WE CLOSE SATURDATS AT & P. M. Tel. 694 & Special Clearing Sale "It Is Sometimes Wool Waist Remnants Expedient to Forget Wednesday Morning Who We Are."

They are what are left of this season's newest fabrics, in pretty shades of reseda green, navy with tiny fleck of white, red, new blue, ceil blue, white, cream white with dainty figure, etc. Waist material for all occasions in the lot. Seldom do you find such values as you will get here Wednesday morning.

Here is an opportunity of solving "what shall I give for Christmas." It isn't how much you spend on gifts that will make a success. Remember those who have few to send them gifts. The mere fact of being remembered will be a pleasure to those who cannot even afford to buy the necessities at that time. By all means make the gift fit. These practical, substantial waists remnants will go to thousands of homes on Christmas morning. Wednesday morning you can get them all at next to nothing in price. Remember there is not a large quantity; you must come early. Note the great reductions.

white fleck, remnant for 79c. 3 YDS. BLACK NOVELTY-with tiny

3% YDS. PANAMA NOVELTY-regular Sic quality, matelo bine ground with dainty 34 YDS. CIEL BLUE NOVELTY-all

wool, very new, remnant for 79c. 3% YDS. ALL WOOL NOVELTY-red with fine white dot, remnant for So.

8 YDS. PLAIN PANAMA WAISTING-

34 YDS. ALL WOOL BLUE-with tiny , 3 YDS. LIGHT BLUE NOVELTY-handsome rich luster, remnant for 77c. BY YDS. BLACK AND WHITE NOV-

ELTY-one of the latest, remnant for 79c. 2% YDS. PERSIAN NOVELTY-handsome silk finish, regular 85c quality, rem nant for 98c. 3% YDS. FLECKED NOVELTY-shade

of red, remnant for 79c. 34 YDS. NOVELTY BLUE-all wool, remnant for 89c regular 85c quality, shade new blue, one 3 YDS. PANAMA NOVELTY-shade of this season's prettiest fabrics, remnant reseda green, very stylish, remnant for

NOTE-Wednesday morning all the slik remnants will go on sale at the same time, at the same sweeping reductions in prices. Not a large quantity, but they are of superior quality and style. All to go on sale at 8 A. M.. Do not fail to come early, if you expect to have a good assortment to choose from, as they will

THOMPSON, BELDEN&GO.

Y. M. C A. Building. Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Streets.

detachment of the Eleventh divi ion began the advance during the afternoon of November 24, following several days' bomguarding the approach to the sou heast fort of the Keekwan mountain group, the Japanese artillery in the meantime throwing all the metal possible against the Rihlung mountain and Antsu mountain forts. The possession of the trenches was stubbornly contested. After 'five bours' fighting and several repulses the Japanese drove out the Russians and destroyed their trenches and succeeded in entrenching themselves behind sandbags, which the infantry carried. At 11 in the evening the Russians made a sortle, which the Japanese say they repulsed after two hours'

Another line of trenches more formidable than the ones destroyed lies between the Japanese and the forts.

The Japanese at Port Dainy believe that attack became general as men returning from the front, while not having seen the fighting, reported that heavy small-arm and machine-gun fire was almost constant at various parts of the line until November 27, when the last advices reached Port

BREST, France, Nov. 29.-The Russian

torpedo boat destroyer Prouzitelny has anchored in the roadstead here with a hole in its hull caused by its anchor. It will enter the naval port to repair.

The question of the repairs to the Prouzi telhy was referred to Marine Minister Pelletan, who decided that the damage was of such a nature as to endanger the safety of the crew and that the destroyer therefore was entitled under neutrality laws make repairs.

Grand Duke Sees Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29 .- The Grand Duke Sergius, governor general of Moscow, from Moscow. His presence at Tsarskoethe semstvo propagands, concessions to possible for the young man, but he perwhich he is considered to be bitterly op- sistently led a fast life.

PRESBYTERIAN SEMI - CENTENNIAL Members of Church at Waterloo Hold

Week's Service in Commemoration. WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 29.—(Special.)-The Presbyterians of this city are this week celebrating the fiftleth anniversary of their organisation in Waterloo. The opening service was held Sunday morning. when Rev. Stephen Phelps, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city from 1864 to 1867, preached the morning sermon. The celebration will continue until next Sunday evening. It is one of the most important events in the history of the church in this city and many former residents of Waterloo, who helped in the Taylor; B. Evans, 1 souri Valley; George organization of the society here, will be present to enjoy the occasion.

The church was organized September 17. 1854, with a membership of six, this first meeting being held in an old log school house long since removed. Later they built a church of their own and occupied it until 1888, when the church society ede:ted its present beautiful edifice, which has Grange; F. M. Thomas, Ragian; William the distinction of being made of a single Wiseman, Washington; I. N. Bunce, Magboulder found on a farm a mile from the nolia; I. A. Barling, Harrison; J. E. Dil-

During the week there will be a social and Rev. and Mrs. Purmort, now of Cedar lan; B. C. Sherwin, Missouri Valley.

latest attack was designed to further in- Rapids; besides many local members who crease the power of these positions. A have watched the growth of the church. The First Presbyterian church of this city has a large membership. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel Callen, who has bardment, rushing against the trenches | occupied the pulpit since 1899. His duties became so arduous that last January he was allowed an assistant, Rev. A. E. Moody, nephew of the great evangelist, and for many years engaged in Young Men's Christian association work in Cuba. Prof. Hiram J. Lloyd, formerly of the Moody quartet, Chicago, has entire charge of the music, his choir of forty voices furnishing the music for the church.

> TWO HUSBANDS ATTEMPT MURDER One Succeeds, but John Head Fails

in His Effort. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 29 .- At about the same hour tonight two husbands tried to kill their wives and then destroy themselves. One of them, Frank Billings, a sporting man, was successful. He shot his wife, better known as Cella Baldwin, twice, and then turned the gun on himself, inflicting wounds that resulted in his death in

The other husband, John Head, a son of Mahlon Head of Jefferson, Ia., a prominent politician and business mar, was not sucessful. He wounded his wife with a large knife, but merely wounded her slightly about the face. He then stabbed himself near the juglar vein, but missed it and will

The Billings murder and suicide arose from the refusal of the woman to furnish money for Billings to go to Kansas City to engage in the saloon business. Head's attempted murder was due to despondency.

John Head and his wife some months ago figured in a sensational case in this city. He was arrested while here on a charge of placing his wife and a young woman in louse of ill fame, but after considerable difficulty the couple and the young woman is reported to have arrived at Tsarskoeselo decided to return to their home in Jefferson and the case was dropped. His father, selo is presumed to be in connection with it was then stated, had done everything

Court at Logan.

LOGAN, Ia., Nov. 29.-(Special.)-At the Harrison county district court, now in seasion here, the matter of John Tierney against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company is being tried. Tierney claims that the defendant coused him material damage by delaying a cattle train on the road to Chicago.

The petit jury convened yesterday morning and is composed of the following Charles Langdon, Missouri Valley; W. J. Ryan, Calhoun; S. R. Burkholder, Boyer; I. J. Parker, Cass; George I. Hall, Harrison; C. C. Lightell, Taylor; I. G. Gamet, Morgan; H. E. Pease, Harrison; F. Kirlin, W. Arbaugh, Taylor; J. P. Jensen, Missouri Valley; W. A. Chauncey, Douglas; J. W. Messenger, Douglas; J. H. Latta, Jefferson; E. W. Milliman, Jefferson; L. W. Logan, Jefferson: R. H. Everett, Jackson J. W. Alton, Little Stoux; W. D. Hardy, Jefferson; M. McMillen, Magnolia; A. D. Shepard, Harrison; W. H. Adams, La linger, Little Stoux; I. O. Hester, Little Sloux; Frank Behn, Clay; R. Y. Hyde, evening, with reminiscences, a fraternal Jefferson; W. H. Frazier, Calhoun; A. M. service, mothers' meeting, old folks' meet- Snyder, Taylor; James Thompson, Boyer; ing and young people's meeting. Among J. L. Athey, Boyer; William Hayes, Harrithose who will tell something of the days son; D. A. Cross, Little Sloux; J. M. Wiseare Rev. Phelps, now located in Nebraska, coye. Missouri Valley: W. J. Schike. Rag-



WORK FOR AGRICULTURISTS

to the President.

CROP VALUES FOR YEAR JUST PASSED

Wealth of Dwellers on Farms in United States Has Fully Kept Pace with that in Other Walks of Life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The secretary of agriculture has transmitted his eighth

annual report to the president. In opening his report the secretary enum erates some of the more important features of the year's work. Among them are extensive cooperation with agricultural stations; the taking of preliminary steps to conduct feeding and breeding experiments; the war waged against the cotton boll weevil and against cattle mange; plans for education of engineers in road building the production of a hardy orange, a hy brid of the Florida orange and the Japanese trifoliata; valuable research in succussful shipping of fruit abroad; the value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria; successful introduction of plants suited to light rainfall areas; establishment of pure food standards; the extension of agricultural education in primary and secondary schools; the extension of instruction to our Island possessions to enable them to supply the ountry with \$200,000,000 worth of domestic products, now imported from abroad. He then proceeds to discuss the place of

agriculture in the country's industrial life. The crop of 1904 yields a farm value greater than ever before. The farmers could from the proceeds of this single crop pay the national debt, the interest thereon for one year, and still have enough left to pay a considerable portion of the government's yearly expenses. The cotton crop, valued for lint and seed at \$600,000,000, comes second, while hay and wheat contend for the third place. Combined, these two crops will about equal the value of the corn crop. Notwithstanding the wheat crop shows a lower production than any year since 1900, the farm value is the highest since 1881. Potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904; save in 1902, the oat crop was never so large by 60,000,000 bushels. The present crop of rice promises a yield of 900,000,000 pounds-300, 000,000 more than ever before.

Horses and mules reach the highest point this year, with an aggregate value exceeding \$1,354,000,000. On the other hand, cattle, sheep and hogs all show a slight decline

The steady advance in poultry leads to some astonishing figures. The farmers' hens now produce 1,666,000,000 of dozens of eggs and at the high average price of the year the hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the national debt.

Value of Farm Products . After a careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm during 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place the amount at \$4,900,000,000 after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of values. This is 9.65 per cent above the product of 1903, and 31.28 per cent above that of the census year 1899.

Some comparisons are necessary to the realization of such an unthinkable value, aggregating nearly \$5,000,000,000. The farmers of this country have in two years prothe gold mines of the entire world since product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks, it lacks but \$750,000,000 of the value of the manufactures of 1900, less the cost of manufactures of 1900, less the cost of manufactures of 1900, less the cost of manufactures of 1900. terials used; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways, and four times the value of all min-

erals produced in this country. The year 1904 keeps well up to the average of exports of farm products during the five years 1899-1903, amounting to over \$859,000,000, while the average for the five fifteen years the balance of trade in favor of this country, all articles considered, exceeded \$4.384,000,000, but taking farm products alone, these showed a balance in our favor of more than \$5,300,000,600.

Reviewing the increase in farm capital, the secretary estimates it conservatively at \$2,000,000,000 within four years without recognizing the marked increase in the value of land during the past two years. The most startling figures banks in typical agricultural states, The secretary selects for this llustration Iowa,

of depositors.

of producers Tuberculosis in Cattle. clusively that it is an error to conclude that catfle cannot be infected with human tuberculosis. The secretary urges the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the puberadication of this disease in cattle. The bureau distributed 74,000 doses of tuberculin n 1904. The blackleg vaccine for cattle distributed by the bureau continues to give satisfaction. During the year 1,000,000 doses of this vaccine were issued, and over 10,000 persons reported highly satisfactory results. The number of animals that died after vaccination was reduced to the very low figure of 0.44 per cent of the number

The Bureau of Animal Industry charged by law with the inspection of dairy products designed for interstate commerce, especially renovated butter. This work is now fully organized under joint agreement between the Treasury tories licensed and bonded, located in fourteen states and the District of Colter made was about 54,000,000 pounds. Im-

Forage Crop Work. Considerable advances have been made in the forage crop work. More attention has been given to alfaifa in the eastern half of the United States in the past two years than to any other crop. The department has demonstrated that this valuable crop can pe grown in almost every state in the union. A large amount information has been gathered the past year as to the carrying capacity of the ranges back in various parts of the west. Intelligent management will bring the ranges back to their primitive state of productiveness, but it is definitely demonstrated that there is no chance of improving range conditions except where stockmen are able in control the ranges upon which their stock feed. It has also been demonstrated that meny new plants may educes upon the table successfully. Plant that run 1 grows up a alkati I als

e c shit willia

a few years it will be possible to offer farmers quantities of seed of improved forms of all the standard grasses. A considerable number of native American Secretary Wilson Makes His Annual Report grasses have shown themselves adapted to

the regions where at present hay grasses are wanting. It is believed that hay grasses can be found on the western plains where the average annual rainfall does not exceed 15 inches. It has been found that a number of plants can be made to furnish satisfactory pasture throughout the winter months in the south, and cooperation is planned with southern experiment station and farmers to test a number of such plants for winter-pasture

The present situation as regards forestry in the United States the secretary regards as exceedingly hopeful. The lumber industry seems to be awakening to the fact that lumbering with reference to future as well as present profits may be good business. The general adoption of forestry as an established policy now depends primarily on business conditions. Extensive investigations of forest conditions are still urgently needed. Studies which individuals annot undertake, but which must be made if the wealth-producing power of the coun-Iry as a whole is to be brought to the highest point, need to be prosecuted in the public interest. The furtherance of that part of this department's work which is directed toward informing the small owner how he can to advantage practice forestry on his own account is of the first importance.

Scientific Study of Farm Conditions. By its scientific study of American forests the Bureau of Forestry has prepared a solid basis for practical forestry. There is now no considerable portion of the United States for which the bureau has not at hand special knowledge bearing directly on questions perialning to the use of the forests. In the work of building up a sound permanent policy for the forests of the national domain this department continues to render important service, and it is plain that the ultimate function of the Bureau of Forestry as a part of the government administrative equipment is gradually defining itself. The work to which the bureau must hereafter chiefly devote itself includes scientific study of problems having a practical bearing on forest utilization; co-operation with states seeking advice concerning forest legislation, administration or the formulation of a state forest policy; and, finally, the discharge of any duties assigned to it by the national government in connection with the administration of public lands. The Forester is at present the official adviser in technical matters of those departments having in charge forested lands. The greatest need of the west, says the secretary, is water, and in many states future settlement and prosperity depend absolutely upon its conservation, and this again largely, in many cases wholly, depends upon the preservation of the forests.

The work of planting on forest reserves has been begun in California, Colorado and Nebraska.

Auxiliary to studies of the forest and of the utmost importance in relation to the conservative use of our forest resources as timber preservation, especially railroad and scope of the association, which, ties; experiments in timber testing; invespulp processes etc.

The desire of state authorities for asgst- dangerous. He said: ance from the Bureau of Forestry is worth noting. The secretary emphasizes the importance of the policy of state governments to the whole cause of forest preservation, duced wealth exceeding the output of all and says that unless the states are awake to their duty toward this form of property Columbus discovered America. This year's the federal government can do little beyond caring for its own holdings.

(Continued from First Page.)

attention to this essential feature of the

"It has been said by eminent authority that persons should not be employed to remain continuously on the isthmus longer years was nearly \$865,000,000. During the last | than a period of from six to twelve months, This may be a wise and necessary precaution, and such an arrangement can easily nearby station where laborers can be sent to recuperate has been suggested." "This would mean, of course, an amend-

ment of existing law?" "Certainly. In order to carry into effect convict labor in the building of the Pan- apparel. ama canal, the enactment of new laws, shown as illustrating the farmers' pros. both state and federal, would be necessary. perity are those presented by deposits in Every able-bodied convict should be given the option of going or staying, but for those who chose to go a scale of commu-Kansas and Mississippi. Taking all kinds tation based upon their terms of sentence of banks, National, State, private, and and periods of labor should be arranged. savings, the deposits increased from June | For illustration, a convict sentenced to a 30, 1896, to October 31, 1904, in Iowa, 164 certain number of years would have as per cent, in Kansas 219 per cent, and in much time deducted from his term of serv-Mississippi 301 per cent-in the United ice as he serves on the canal, conditioned States 91 per cent. A similar favorable upon his good behavior. If his term is ien comparison may be made as to the number | years he would be released at the end of five years' service. If he serves less then The secretary concludes that the farmers' half his term on the zone and is then rate of financial progress need fear no forced to return to his place of confinement comparison with that of any other class because of failure in health or other reasons, his sentence would be reduced a time equal to that given to the work. Experiments recently reported upon by Under such a plan, if a man sentenced to the Bureau of Animal Industry show con- ten years' confinement gave four years' service and then returned, his whole term would be reduced eight years, leaving two to serve. Life prisoners might be discharged at the end of ten years' service. lie regulations looking to the control and An equitable plan could easily be devised, and it might be advantageous to allow even more liberal commutation of sen-

> tence. "Would you pay anything to the convicts who consented to go to the isthmus and work for the government?"

"Yes. They would have to be transported free to and from the zone, and an allowance should be made for their services. A fair rate of compensation would be, say, 25 cents a day for each day's actual work performed, 50 per cent of the sum to be paid to the prisoner in cash on landing in the United States or final discharge, the remaining half to be paid in two equal installments at the expiration of three and six months, respectively, after discharge, department and the Department of Agri- The last two installments might be made There were seventy-three fac- conditional on a man's not having been arrested or convicted of any misdemeanor between the time of discharge and the The quantity of renovated but- dates of payment. Such a plan would be ter made was about 54,000,000 pounds. Im-provement is noted in the average quality. the work, and the pay allowed would give them a good cash, fund with which to begin life anew after their liberation. It would enable them to seek honest employment and not resort, as staffstics w that many of them do, to crime im-

mediately after their discharge. Serious objections might be made to the of convicts in government works were it compulsory. It should be expressly provided that only when vounteered could the services of prisoners be accepted, and then only after an examination as to physical ability. Under military supervision prisoners could be well cared for on the isthmus, and the percentage of escapes would be no larger than-now."

Always Remember the Pull Name Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 3 Days

Idea in Session at New York.

SEVERAL PAPERS READ DURING THE DAY

President Van Cleave of St. Louis Denounces Men Who Advertise in Union Newspapers or Day "Union Label" Goods.

Itizens Industrial association, representng all sections of the country, were present organization opened here today. It is the aim of the convention to bring about a implete organization of manufacturers, business men and all large employers of labor, and to advocate the "open shop" dea. All employers not affiliated with the association were invited to attend the con-

Mr. D. M. Parry, the president, in his annual address reviewed the progress of the employers' movement during the last two years and predicted for it a steady, permanent growth. He said in part: If trades-unionism should become domi-

If trades-unionism should become dominant in this country I have not the least doubt that our industries would languish and our streets would be filled with idle men. No other results could possibly come from a system that would base the reward of labor not on merit, but on the power of organization to dictate terms, a system that would restrict output, discourage enterprise and permit the indolent and least efficient to set the pace for industry. I believe that fully 1,000 manufacturing establishments have in the last year abandoned the closed shop and thrown their doors open to workhave in the last year abandoned the closed shop and thrown their doors open to work-men without regard to their membership or nonmembership in a union. I have been informed of the names of over 250 concerns in the city of Chicago alone that have done this. Is that not a record for the greatest hot-bed of unionism in the country? From all parts of the central west I have received information of hundreds of other factories being opened to independent workmen. Many concerns in the east have also gone to the open shop, although I must say that the employers' movement is stronger in the central west than it is here in the east, and that the results show it. The effect of the open shop movement has been particularly beneficial. In some factories the output per min has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

Continuing, Mr. Parry, speaking of the

Continuing, Mr. Parry, speaking of the socialist vote said: It may be considered unfortunate by some that the result of compelling the unions to abide by the laws is to drive a portion of their membership into the socialist party. their membership into the socialist party, but certainly it is no argument to say that the unions should be permitted to follow their own sweet will in order that their members may not become socialists. The growth of the socialist party simply adds additional force to the necessity that confronts the employers to take an active hand in shaping public sentiment to the end that our great individualistic form of government may be maintained. The greatest industrial structure the world has ever seen has grown up in free America. Shall it be destroyed or even checked in its development? It surely will be if the socialists and labor agitators obtain any power in the management of industry or the shaping of the policies of the government.

"Crime Follows Labor Unions." President Van Cleave of the Citizens' In dustrial association of St. Louis followed stand the studies in forest products, such Mr. Parry. He first explained the plan said, stands for industrial peace and the tigations of the tannin content of barks, of enforcement of law. The existing conditions he declared to be intolerable and

> The men you employ are serving the walking delegate and shop steward, and not you. The walking delegate and the shop steward employ whom they please, without consulting you. It's up to you to destroy the boycott. Crime follows the labor union wherever it secures a foothold. President Van Cleave said that \$17,000,000 was paid into the treasuries of labor unions every year and that the largest part of this money was used to spread socialistic

Mr. Van Cleave urged the delegates to this means, he said, industrial peace could be secured within a year. He declared that the employer who advertises in union newspapers or buys goods bearing the union label by doing so is contributing to the campaign funds of the enemy and is therefore false to his fellows.

When President Van Cleave denounced the inion label he was interrupted by one of be accomplished. The establishment of a the delegates, who declared that nearly all present wore union labels on their clothing. To this the speaker replied that he did not think so, and said that he believed the members of the Citizens' Industrial association true to its principles would cut out the the plan I have outlined for the use of label, even if they made a hole in their

Paper by Colorado Man.

"The Aims of the Citizens' Alliance" was the subject of a paper read by J. C. Craig, president of the State Citizens' alliance of Colorado. Mr. Craig said that the Citizens' alliance was the outgrowth of a desire upon the part of the public for industrial peace and the steady employment of labor to the end that industry might not be dis turbed

The purpose of the Citizens' alliance was not to antagonize unionism or to destroy the unions, but only to resist the unions insofar as their methods are oppressive, unreasonable or unlawful. Mr. Craig defended the attitude of the

Citizens' alliance in Colorado and declared that the deportation of miners from the state was justified by the circumstances.

The general sentiment of that community in which the rich mine owners, bankers, capitalists and wealthy merchants form an insignificant item numerically, fully sustains Governor Peabody. It was an unusual situation and required unusual treatment.

Job Printers Will Strike. Francis C. Nunenmacher spoke on "The Liberty of the Press." He spoke as follows:

By inaugurating a strike for an eighthour day on January 1, 1906, the Typographical union would paralyze the entire printing industry from one end of the country to the other, for they are now engaged in organizing all the smaller cities as rapidly as it can be done, so there will be no nonunion printers to take their places in the larger cities.

It is up to you to make it sure that the union will not triumph in this matter. The United Typothetae to a man will fight it to the end, but unaided by their customers it will cost some of them their fortunes. Let the printers' union get the eight-hour day and you know what will happen in other lines of industry.

Adjournment was taken until tomorrow. Liberty of the Press." He spoke as follows:

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS INVALIB

lew York Court Holds that Statute Violutes Constitution.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29,-By a decision oday the New York state court of appeals declared unconstitutional the labor law which prohibits a contractor from employ ing his men more than eight hours a day on city, county or state work. Since its enactment in 1897 this statute has been almost continually before the courts. Other phases have been passed upon, but this s the first time that the court of appeals has expressed its views flatly on the eight hour provision.

The decision was an action brought by Harry Cossey to compel payment by the city of New York for \$33,215 for six scows manufactured for the street cleaning department Payment was refused on the ground that he had violated the terms of his contract in employing his men over eight hours a day. Cossey did not deny this, but claimed that the law was unconstitutional. The court of appeals reverses the lower courts and grants the appellent's

application. Judges O'Brien, Martin and Vann hold that the law is unconstitutional in that it deprives an individual of property without due process of law. Chief Judge Cul-

INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE MEETS Any Rheumatic sufferer may have a Society for Propagation of "Open Shop" full dollar's worth of my remedy free

I searched the whole earth for a specific for I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheismatic Curs Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could can turn bony joints into fissh again—that is impossible, but at the possible. But it will drive from the blood the point on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the rarages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment I is an willing that you should prove my claims learned of the chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well repackage of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic remedy to try. warded. For this chemical gave me the basis of a For I know that you and your neighbors and friends remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Members of the You pay nothing—you promise nothing when the second annual convention of the you risk nothing—you deposit nothing

Crystalized Poison!

You know that hard water leaves a deposit of lime in the bottom of the tea heile in which it boils, and soft water does not. That is because soft water dread disease—a remedy which would not only clean is filtered and contains no lime, while hard water out the poison, but one which would stop its for-

is not filtered and is full of it.

You can imagine that if that deposit were to settle in the joint of your knee it would be extermely painful. And if the deposit grew, you could finally no longer endure the torture of walking.

Yet that is the very way that Rheumatism begins and ends. Except that the deposit which forms is not lime, but crystalized autean!

Tet that is the very way that Rheumatism begins and ends. Except that the deposit which forms is not lime, but crystalized poison!

For your blood is siways full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breaths into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry of off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood afters, are expected to cleanse the blood and sond it back through the system clean to gather more poison which, they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail, and sometimes from some other cause the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystalizes. The blood carries the crystals and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone-anywhere.

The twings in your leg—the doll sohe in your arm on a raing day—these are the outward signs of the unuseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unstreaded for years—these are the outward signs of the supplement to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, includes lumbago, solatice, neuralgis, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poleon. But this is not anough. The FORMATION of dollar is with for the free dollar bottle order, all druggists do not grant the test, i will then delected can do.

Piainir, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not anough. The FORMATION of dollar is with for the free dollar bottle order, all druggists do not grant the test, i will then delected can do.

Piainir, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not anough. The FORMATION of Boot Piainir. While for the order today.

A Certain Cure

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But its legicated, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, solatics, neuralgia, gout—for all those are the results of rheumatic polons in the blood.

Figinity, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

en, with Judge Werner concurring, makes ARIZONA MERCHANT IS FREE

the decision one of precedent. In his conclusion the chief justice says: In his conclusion the chief justice says:

I fear that the many outrages of labor organizations or of their members have at times frightened courts into plain legal inconsistencies and into the enunciation of doctrines which if asserted in litigations arising under any other subject than labor legislation would meet with scant courtesy or consideration.

The decision about to be made can therefore stand only on one ground, the unconstitutional interference of the legislature with the right of the municipality. That proposition having been explicitly decided in the Rogers case, I feel it my duty to follow it regardless of my own opinion on the question.

DEATH RECORD.

Madam Janauschek. NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Madame Janau schek, the actress, died today. Madame Janauschek's death took place in the Brunswick home at Amityville, L. I., where for the last four months she had

been a private patient as a charge of the actors' fund. Paralysis and general debility were the immediate cause of death. She was 74 fire which started in the Rubel & Allegretti years old, having been corn in Prague. Chocolate factory today. These caricatures, Bohemia, in 1830. In 1867 she came to the considered priceless by the owners and United States and played Medea and other known all over the world, were stored in les in German and later made a success in tragic roles in English. She essayed organize by crafts and stand together. By such parts as Deborah, Blanca, Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Lady MacBeth and Meg Merrilies

> Earl of Hardwick. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- The earl of Hardwick (Edward Philip Yorke), under-secretary of state for India, died suddenly in London today. He had been in poor health for some time. The earl, who was born in 1867, was known as a stock broker. His father had a magnificent estate, but he ran through the property, left his son practically penniless and the latter had to adopt city career as a means of livelihood,

Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 29 .- (Spe clal.)-At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy, widow of the late J. E. McCoy, and a pioneer resident of this city, died at her home from a stroke of apoplexy at the age of 73 years. She came to this city with her husband in 1857. Mrs. McCoy was a devout member of the Meth odist church and was one of the best known women of the early ploneers.

Mrs. C. M. Griffith. STANTON, Neb., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. Griffith, wife of Rev. C. M., Griffith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at this place, died last night at 11 o'clock after a lingering illness of many months. Mrs. Daniel G. Reid.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.-Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, wife of the capitalist, died at her home in Irvington, N. Y., today. Before her marriage Mrs. Reid was an actress, her stage name being Clarisse Agnew.

George V. Darling. ALMA, Neb., Nov. 29 .- (Special.)-George V. Darling died at his home in Alma on November 28. He leaves a wife and one child, one boy having died on November 24.

Sentence Suspended on Man Who Tried to Shoot W. C. Greene.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- James W. Goodman, the Nogales (Ariz.) merchant who was held under indictment on a charge of attempting to shoot W. C. Greene, a copper mine promoter, in this city last April, today was released on a suspended sentence by Judge Foster in the court of

In moving for the suspension of sentence District Attorney Jerome said: "Goodman drew the revolver under strong provocation, believing, as he did, that he had lost large sums of money through Greens."

FIRE RECORD.

Valuable Collection of Caricatures. CHICAGO, Nov. 29 .- A collection of cartentures in oil, pen and pencil, the property of Chapin & Gore, was ruined in a \$70,000 he basement of the hurned

Michigan Hydraulic Works. NORWAY, Mich Nov. 29 .- The hydraulie works owned by the Oliver Mining company have been destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$500,000.

Scarlet Fever at Logan. LOGAN, Ia., Nov. 29.-(Special.)-Scarlet fever is still spreading in Logan and the families of J. C. Milliman, George Clodfelter, Shelby Cecil and James Sprinkle have been quarantined. School is not in session this week on account of the prevalence of the disease and all children under 16 are required to keep off the streets.

Public meetings are allowed. Iowa's Official Count. DES MOINES Nov 29 - The official vote of Iowa was canvassed today by the executive council with the following result: Roosevelt, 307,907; Parker, 149,141; Swallow, 11,601; Debs. 14,847; Watson, 2,207. Roossvelt's plurality over Parker is 158,766.

Epileptic Fits of Children.

Epilepsy, or fits, in children is of even greater urgency of cure than in older people. In their active and restless life, an attack is liable to come at a fatal moment, and the sunshine of the home will be crushed out of existance. At the very first sign of epilepsy or nervous twitchings, or trembling, Elizir Kosine should be used. This remedy is the discovery of a well-known Washington scientist, and is the only known cure of epileptic fits. It can be used by all ages, and is a positive cure for this dread disease. Leading druggists everywhere have so much faith in the remedy that they give their personal guarantee that it will cure or else the price, \$1.50, will be refunded. Mail orders filled. KOSINE CO., Washington, D. C., or Beaton Drug Co., 15th and Farnam.

AMUSEMENTS.



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The **Perfect Whiskey**

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Priday and Saturday-Saturday Matinee-ALL STAR CAST-GRACE GEORGE, MRS. LeMOYNIE, SARAH TRUAX, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, JAMES O'NEILL, TOUIS JAMES, J. E. DODSON, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, CLARA MORRIS.

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Valerie Bergere & Co., Empire Comedy Four, Lottie & Bertha Tobin, Mile, Louise Agoust and C. H. Weston & Co., Julius Tanner, J. A. Murphy & Eloise Willard, Shields and Paul, and the Kinodrome. Prices 19c. Ec. 50c. KRUG THEATER Prices 15-25-50-750

250-MATINEE TODAY-250 OLD KENTUCKY

EXTRA TONIGHT Grand Buck and Wing **Dancing Contest**

The "In Old Kentucky" Pickaninnies Challenge All Comers. PRIZES Awarded to the Bost Dancers.

Thurs, PATRICE, In "DRIVEN FROM