OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

From time to time of late there have been items of news in the English papers describing conflicts between the British dement in the Aden hinterland and the Yemen Arabs. In one of the latest encounters rethe way of casualties and a village was destroyed. The disturbance created by this extension of British territory over the southspreading. It has apparently reached the the time of their settlement they may becountry to the south of Mecca, where there has been some sanguinary fighting between the rebelling tribes of the Asir region and the Turks, in which the latter were badly beaten, From Central Arabia and the country toward the Persian gulf there are also reports of renewed unrest which may | probably lead to intervention. It is not likely that anything will be done until after Lord Curzon's tour to the Persian gulf, which he will make about the end of the year in his official capacity of governor general of India. During the tour he will visit all the points of interest, including Kowelt, which has been spoken of as the terminus of the German Bagdad rallway. With the Kowett chiefs Great Britain has political relations. It will not be surprising if Lord Curson's projected journey is made the occasion of a deliberate and emphatic assertion of British sovereignty over a large part of that region.

A correspondent of one of the London newspapers, writing from Odessa, says that the latest information from Teheran represents the state of affairs in the Persian capital as becoming daily more precarious. Palace intrigues are so rampant that no dnister or prominent courtler cast depend and favor, and the fall of a minister or court favorite in Persia usually means his official and social degradation, the loss of his private property and banishment to Kerbela or some other remote and undesirable spot. For the time being the new sadrassam (grand vizier), Ain-ed Douleh, is all-powerful. He is a cousin of the shah and was formerly governor of Mazenderan, a post from which he was suddenly degraded and exiled to Kerbela. He is reputed to be a fanatically orthodox Shiite and this is a cause of no little anxiety to the Babists, a sect which has latterly been very cruelly presecuted in various parts of the shah's dominions. He is regarded as by no means so enlightened a statesman as his predecessor, the Atabeg-Azam, but, unlike the latter, who is now an exile in western Europe, he is said to regard Russia with dislike and suspicion. All this information, it should be remembered, is sifted through Russian sources.

The conference of representatives of the different German states which is sitting in Berlin to consider the financial condition of the empire, has some knotty problems to solve. One object, if not the main object of it, is to devise measures to prevent any further increase in the contributions of the individual states to the imperial treasury. In the financial program sketched by Prince Bismarck in 1879 it was calculated that the revenue which the imperial treasury would derive from customs and excise duties would derive from customs and excise duties would enable it to balance the amount of the "matricular" contributions and create a surplus fund to be divided annually between the contributory states. In recent years there has not only been no surplus, but the separate states have had to pay in considerably more than they received back. In the current fluancial year—April 1, 1993, to March 31. Innancial year—April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904—not only has a supplementary loan been needed to balance the estimates, but it has also been found necessary to assess the separate states for sums which amount in all to 24,000,000 marks (26,000,000), over and beyond the contributions for which they are indemnified. The finances of Prussia fortunately are in such a prosperous condition that the share of this burden which falls upon the greatest German state has not been seriously felt. But the modest budgets of some of the smaller members of the imperial federation are less able to bear the strain of extra demands which cannot be calculated in advance. It is declared that the present system must soon result in the ruin of several

A Russian decree has just been issued dealing with the cases of foreigners expelled from Russian territory. The most important of the new regulations provides that 'foreigners condemned to penal servitude or exile are not liable to expulsion, but foreigners condemned to other forms of deprivation of freedom are liable to expulsion upon the expiration of their sentence." Foreigners liable to expulsion are to be presented with an intimation to that effect specifying a term of grace to be accorded to them. If any foreigner does not leave the country voluntarily after receiving this intimation, he is to be sent to the border under escort, as will be any foreigner who, after having been expelled, shall return to Russia. Further provisions deal with the cases of foreigners compelled to return to Russia by the refusal of their

governments to receive them, and the additional cases of foreigners who twice return to Russia after expulsion. The latter class have been treated hitherto as vagabonds. For both classes a special system tachments holding the posts along the new of settlement has now been instituted, by frontier taken up by the British govern- which they will be permitted to live in certain districts to be defined at intervals of ported the British suffered not a little in selves in the peasant or artisan class, will not be allowed to leave the district to which they have been alletted, or to engage in trade or industry without the conwestern corner of Arabia seems to be sent of the governor. In five years from come naturalized.

A correspondent of the London Times has

been traveling among the repatriated Boers in the Transvaal, and trying to discover the true state of their feelings towards Great Britain. He says that he begrateful for what has been done for them, but that they feel considerable anxiety about the future. The great majority of them are in the government's debt; and it of the free gift of £3,000,000 will get them out of debt which weighs upon their minds. The correspondent thinks that the hardest task is still in front, namely, the collection of debts, the just assessment of claims, and, above all, the fulfillment of promises made. It is the manner in which this work is carried out, he says, which will determine the attitude to be adopted by the greater proportion of the Boer population. There must be the most scrupulous fairness and the utmost tact, he declares, and no promise must remain unfulfilled. The Boers do not accept the new order of things without considerable misgiving, and the hurt to their national pride cannot be quickly from day to day upon the shah's good will healed; but he believes that for the most part they have confidence in their new government, and will be content so long as they are fairly treated. But, he adds, there are a considerable number of temporary irreconcilables who may be expected to make trouble as soon as government benefactions have been exhausted. Moreover, there are a body of permanent trreconcilables, who still dream of a South African republic and are already busily sowing the seeds of discontent among the more peaceable inhab-

LINES TO A SMILE.

Tom-They say hot water keeps one Dick-Sure. It takes activity to keep out of hot water.-Detroit Free Press. Tess-She told me she was going to bleach her hair.

Jess-How indiscreet! She really ought to keep it dark.—Philadelphia Press.

"Don't you sometimes feel as if you had betrayed your trust?"
"Certainly not," answered Senator Sorghum. "There's no one who can say I didn't stand by any trust that did business with me."—Washington Star.

"They had quite a time over the selection of a die for the new hospital. But Dr. Sawtooth finally had his way about it."
"Where does he want it put?"
"Next door to the toot ball grounds."—
Cleveland Pialn Dealer.

Miserable Mosie—Say, mister, will youse buy me dat hashhouse? Pedestrian—Your wants are modest, I am

SOLILOQUIES OF THE LEFT.

Chicago Tribune. Farewell, a long farewell, to all my chesti-

ness!
Me to the discard.
Yes, bo, it is the way the cards run.
Every man has a neck, and it is put on him
For the purpose of getting it in.
I still have my neck and I will take care

I still have my neck and I will take care of it.

It's when a man gets to thinking He is a child of destiny. That he is left on the steps of The residence of Old Man Hard Luck. Ambition is a fair lady who whispers Honeyed nothings; and Fate is a dame. Who orates nothing honeyed. Ain't it a cinch?

It is Ambition who puts her illy white hand in yours and trots you along the pike Until she runs you into the string. Destiny has stretched across the road. Then it is you to the long grass. Just when I thought the American citizen Was believing me, I got the jolt. I found that it was me who was doing the Believing.

I found that it was me who was doing the Belleving.

O. I ran; I ran!
I ran like a ten-ton monument anchored To two hundred cubic feet of concrete.

Just when the 'phone was buzzing the Clarton call to honor, the operator Cut in and said: 'The line is busy.'

Still, I don't kick.

My feet are too tired.
I thought I was running and it wearied me.

Well, well! And they handed it to me!

KICKED UP A DEUCE OF A ROW

Career of the Man Who Has Stirred Mcn tana Above and Below.

FRITZ HEINZE AS A STRENUOUS FIGHTER

Old-Timers and Wealthy Syndicates Sorely Harrassed by a Bold Fighter-Millions Won and More to Come,

Fritz August Heinze, one of the impelling cuses of the shutdown or mines in Butte and vicinity, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., 34 years of age, a graduate of Columbia, an lieves that most of them are friendly and expert in mineralogy and a practical miner. Thirteen years ago he worked in the Montant copper mines at \$5 a day. He has bested the Standard Oil company in a legal battle, won a verdict for \$10,600,000 against is the doubt as to how far their share the Amalgamatos Copper company, and was the cause of throwing 25,000 men out of work.

When Heinze went to Butte thirteen years ago the city was a mining camp where there were some of the richest veins of copper in the country. He took his \$5 a day job and went down in the mines every morning at 7 and stayed until 6 in the evening. When he came out he dropped the toggery of the mine, cleaned up and put on evening clothes. He was the only man in the camp who appeared at dinner in a claw-hammer coat, and was soon locally celebrated for this sort of thing. On Sundays he wore a frock coat and a top hat and was soon pointed out as the "best dresser" of the camp.

He had a smattering of engineering knowledge and he worked faithfully in the mines for two years. In that time he learned much about copper. He mastered the smelting business and his shrewd mind saw the opportunities that gave bim his start toward fortune. With his knowledge and his plans he returned to New York. where he had two brothers. Otto and Arthur. Heinze had some money of his own besides his salary when he was in Montana. Boon after he returned his grandmother died, leaving \$50,000 aplece to each of the three brothers. This was the money Heinze needed. He went to Germany and studied for two years in the best schools of mineralogy. He rounded there the knowledge be had gained in the west and when he came back to New York he was prepared to carry out the plans he had

He asked his brothers to go to Montana with him. Arthur, who is a lawyer, decided to go. Otto, who was in business at that time, refused. The two, brothers established themselves in Butte. The need for the lawyer brother was soon apparent, for Heinze was in litigation up to his neck within a year. He leased the Estrella claim from James A. Murray and built a small smolter with his capital. The contract with Murray provided that Heinze should pay a 25 per cent royalty on all ore running over 12 per cent copper to the ton. Murray claimed that much of the ore from the Estrella ran more than 12 per cent, but that Heinze evaded the payment of royalties by mixing enough low-grade ore and rock with the ore produced from the mine to keep the percentage of copper below 12. They went to the courts. Heinze then proved that the courts were his battle grounds. He fought Murray for months

ting the Glengarry claim and developing it in connection with the Rarus mine. He had a big smelter and was making money

rapidly. The young man had large ideas. knew the copper business thoroughly and he had the energy to utilize his knowledge to its fullest extent. He went along with some litigation until 1895. He was known as a man who would fight for his claims and would not compromise unless be had by far the best of it. In 1895 he turned to British Columbia. He went to Trail City and built a smolter. Then he built a narrow-gauge ratiroad to Rossland, eighteen miles inland. The heaviest producer in the region was the Lercy mine, which was owned in Spokane, and of which the manager was George Turner, afterward senator from Washington, and more recently a member for the United States of the Alaska treaty boundary com nission, which has just arbitrated the sourdary quarrel in London. Turner made \$1,000,000 out of the Leroy property.

When Heinze returned to Butte, in the latter part of 1897, he was dragged into the sensational litigation that is now in process of adjudication. There are few people who understand the intricacies of mining law, and the suits and counter-suits brought by Heinze and against Heinze, were bewildering in their complications. The Butte & Boston mine sued Heinze for \$150,000 for ore alleged to have been taken from the Michael Davitt mine through the deeper workings of the Rarus, a Heinze mine Then the Boston & Montana company sued for \$500,000 on a similar claim, for ore taken by the Rarus workings from the Pennsylvania mine. Heinze jumped in at this point and sued for \$2,000,000 for ore taken from the Rarus claim by the workings of the Mountain View mine. The comanies which sued Heinze were the Marcus Daly interests, and the fight between Copper King Daly and the Heinzes began right

Action was piled on action, on every sort of a pretext, until there were more than sixty cases in the various courts of the county, state and country. These suits were but the beginning. Helnze had not been idle when he discovered the Daly people were after him. He had instructed his brother, Arthur, the lawyer, to investigate the mining titles on the Butte moun-Arthur had investigated with good results-for Heinze. It was found that the titles, the records of them and of the claims were in hopeless confusion. Lawyer Heinze discovered that the richest of the Boston & Montana company's properties, the Comanche, had an imperfect title. This mine had been merged from two claims, the Comanche and the Dayton. It was supposed the Dayton claim had been bought by the Roston and Montana pec-Patrick Largey had deeded a twomanche, but the astute Heinze discovered that Largey had owned but one-third by the record, and that the title of the other was vested in another man. Heinze immediately took legal proceedings contemplated to embarrase the Boston & Montana people.

This is but an instance of his work. He brought suit after suit in similar con-Butte mountain is covered with rossed and criss-crossed claims, owned by various interests. Hefnze knew about them all, and he made good use of his knowledge in fighting his enemies

Two weeks ago Judge William Clancy, sitting in Butte, granted injunctions forthwith breathed his last. This, indeed, against the Boston & Montana Mining ompany and the Parrot Mining company algamated Copper company, and in offect said the Amalgamated Copper company was practically an outlaw and had afterward and at the same hour of the day. no rights in Montans. At the same time A favorite old-time member, seated by a occasions—the temporary adjournment of the board—and the floor was slient for an mining case in favor of F. Augustus without warning to the floor. It was a day

Nebraska Clothing & CLOTHES FOR MEN IND WOMEN

Men's Suits Overcoats

This store has two remarkable values to offer Saturday in suits and overcoats for men. Men's Suits and Overcoats worth \$10

This store has a remarkable value to give men who come here Saturday for a suit or overcoat. Suits and overcoats that \$10 would buy elsewhere will be sold Saturday for \$7.50. The

suits are made of strictly all wool cheviots and cassimeres in forty different colorings to select from. THE OVERCOATS are made of oxford gray cheviots with heavy weight

serge lining, cut 44 inches long and made to fit perfectly. Positively worth \$10 for \$7.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats worth \$13.50

You may talk about values in suits and overcoats, but there isn't anything that can touch these for less than \$13.50. THE SUITS are made of imported and domestic cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, hand-made throughout, in single and double-breasted sack coat styles, about thirty different shades and colors to select from.

THE OVERCOATS are made of oxford gray Irish frieze and black frieze; black cheviots and oxford gray cheviots, with a fine serge lining; there is nothing handsomer than the coats we sell at this price tomorrow. The way the concave shoulders are shaped—the way the front is finished so it won't sag when it is left unbuttoned.

This is the Boys' Store of Omaha

It is so because we are doing more than any other store to deserve the patronage of buyers of Boys' Clothing. Parents will save 30 per cent on clothing the boys by coming to this department Saturday.

Boys' Suits \$1.85, worth \$2.50

Made of pure all-wool blue cheviot and cassimere, in the newest colorings, Norfolk style, sizes 4 to 12 years; doublebreasted style, sizes 8 to 15 years. These suits are great bargains. You must see them. \$2.50 values, on sales. 1.85

Boys' Suits worth \$4 for \$2.85 Made of very fine and select cheviots and cassimeres, also blue Washington Mills cheviot; made and trimmed beautifully

and the fit is perfect. Norfoiks, 4 to 12; double-breasted, 8 to 15, worth \$4.00 Our 'Nebraska Special"

\$1.50

is a \$2.50 hat that we sell

ALL NEW BL OCKS

Boys' Reefers

Made of extra heavy weight oxford Made of blue chinchilla, 4 to 8 years; special dur- 1.00

Boys' Reefers

Made of blue chinchilla, storm collar, cassimere lining, sizes 8 to 15 years; special during this

padded shoulders and filled collar, fit perfectly, sizes 8 to 15 years; spe cial during Men's Underwear

years; special

value offered this season. We had to buy cases of it in order to be able to give this 45c WORTH 75c

We sell for 45c, worth 75c; the greatest

Men's Fancy Shirts

Boys' "Automobile" O'Coats

gray, black and olive shade cheviot,

well made and trimmed, sizes 4 to 8

Boys' Long O'Coats

Made of plain gray and fancy cheviots,

in stiff and soft. Our \$1.00 shirts are equal to the best \$1.5" shirt in the city. We show some of the nattlest patterns that the men

\$1.50 Values for \$1.00

Are on sale in the hat department. Our line is the strongest we have ever

35c-45c-75c

Mr. and Mr. Coal Buyers

Coal delivered in the "Big Yellow Wagons" is screened clean. At large expense we have built a huge structure into which we unload coal from the cars. This coal is kept clean and dry, being protected from sun and "ain and when it is loaded into our wagons IT IS CLEAN.

Coal Cannot Reach the Wagon

except by sliding over the automatic screens, and this takes out all dust and dirt. YOU WANT CLEAN COAL AND YOU SHOULD HAVE IT. Buy from us and you will get it. No other automatic screening apparatus in Omaha.

Colorado Coal Miners' Strike

A general strike in the west is probable and when it comes there will be a great demand for eastern and southern coals. Our costs will be advanced and consequently our selling prices will have to go up.

Order Now! Order Here!

We sell about all of the different kinds of coal and among others offer the following
Economy Washed Nut, \$6.25, is our best bargain. No better coal sold in Omaha. Call and see samples. Trenton Lump and Nut come next, and we have them. Cherokee Nut, \$5.75, and Lump, \$6.00, are splendid heat makers, but they should be very carefully acreened (that is where we

Can furnish a good coal for \$5.00. We call it Eclipse. Comes For the furnace use Ozark, \$0. Good as hard coal and cheaper.

SUNDERLAND BROTHERS CO., Established 1883.

Office S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas. Phones 252-799-158

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Reliable Cure for Alcoholism, Clorphine or other Drug Addictions. Tobacco and Ciga-totte Habit. All communica-

Heinze, and turned the property, which is worth \$10,000,000, over to Heinze. The Amalgamated Copper company is owned by the Standard Oil company, the richest and most powerful trust in the

world. The decision of Judge Clancy means that the young mining engineer has beaten the Rockefellers and their associates in a legal battle involving millions .-New York World.

TRAGEDIES ON THE FLOOR Killing Results of the Strenuous Pace

on the New York Stock

Exchange.

The welter of a field day of the exchange has been likened to that of Paul's fight with beasts at Ephesus. But the apostle's best claim lay in his endurance of a more continuous test. Veterans of the civil war, who during years of service never knew what a day might bring forth, have confessed that in their worst battles and most tollsome marches they did not undergo the physical and mental strain, the "I die daily" of the ever-renewed campaign upon the floor. Yet in the actual presence there of the King of Terrors-in his few entrances-he has at once stayed all contests. Greed, passion, triumph, fear, have been quelled by his quos ego. One becomes wonted to the floor's swift circumstance, as to the motion of a ship at sea. Only something abnormal will impress him-nothing more so than a sudden hugh and a questioning of what it

Occasions which seared themselves into the memory were the three within a single decade, upon each of which a well known member of the board died in the exchange two of them in the very center of its stage. An impression that instantaneous deaths are more likely to occur here than elsewhere is not confirmed by the record. As a class the brokers, after long service, carry no more marks of nervous strain than other active business or professional men. It may be that some, whose constitutions are poorly adapted to the work, find it prudent to withdraw at the first symptom of organic deterioration. An expert actuary might tell us how many among 500 men who move and deal together, under the special onditions, for a score of years, ought to die in their tracks. That three should have done so within memory of the street, and all in a single decade, does not imply a thirds interest in the Dayton to the Co- large percentage, even when allowance is made for continual recruiting. Bo when the intruder forced at last his several entrances each was in the nature of a surprise and seemed discourteous, if not without warrant. But such considerations were quickly overcome by the dramatic quality of each

The first took place close upon noon of a nidsummer day, and was impressive from the fact that the stricken man was the vice president of the exchange, who had just announced the death of another member, and was descending from the rostrum, when he staggered and grew pale, was assisted to the hallway, was laid down, and was a broker's final "call to the door;" but as the Dark Summoner had kept without was less spectacular than his return and actual intrusion upon the floor three years

Chicago Great Western Railway

Announces the Opening of the

New Short Line to St. Paul and Minneapolis

Two Superbly Equipped Trains daily, making fast time. The Electric Lighted Limited leaves Omaha at 7:55 P. M., Council Bluffs at 8:20 P. M. Arrives St. Paul at 6:55 A. M., Minneapolis

The Day Express leaves Omaha at 7:35 A. M., Council Bluffs at 8:00 A. M. Arrives St. Paul 7:38 P. M., Minneapolis at 8:10

The Fort Dodge Passenger leaves Omaha at 3:25 P. M., Council Bluffs at 3:50 P. M. Arrives Fort Dodge at 8:00 P. M. All trains leave Union Depot, Omaha, and Chicago Great Western Station, corner Main St. and Ninth Ave., Council Bluffs.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. THOMAS **GENERAL ACENT**

313 Omaha Nat'l Bank Bidg, OMAHA.

36 Pearl St., COUNCIL BLUFFS.

began that strange hush widening like a a man lay in his last tremor, with one cr somewhere, while the entire assemblage

lenly the midmost group divided, and then | sacrifice, the adverse arbiters had for the Edmund C. Stedman in the Century. moment ceased their spicen. And so the mist to every side. Trading ceased, though old life went on for days and months and tew at first knew why or how. And there years, and no trap-door again opened be neath one of these wayfarers upon the two comrades ministering, and others brac- bridge of Mirza, until the seventh year ing themselves back to give him air. Then came round. Then precisely the same scene a stretcher, borne by two men, entered from | was again enacted. Another off-time member, also dealing near the center of the formed a circle extending to the boundaries room, was smitten, sank down, and died of the room. So died at once a colleague immediately in the sight of all. Again the before the eyes of all. The silence, the hush, the awed circle, the stretcher, the baring of heads, the lifting of the dead, the removal, the adjournment. Since then the solemn, sturdy march of his carriers to the Intruder has kept aloof from the guarded prevent the paying of dividends to the the gateway, the event, however startling, exit, were like nothing so much as a scene sanctuary of the exchange itself, although on the stage of some great theater, in some its life-menacing excitements never have historic play. It was followed immediately exceeded those of the last five years. by that action taken only upon imperative Youth, strength and hope, meanwhile, have occasions—the temporary adjournment of largely supplanted the weakened reserve the board—and the floor was sflent for an of the old guard, and may well count upon

of financial alarms, the room was crowded, the day's financial malaise had in some way brought to realize so vividly that for all gloom and excitement had prevailed. Sud- been allayed, as if, appeared by a human in turn "there is no armor against fate "-

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—An agent of the Commercial Steamship line, just returned from Mexico, says that Fresident Diaz in his new arrangement with this company places no limit on the number of Chinese which it may bring isto the port of Maxanillo each month. He also says that Mexico needs thousands of Chinese to work in its mines and on plantations.

A Weak Heart

neglected means heart disease, the most common cause of sudden death. Miles' Heart Cure will strength