

**At La SPIRITE CORSETS**  
ALL STRAIGHT-FRONT MODELS

**PEACE IN BASE BALL LEAGUES**

Ratification of Agreement at Columbus in Sight.

Informal Conference of Magnates

Pacific National Organization and the National Association of Minor Leagues Will Work in Harmony.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—Ratification of the peace agreement with the Pacific National organization by the National Association of Minor Leagues now seems assured.

It is now believed the only possible hitch will be in the awarding of disputed players. It is thought the Pacific National will be allowed to take all players for whom a straight contract can be shown providing it antedates the one that has been signed with a club inside the ranks of organized base ball.

The real work will be done tomorrow, when there will be a conference of the representatives of all the minor leagues and Hanlon will submit his official report.

The following were present tonight: American Association—President Griffin, Cincinnati; T. J. Bryer, Columbus; George Tolson, Louisville; Charles Rauchaupt, Indianapolis.

Eastern League—President Powers, Arthur Irwin, Toronto; George Stallings, Buffalo; H. C. Griffith, Jersey City; W. Underwood, Rochester.

Western League—Thomas Burns, Colorado Springs.

Southern League—President W. M. Kavanaugh, M. J. Finn, Little Rock.

New England League—President T. H. Murnane.

New York State League—President J. H. Lurrol.

**EVENTS ON RUNNING TRACKS**

Bombardier Wins the California Derby on a Firm but Slippery Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Bombardier, ridden by See, won the California derby at Oakland today. Judge finished second, but was disqualified for fouling Formator early in the race.

First race, four furlongs, selling; Cousin Harry won, Sir Tom Thidder second, Pat Morrison third. Time, 1:12.

Second race, three and one-half furlongs; McGowan won, Gloom second, Cloche Cornet third. Time, 1:45.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs; El Puma won, Meehan second, Gyrothe third. Time, 1:23.

Fourth race, one mile and a quarter, California derby; Bombardier won, Farmer second, Toledo third. Time, 2:10.

Fifth race, one mile and fifty yards; Cornet won, Key Date second, Cloche Cornet third. Time, 1:45.

Sixth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, purse; Divina won, Leader second, Esteban third. Time, 1:48.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Results: First race, five furlongs; Lelia won, Maritana second, Mammon third. Time, 1:38.

Second race six furlongs, selling; Our Little won, Irons second, Half Free Knight third. Time, 1:39.

Third race, 2-year-olds, half mile; Arch Gidman won, Dixie Lad second, Isabella third. Time, 1:20.

Fourth race, George Washington handicap, one mile and twenty yards; De Roake won, Mauer second, Tribes Hill third. Time, 1:58.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards; Gravya won, Bud Emory second, Emigre third. Time, 1:47.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs; Redman won, Archelus second, Lady Hador third. Time, 1:58.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—Asoci results: First race, four furlongs; El Oros won, Hilma second, Fivela third. Time, 1:12.

Second race, mile, selling; Columbia Girl won, Iris second, Milas third. Time, 1:43.

Third race, Slanson course, selling; Durbar won, Chief Aloha second, Lady Pose third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, mile, handicap; Oarsman won, Elk Tag second, Nitrate third. Time, 1:39.

Fifth race, Slanson course, selling; Naron won, Chris Cross second, Marosa third. Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, handicap;

**BLOCKADERS GET DECISION**

Hague Tribunal Decides Upon the Status of Claims Against Venezuela.

UNITED STATES SHALL ENFORCE RULES

Commissioners Expect This Country to Supervise Carrying Out of Decision Regarding Costs of the Litigation.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 22.—The arbitration tribunal, which has been considering the claims of the blockading powers for preferential treatment of the claims against Venezuela, has decided unanimously that the three blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, have a right to a preference of 30 per cent of the customs duties at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, the litigants to pay their own costs in the procedure and divide equally the costs of the tribunal. The United States is commissioned to carry out the decision of the tribunal within three months.

In giving judgment the tribunal points out that it has been guided by international law and the equity of the case, and that the protocols signed at Washington since February 13, 1903, and particularly the protocol of May 7, whereof the obligatory nature cannot be doubted, form the legal basis of its sentence; that the tribunal is not competent to question the jurisdiction of mixed commissions at Caracas, or to judge their action or the character of the warlike operations of the blockading powers nor exhausted all pacific means to prevent the necessity of employing force.

Venezuela Refused Arbitration.

The tribunal decides that it is only in a position to certify that since 1901 Venezuela refused arbitration proposed on several occasions by Germany and Great Britain, that after the war no formal treaty of peace was concluded with the operations of the blockaders were stopped before they had received satisfaction for all their claims, and further, that the question of preferential treatment was submitted to arbitration.

The tribunal declares that it found and recognized in these facts evidence in favor of the great principle of arbitration in all phases of international conflict. In adhering to the protocols the blockaders could not have intended to renounce their acquired rights, or their privileged, de facto position. The government of Venezuela itself has recognized in principle the well foundedness of their claims, while it had not recognized those of the non-blockading powers, and until the end of January, 1903, made not the slightest protest against the claims for preferential treatment.

Throughout the diplomatic negotiations Venezuela constantly distinguished between the allied powers and the neutrals. These latter, not having been protested against the claims for preference of the blockading powers, either at the time the war stopped, or immediately after the signing of the protocol of February 13, the government of Venezuela only agreed in respect to the allied powers to offer special guarantees for the fulfillment of its engagements.

Secures Only Claims of Allies.

The good faith which should direct international relations imposes the duty on the tribunal of declaring that the words "all claims," employed by the Venezuelan representative in the negotiations with the representatives of the allied powers, could relate only to the latter powers. Neutrals could in no respect profit by the circumstances created by the operations of the war without acquiring new rights, the rights already acquired remaining absolutely intact.

In the decision the United States is charged merely to supervise the carrying out of the decision regarding costs. After the delivery of the decision, President Muraviev, the Russian minister of justice, in a short speech, declared that the findings had been reached after a most minute and most impartial investigation. Like all human acts, he added, the decision was susceptible to criticism, but now it was made, every one should accept it.

The arbitration began with the Hague had ended amidst the sinister acts of war, which was a terrible obstacle in the path of light and progress. In spite of all good will, alas, no one was secure against an expected hostile attack. A nation was obliged to accept a war which the legitimate defense of honor and liberty was involved. The just providence which ruled over battles will distinguish between right and unfounded pretensions. At the end of this war between a European and Asiatic people the light will shine out afresh. The present contest is the precedent which the Hague arbitration tribunal remains always the rampart of justice, truth and reason and the sublime hope of the future.

Washington Regrets Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A prominent official of the State department, when shown the dispatch relative to the decision in the Venezuelan arbitration, stated that while the department regretted exceedingly the precedent which the Hague tribunal had made in this case, there was nothing for the United States to do but accept the result philosophically as binding in international law. The mere question of time when the United States shall recede from Venezuela the amount of its awards in its favor was not considered. What the government disliked was to admit the principle that by a mere show of naval force a creditor nation can secure precedence in the payment of debt over another nation which does not exercise such a right.

It is a little curious that, in this centennial year of the Louisiana purchase," says the New York Post, "the house built in 1807 in St. Louis by Captain Clarke, who lived in it until his death in 1838, should be torn down and little or no notice should be taken of it. The old house, it is said, is now being removed to make way for a race track. From 1812 to 1821 Captain Clarke was territorial governor of Missouri, and for some time afterwards acted as superintendent of Indian affairs. Many noted people visited his house and it was there that the treaty providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from Missouri to the Indian territory was signed. The agent of a Nebraska chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has

managed to secure some valuable mementoes of the old place, including part of the mantle in Captain Clarke's room, a small cupboard used by him, and several feet of quaint scroll work in a design of leaves and grapes made in France for a porch railing. The regent of this chapter, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, has an interesting collection of historic woods."

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs has weathered its first year of "minding the affairs of the city" and next Friday will hold its annual convention, which will be followed by a luncheon at Delmonico's. The morning session will be devoted to reports of committees and chairmen and at 1 o'clock adjournment will be taken for the luncheon and reception. In addition to the executives of several prominent national women's organizations it is expected that a number of prominent city and state officials will be present. The federation includes over 8,000 women, all of whom may attend the luncheon if they desire, and aside from being a conspicuous factor in the General Federation, has, during its brief career, become a recognized factor in municipal reform work of New York City.

The Club Woman for March is especially promising in interest to women of all interests. Among the contributions is an article by Mrs. George Jay Gould on "Fashionable Life Versus Motherhood," in which she vigorously defends the society woman from the standpoint of her own experience in the fashionable world.

The postponement of the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C., from February until next April will certainly insure an increased attendance at that very interesting meeting. The inconvenience of February as the time for this annual meeting has long been recognized and it is thought that the change of date will be especially appreciated by the chapters of the western states.

The following program has been announced for the fifth annual convention of the Consumers' league, to be held in New York March 1 and 2, March 1, arrival of delegates; meeting of executive committee, etc., in the afternoon; public meeting at 8 p. m., with addresses by John Graham Brooks, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Homer Polka, Dr. Ernst Lederle and Prof. E. R. Sellman of Columbia. March 2, adjourned meeting of the council at 10 a. m., Calvary church parish house; in the afternoon a reception to officers and delegates, tendered by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 122 West Eighty-sixth street; in the evening a social sight-seeing excursion for members.

**WOMAN IN CLUB AND CHARITY**

Mrs. George A. Hoagland threw open her home at Sixteenth and Howard streets yesterday afternoon for the annual "birthday" party of the Visiting Nurses' association and between 2 and 5 o'clock the spacious rooms were filled with a gathering that would have been notable even for another than the Lenten season.

While the birthday party is one of the conspicuous annual social functions, none of those of previous years have surpassed yesterday afternoon's reception in point of attendance or as a financial success, though the exact proceeds have not as yet been announced. It is the plan to send with each invitation a little milk bag which each guest invited returns, the day of the party, with a penny for each year of her age. By this means a large part of the fund for carrying on the work of the association is secured.

The guests were received in the drawing room by the officers of the association, Mrs. Herbert Rogers, Mrs. Albert Nov, Mrs. Carl Herring, Mrs. Mawhinney, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. J. A. Munro, Mrs. Cudahy, Mrs. Joslyn, Mrs. Kipatriek, Mrs. Baum and Mrs. J. E. Summers presided alternately at the table. During the afternoon a musical program was rendered in the music room, Miss Corinne Paulsen, Miss Anne Gamble, Miss Edna Jensen, Miss Susan Hancock, Mrs. Carl Herring, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Harry Lyman and Mr. McCune contributing.

The following program has been announced for the fifth annual convention of the Consumers' league, to be held in New York March 1 and 2, March 1, arrival of delegates; meeting of executive committee, etc., in the afternoon; public meeting at 8 p. m., with addresses by John Graham Brooks, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Homer Polka, Dr. Ernst Lederle and Prof. E. R. Sellman of Columbia. March 2, adjourned meeting of the council at 10 a. m., Calvary church parish house; in the afternoon a reception to officers and delegates, tendered by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 122 West Eighty-sixth street; in the evening a social sight-seeing excursion for members.

"It is a little curious that, in this centennial year of the Louisiana purchase," says the New York Post, "the house built in 1807 in St. Louis by Captain Clarke, who lived in it until his death in 1838, should be torn down and little or no notice should be taken of it. The old house, it is said, is now being removed to make way for a race track. From 1812 to 1821 Captain Clarke was territorial governor of Missouri, and for some time afterwards acted as superintendent of Indian affairs. Many noted people visited his house and it was there that the treaty providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from Missouri to the Indian territory was signed. The agent of a Nebraska chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has

managed to secure some valuable mementoes of the old place, including part of the mantle in Captain Clarke's room, a small cupboard used by him, and several feet of quaint scroll work in a design of leaves and grapes made in France for a porch railing. The regent of this chapter, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, has an interesting collection of historic woods."

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs has weathered its first year of "minding the affairs of the city" and next Friday will hold its annual convention, which will be followed by a luncheon at Delmonico's. The morning session will be devoted to reports of committees and chairmen and at 1 o'clock adjournment will be taken for the luncheon and reception. In addition to the executives of several prominent national women's organizations it is expected that a number of prominent city and state officials will be present. The federation includes over 8,000 women, all of whom may attend the luncheon if they desire, and aside from being a conspicuous factor in the General Federation, has, during its brief career, become a recognized factor in municipal reform work of New York City.

The Club Woman for March is especially promising in interest to women of all interests. Among the contributions is an article by Mrs. George Jay Gould on "Fashionable Life Versus Motherhood," in which she vigorously defends the society woman from the standpoint of her own experience in the fashionable world.

The postponement of the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C., from February until next April will certainly insure an increased attendance at that very interesting meeting. The inconvenience of February as the time for this annual meeting has long been recognized and it is thought that the change of date will be especially appreciated by the chapters of the western states.

The following program has been announced for the fifth annual convention of the Consumers' league, to be held in New York March 1 and 2, March 1, arrival of delegates; meeting of executive committee, etc., in the afternoon; public meeting at 8 p. m., with addresses by John Graham Brooks, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Homer Polka, Dr. Ernst Lederle and Prof. E. R. Sellman of Columbia. March 2, adjourned meeting of the council at 10 a. m., Calvary church parish house; in the afternoon a reception to officers and delegates, tendered by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 122 West Eighty-sixth street; in the evening a social sight-seeing excursion for members.

"It is a little curious that, in this centennial year of the Louisiana purchase," says the New York Post, "the house built in 1807 in St. Louis by Captain Clarke, who lived in it until his death in 1838, should be torn down and little or no notice should be taken of it. The old house, it is said, is now being removed to make way for a race track. From 1812 to 1821 Captain Clarke was territorial governor of Missouri, and for some time afterwards acted as superintendent of Indian affairs. Many noted people visited his house and it was there that the treaty providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from Missouri to the Indian territory was signed. The agent of a Nebraska chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has

managed to secure some valuable mementoes of the old place, including part of the mantle in Captain Clarke's room, a small cupboard used by him, and several feet of quaint scroll work in a design of leaves and grapes made in France for a porch railing. The regent of this chapter, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, has an interesting collection of historic woods."

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs has weathered its first year of "minding the affairs of the city" and next Friday will hold its annual convention, which will be followed by a luncheon at Delmonico's. The morning session will be devoted to reports of committees and chairmen and at 1 o'clock adjournment will be taken for the luncheon and reception. In addition to the executives of several prominent national women's organizations it is expected that a number of prominent city and state officials will be present. The federation includes over 8,000 women, all of whom may attend the luncheon if they desire, and aside from being a conspicuous factor in the General Federation, has, during its brief career, become a recognized factor in municipal reform work of New York City.

The Club Woman for March is especially promising in interest to women of all interests. Among the contributions is an article by Mrs. George Jay Gould on "Fashionable Life Versus Motherhood," in which she vigorously defends the society woman from the standpoint of her own experience in the fashionable world.

The postponement of the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C., from February until next April will certainly insure an increased attendance at that very interesting meeting. The inconvenience of February as the time for this annual meeting has long been recognized and it is thought that the change of date will be especially appreciated by the chapters of the western states.

The following program has been announced for the fifth annual convention of the Consumers' league, to be held in New York March 1 and 2, March 1, arrival of delegates; meeting of executive committee, etc., in the afternoon; public meeting at 8 p. m., with addresses by John Graham Brooks, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Homer Polka, Dr. Ernst Lederle and Prof. E. R. Sellman of Columbia. March 2, adjourned meeting of the council at 10 a. m., Calvary church parish house; in the afternoon a reception to officers and delegates, tendered by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 122 West Eighty-sixth street; in the evening a social sight-seeing excursion for members.

"It is a little curious that, in this centennial year of the Louisiana purchase," says the New York Post, "the house built in 1807 in St. Louis by Captain Clarke, who lived in it until his death in 1838, should be torn down and little or no notice should be taken of it. The old house, it is said, is now being removed to make way for a race track. From 1812 to 1821 Captain Clarke was territorial governor of Missouri, and for some time afterwards acted as superintendent of Indian affairs. Many noted people visited his house and it was there that the treaty providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from Missouri to the Indian territory was signed. The agent of a Nebraska chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has

managed to secure some valuable mementoes of the old place, including part of the mantle in Captain Clarke's room, a small cupboard used by him, and several feet of quaint scroll work in a design of leaves and grapes made in France for a porch railing. The regent of this chapter, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, has an interesting collection of historic woods."

**Uneeda Biscuit**  
are preferred stock—everybody's choice—and everybody finds a smack of pleasure in their goodness—always clean, dry, light and crisp in an air-tight package.

**5c**

**NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

**REASON FOR THE ARRESTS**

Prussian Ministers in Reichstag Explain Action of the Police.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The debate which began in the Reichstag January 19 regarding the police surveillance of Russian students in Germany was resumed today in the Prussian Diet, and the Prussian minister of justice, Dr. Schoenstedt, and the Prussian minister of the interior, Freiherr von Hammerstein, went at length into the allegations made in the Reichstag by Herr Haagen (social democrat), Herr Bebel, the socialist leader in the Reichstag, and others.

The minister explained the action of the government in this matter so satisfactorily that they won the approval of the opposition speaker, Dr. Schoenstedt gave a full statement of the reasons for the arrest of a number of socialists at Koenigsberg, which had aroused much bitter denunciation from the socialist speakers in the Reichstag.

He said the state attorneys of East Prussia had long been aware of the existence of a system of smuggling undesirable literature into Russia and an examination had resulted in the finding of extensive deposits of these pamphlets hidden in various border towns. They succeeded in securing a number of these documents, most of which had been prepared in Switzerland and translated into Russian and Lithuanian. Translations into German showed that many of these pamphlets

were of a treasonable and anarchistic character. Dr. Schoenstedt read a passage from one document which expressly advocated murder, and quoted the following passage: "I prefer, however, that Nicholas II. should not die by a bullet, but rather be reserved for the scaffold."

A search of houses where this literature was found brought out the fact that twelve of thirteen persons engaged in the smuggling were all social democrats, and correspondence was seized which points very strongly to the assumption that they were acting under orders of the party managers.

Freiherr von Hammerstein in his address referred to a small book that had been seized, which gave minute directions for the organizing of murderous plots, referring to the charge that the Prussian government in expelling suspected Russians had sent them out of the country across the Russian frontier instead of permitting them to choose the frontier by which they should leave, said it was a general rule to permit expelled persons to choose their frontier, but that exception was made in the case of anarchists. All states, he declared, are united in their efforts to combat anarchy, and special agreements exist that expulsion shall be to the country where the individual was born, so as not to work injustice to other states.

After the minister of the interior concluded a few short addresses were made and everyone expressed satisfaction with the government. One speaker regretted that these explanations were not given in the Reichstag at once, so that the force of the socialist charges there might have been broken.

Failure Affects Grain Firms. BREMEN, Feb. 22.—The failure is announced of the grain firm of Johann Labusch. The liabilities are estimated at \$250,000 and the assets at \$50,000. Several American grain firms are said to be affected by the failure.

**WOMAN IN CLUB AND CHARITY**

Mrs. George A. Hoagland threw open her home at Sixteenth and Howard streets yesterday afternoon for the annual "birthday" party of the Visiting Nurses' association and between 2 and 5 o'clock the spacious rooms were filled with a gathering that would have been notable even for another than the Lenten season.

While the birthday party is one of the conspicuous annual social functions, none of those of previous years have surpassed yesterday afternoon's reception in point of attendance or as a financial success, though the exact proceeds have not as yet been announced. It is the plan to send with each invitation a little milk bag which each guest invited returns, the day of the party, with a penny for each year of her age. By this means a large part of the fund for carrying on the work of the association is secured.

The guests were received in the drawing room by the officers of the association, Mrs. Herbert Rogers, Mrs. Albert Nov, Mrs. Carl Herring, Mrs. Mawhinney, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. J. A. Munro, Mrs. Cudahy, Mrs. Joslyn, Mrs. Kipatriek, Mrs. Baum and Mrs. J. E. Summers presided alternately at the table. During the afternoon a musical program was rendered in the music room, Miss Corinne Paulsen, Miss Anne Gamble, Miss Edna Jensen, Miss Susan Hancock, Mrs. Carl Herring, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Harry Lyman and Mr. McCune contributing.

The following program has been announced for the fifth annual convention of the Consumers' league, to be held in New York March 1 and 2, March 1, arrival of delegates; meeting of executive committee, etc., in the afternoon; public meeting at 8 p. m., with addresses by John Graham Brooks, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Homer Polka, Dr. Ernst Lederle and Prof. E. R. Sellman of Columbia. March 2, adjourned meeting of the council at 10 a. m., Calvary church parish house; in the afternoon a reception to officers and delegates, tendered by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 122 West Eighty-sixth street; in the evening a social sight-seeing excursion for members.

"It is a little curious that, in this centennial year of the Louisiana purchase," says the New York Post, "the house built in 1807 in St. Louis by Captain Clarke, who lived in it until his death in 1838, should be torn down and little or no notice should be taken of it. The old house, it is said, is now being removed to make way for a race track. From 1812 to 1821 Captain Clarke was territorial governor of Missouri, and for some time afterwards acted as superintendent of Indian affairs. Many noted people visited his house and it was there that the treaty providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from Missouri to the Indian territory was signed. The agent of a Nebraska chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has

managed to secure some valuable mementoes of the old place, including part of the mantle in Captain Clarke's room, a small cupboard used by him, and several feet of quaint scroll work in a design of leaves and grapes made in France for a porch railing. The regent of this chapter, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, has an interesting collection of historic woods."

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs has weathered its first year of "minding the affairs of the city" and next Friday will hold its annual convention, which will be followed by a luncheon at Delmonico's. The morning session will be devoted to reports of committees and chairmen and at 1 o'clock adjournment will be taken for the luncheon and reception. In addition to the executives of several prominent national women's organizations it is expected that a number of prominent city and state officials will be present. The federation includes over 8,000 women, all of whom may attend the luncheon if they desire, and aside from being a conspicuous factor in the General Federation, has, during its brief career, become a recognized factor in municipal reform work of New York City.

The Club Woman for March is especially promising in interest to women of all interests. Among the contributions is an article by Mrs. George Jay Gould on "Fashionable Life Versus Motherhood," in which she vigorously defends the society woman from the standpoint of her own experience in the fashionable world.

The postponement of the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C., from February until next April will certainly insure an increased attendance at that very interesting meeting. The inconvenience of February as the time for this annual meeting has long been recognized and it is thought that the change of date will be especially appreciated by the chapters of the western states.

The following program has been announced for the fifth annual convention of the Consumers' league, to be held in New York March 1 and 2, March 1, arrival of delegates; meeting of executive committee, etc., in the afternoon; public meeting at 8 p. m., with addresses by John Graham Brooks, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Homer Polka, Dr. Ernst Lederle and Prof. E. R. Sellman of Columbia. March 2, adjourned meeting of the council at 10 a. m., Calvary church parish house; in the afternoon a reception to officers and delegates, tendered by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 122 West Eighty-sixth street; in the evening a social sight-seeing excursion for members.

"It is a little curious that, in this centennial year of the Louisiana purchase," says the New York Post, "the house built in 1807 in St. Louis by Captain Clarke, who lived in it until his death in 1838, should be torn down and little or no notice should be taken of it. The old house, it is said, is now being removed to make way for a race track. From 1812 to 1821 Captain Clarke was territorial governor of Missouri, and for some time afterwards acted as superintendent of Indian affairs. Many noted people visited his house and it was there that the treaty providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from Missouri to the Indian territory was signed. The agent of a Nebraska chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has

**RHEUMATISM**  
IN FEET OR ANKLES  
USE AN **Alcock's POROUS PLASTER**

Tear an Alcock's Porous Plaster in two lengths, and apply on soles of feet; renew the plaster every time the feet are bathed. You will be surprised how it will relieve rheumatism in the feet or ankles. For tired or lame feet relief is afforded at once.

Alcock's Plasters are the original and genuine porous plasters and have never been equalled as a pain-curer. We guarantee them to contain no belladonna, opium or any poison whatever. Absolutely safe, wonderfully curative.

**Never Accept a Substitute.**

Travelers Organize at Hastings. A party of Travelers' Protective association men, consisting of State President A. V. Whiting, Secretary R. F. Hodgkin and State Directors John Kelly, E. H. Hood and Charles L. Hopper went to Hastings Friday night and on Saturday night organized a local part of the Travelers Protective association in that city, having a meeting at the Hastings hotel. These officers were elected for the local organization, which will be known as post 13. W. J. Miles, president; J. D. Flowers, A. D. Spier, W. C. Alexander, Surgeon. Dr. Charles V. Arts.

Constipation. Its Cause and Cure. A person in order to be healthy must get rid of the waste products of his body. Nature has provided four ways to get rid of them: The bowels, the kidneys, the bladder and the pores of the skin. If the bowels become inactive, that portion of the food which is not absorbed passes on into the intestines and decomposes, causing blood, nerve, liver and kidney trouble, and closes the pores of the skin, thus creating disease in the system. You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself of stubborn constipation or distressing stomach trouble and perfectly regulate your kidneys and by taking one dose a day of **DRAKE'S PALMETTO WINE**. Any reader of this paper can secure absolutely free a bottle by writing to Drake Peoria Co., Drake Building, Chicago.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment In use for over sixty years.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment humbers up Stiff Joints.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment Best for Horse ailments.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Spavin and Kingbone.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment penetrates to the very bone.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment Best for Cattle ailments.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures all forms of Rheumatism.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment always gives satisfaction.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment Best for Sheep ailments.