,600,000 children without charging the bright chances for recovery. country a cent. Yet we have never been country is not to blame for this, we ourselves are at fault because we have never told the United States what we have been doing." In these words the Very Rev. William O. Broen Pardow, S. J., of New York City pleaded to an audience of Catholics that filled the Auditorium tonight to aid Catholic schools.

The subject of the lecture was "Saint De La Salle and Modern Education," and its object the raising of funds for the teaching supposedly of heart disease.

orders of the Catholic church. The management of the affair reported after the meeting that \$25,000 had been the Governor Packard of lows only an hour net amount received. This amount includes the \$10,000 offered by W. Bourke Cockran of New York, conditionally on a like amount being raised by the sale of seats.

UNKNOWN LAND TRAVERSED American Captain Visits New Regions in Island of

MANILA, Nov. 30 .- Captain Persbing. with sixty men, has completed a march across the island of Mindanao from Camp Vicars to Higan. This is possibly the

Mindanno.

first time that white men have made the journey. Captain Pershing visited the villages of Madaya and Marahui. On his way to Madaya he found the Moros surprised to learn that Americans were not monsters ten feet tall, with horns and tails. At Marahui he addressed 500 Moros, telling them of the friendly purposes of the Americans. Representatives of the Dato and Bocayutan tribes, which are now at war, asked Captain Pershing to arbitrate. He agreed to visit them and give his arbitration on his return journey to Camp Vicars.

on the march. The constabulary in the Zambales province report a repulsive incident of cruelty perpetrated by ladrones. Several columns of constabulary had been chasing them with the assistance of friendly natives. Five of the friendlies straggled from the column and were captured by ladrones, who amputated the tongue and gouged out the eyes of one friendly and then sent him back to the constabulary. The fate of the others is unknown.

No hostility was shown toward the column

FORTUNE AWAITS CLAIMANTS

Vienna Miser Leaves American Relatives Who May Hear Something to Their Advantage.

VIENNA, Nov. 30 .- The heirs, some of whom are living in the United States, are wanted to an estate valued at about \$100. 000 left by Heinrich Oestericher, a miser, who recently died here.

The Vienna authorities found among his papers a schedule of securities worth \$100,-000, but only certificates to the value of \$73,000. Upon being questioned, Oestericher's landlady produced a batch of securities worth \$17,000, and said the deceased had presented them to her the day before he died. The woman has handed over the papers, but without renouncing

her claim on them. Oestericher left a brother and two married sisters living somewhere in the United children of a deceased sister named Rothschild.

FREES PRISONERS Opens Jail Doors and Turns Political Offenders Loose Once

More.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 30 .- President Castro has opened all the prisons in this city, at Puerto Cabello and fenders confined therein.

Among the released prisoners are Olavarria, the brother-in-law of General Matos, Acedo, the latter's confidential agent, and leading traders in Caracas named Travesio Voncah and Nunez, who were arrested for complicity in the revolution. This act has produced a good impression and it is reported that General J. M. Hernandes, called "El Mocho," and three others of the rev-

OIL CAN EXPLODES

Boys Try to Start Fire, but Commence Long Journey Instead.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 30 .- Arthur and Charles Lynett, 8 and 6 years, respectively, died today as the result of burns received this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynett slept late. The boys are announced by the Coney Island came down stairs before their parents died.

· It outsells all others-

Jersey Butterine More Jersey sold than any COLEOMARCARINE

other Butterine, because it excels all others in quality and appearance.

Put up in 1 and 2-lb. prints in printed paper wrappers like cut. Ask your dealer.

Fansas City Omaha St. Louis Swift & Company, Chicago St. Joseph St. Paul Ft. Worth

FORTUNE DIETRICK

HAS OPERATION Peary's Doctor Suffers from Appendicitis and Feels Surgeon's

Knife. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. \$0.-Dr. T. S. PRIEST TELLS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK Dietrick, who was with Lieutenant Pears when he made the last expedition in search of the North Pole, is lying seriously ill in St. Luke's hospital, a victim of appendicitis. Dr. Dietrick had been suffering with intense abdominal pains for a week, when he came to this city. The doctors told him

he would have to undergo an operation in his life was to be saved. The operation was successfully performed on Friday by Prof. Carl V. Vischer, chief of ing into the national treasury \$25,000,000 be- the medical staff. Dr. Dietrick's condition yond their rightful taxes and are educating was tonight reported to be favorable with

given one word of praise for this work. The GILMORE RANCHER IS DEAD

Arrives in Chicago Just in Time to End Life at Wroming Hotel.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- (Special Telegram.) --Richard Danells, aged 74, a prominent ranchman of Gilmore. Neb., died at the Wyoming hotel here shortly after midnight

He arrived here in company with his nephew, Thomas Morilmer, and former previous to his death.

Always the Same Good Old

The Pride of Milwaukee Send Postal Card for New Brochure which tells why

BLATZ BEER IS RICHT BLATZ MALT-VIVINE (NON-INTOXICANT) TONIC FOR THE WEAK All Druggists or Direct

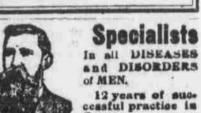
VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., Milwaukee OMAHA BRANCH, 1412 Douglas St. Tel. 1081.

RETURN

The Rock Island System will sell tickets on Nov. 30th, Dec. 1st and 2nd to Chicago and return for \$14.75, good for return until December 8th.



TICKET OFFICE, 1323 Farnam St. OMAHA, NEB.



cessful practice in Omaha, CHARGES LOW, VARICOCELE HYDROCELE and PILES cored to time legal guarantee to cure rou or money refunded.

WEAK MEN from Excesses of VICTIMS TO NERVOUS DEBILITY OR EX-HAUSTION, WASTING WEAKINESS, with EARLY DECAY in YOUNG and MIDDLE AGED; lack of vim. STRICTURE ment No pain, no detention from business.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder Trembles. Weak back. Burning Urine. Prequency of Urinating. Urine. High Colored or with milky sediment on standing. Consultation Free. Trentment by Mail. Cull or address. 119 9. 14th 55.

DR. SEARLES & SEARLES. OMAHA AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S | Woodward & Burgens. -TONIGHT-TUESDAY NIGHT-

Tonight-"UNDER THE RED ROBE." -Tuesday-"HON, JOHN GRIGSBY."--Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00-

WEDNESDAY MAT. and NIGHT-Thurs-DAY NIGHT-"PUDD'NHEAD WILSON," With W. S. GILL in the title role. Prices Mat., 25c, 59c. Night, 25c, 59c, 75c, \$1.00 FRIDAY-SATURDAY MAT. and NIGHT-

In "ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES."

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday, 2:15. Every Night, 8:15. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE Athos Family, Carver and Pollard. Mark Sullivan, Kelly and Vlolette, Berol and Berol, Baby Lund, Alburtus and Millar and the Kinodrome. Prices—10c, 25c, 56c.

HOTELS.

The MILLARD OMAHA, NEH. SPECIAL PEATURES: LUNCHEON, FIFTY CENTS.

12:30 to 2 p. m.
SUNDAY, 5:30 p. m. DINNER, 75c.

Steadily increasing business has necessi-tated an enlargement of this cafe, doubling its former capacity.