Telephone 604.

Bee, Nov. 19, 1905.

Now located in the new retail center, Howard and Sixteenth Streets.

We Are Better Pleased

Each day with the working of the new store. Three weeks' time has given us an opportunity to get everything running smoothly. New goods have been checked and placed in stock and the store is now ready for its big holiday trade. There is no better shopping place if you want reliable goods; if you like daylight in selecting colors or in comparing quality. We invite the men as well as the ladies to make this thier store home. This store is convenient to all street car lines of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Robe Blankets, Third Floor.

A Bath or Lounging Robe is a nice thing to have and you can procure one with small outlay and little work.

With the aid of our McCall paper pattern it is no trick to make one of our Robe Blankets into a beautiful Bath Robe.

We call your attention today to our imported German Robe Blankets which are especially made for Bath or Lounging Robes. They are beautiful. You can't help but like them.

Any color combination in pink, light blue, tan, brown, red, green, dark blue, cadet, gray, black and white, etc. Reversable.

One blanket is large enough for garment. Prices $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 each.

Cord and tassels to match at 50c per set of three pieces.

Special Kid Glove Sale Monday.

We have gone through our regular stock and selected for this special, gloves that have sold at $2.00 and $2.75 per pair, 8 and 16-inch length mousquetaires and street gloves. Monday morning at 8 o'clock your choice of any at 98c per pair.

In the 16-inch mousquetaires are lavenders, pinks, champagne, tan and pearl shades, sizes 5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½ and 6¾.

In the 8-inch mousquetaires are all white, also pearl with black stitchings; sizes 5¾ and 6¾ only.

White street gloves, two large pearl button fasteners. These gloves have black stitching and come in sizes 5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½ and 6¾.

Mode street gloves, same style as the white; only in sizes 5½, 5¾, 6½ and 6¾.

Gloves that sold up to $2.75 Monday at 98c per pair.

We cannot fit, guarantee or exchange these sale gloves.

Our Beautiful Chiffon Finished Spot Proof Broadcloth.

This beautiful, soft Spot Proof Broadcloth in lustrous colors and every shade; choice, practical as well as elegant in the extreme. They require no sponging, will not spot with water. They are ready for the needle. You will certainly make a mistake if you buy a broadcloth and do not see this special line. We would be pleased to show them to you. $2.50 a yard.

The New Black Taffetas.

Soft, supple, lustrous and best of all will not cut or crack. As a guarantee of fine value and good wearing quality the name of Thompson, Belden & Co. is woven right in the selvedge. They are absolutely the cheapest taffeta to buy when you think of the perfect quality of silk. Ask to see "Duchess;" 27-inch, $1.00; 36-inch, $1.25.

REGULAR $1.35 BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 22 INCHES WIDE, MONDAY 79c A YARD—Beautiful Black Peau de Soie. They do not crush or crack; beautifully finished, rich luster found in no other silk. For Monday only. Never sold for less than $1.35—special price for this date, 79c a yard.

Embroideries.

We have provided for Christmas use some dainty little hemstitched embroidered edgings for collar and cuff sets.

They will be appreciated.

The prices range from 28c, 30c, 35c, 38c, 40c to 45c a yard.

The required amount for one set is 1¼ yards, or ½ yard for collar alone.

Outing Flannel Embroidery.

Something quite new for trimming all kinds of Outing Flannel garments. It comes in white, pink and blue. Prices: 1½ inches wide, 10c a yard; 2½ inches wide, 15c a yard; 3 inches wide, 16c a yard.

Shown at the Embroidery Counter, first floor.

Art Department.

Miss Steenstrup's classes are growing. If you have not already joined, make an appointment this week. She gives free instructions each day from 2 until 5 o'clock. She is an artist and instructor in needle, crochet and knitted work. She also instructs in the new "Hedebo" and Hardanger work.

We carry a full line of materials for all kinds of fancy work.

Art Department located on second floor, where you have perfect light.

Special Sale Japanese Lunch Cloth.

Monday morning we will place on special sale a lot of Japanese Drawnwork Linen Lunch Cloths, Center Pieces and Doilies.

$1.75 Japanese Lunch Cloths—sale price 98c each.

LUNCH CLOTHS.

50c Japanese Doilies—sale price 25c each.

19c Japanese Doilies—sale price 8½c each.

45c Japanese Doilies—sale price 19c each.

RENAISSANCE SCARFS AT HALF PRICE.

$3.50 Renaissance Scarfs—sale price $1.75.

$3.00 Renaissance Scarfs—sale price $1.50.

$2.75 Renaissance Scarfs—sale price $1.38.

RENAISSANCE CENTER PIECES AT HALF PRICE.

$2.00 Center Pieces—sale price $1.00 each.

50c Renaissance Doilies—sale price 25c each.

"Viyella" Flannels, Third Floor.

30 to 32 inches wide.

These flannels have established a name for themselves that is known nearly everywhere.

Where "Viyella" Flannel is not known it ought to be, and it is our business to assist you in getting acquainted with the best flannel produced.

We absolutely guarantee it against shrinking and fading in washing. Stop to think what that means to you.

How often have you been disgusted with wash flannels that shrank in spite of your careful washing?

"Viyella" Flannels are nearly all wool and we claim that they will not shrink nor fade in ANY WASHING. Our guarantee is good. We have about a hundred styles to select from, pretty checks, plaids, stripes, figures and plain colors.

In Omaha we have them exclusively. Price of "Viyella" Flannels everywhere is 75c a yard.

Handsome Black Coats.

Fashionable and Stylish Coats—We show the most elegant things in Rich Black Coats, either for street or evening wear. Choice designs made exclusively for us. We are daily showing something new. Price for our elegant Black Coats, $35.00 to $75.00.

Fine Tailor Made Suits.

Ladies who want something really nice and properly made will appreciate our showing.

We show suits from $25.00 to $95.00.

Fine Furs.

The finest Furs, such as mink, ermine, chinchilla, marten, will be found in our new and enlarged department.

Ladies' Aprons.

We are showing many pretty and dainty styles in new Aprons. They are shown in our muslin underwear department, second floor.

Some special good numbers are Bretelle aprons, hemstitched and embroidered, at 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.00 each.

Also the much wanted straight aprons, tucked, embroidered and hemstitched, at 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.

We carry a good assortment of Children's Aprons in dimity and plain lawns. Prices, 50c and $1.00 each. All sizes.

Knitted Goods.

Located conveniently on first floor, you will find a full line of Ladies' and Misses' Knitted Skirts, Sweaters, Shawls, Fascinators, Hoods, Leggings, Bedroom Slippers, Toques, Tam O' Shanters and Cardigan Jackets.

A line of pretty Silk Head and Shoulder Shawls, from 90c to $6.00 each.

Real Hand-run Spanish Lace Scarfs, at $12.50 and $14.50 each.

SEE OUR SPECIAL 50c KNITTED SKIRT.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Manufactured cottons are advancing in price nearly every day. We therefore advise an early purchase if in need of any thing in this line. Present low prices cannot last long.

READY-MADE SHEETS, PLAIN HEM:

63x90 at 60c, 65c and 65c each.
63x99 at 85c and $1.10 each.
72x90 at 55c, 70c and 75c each.
72x99 at $1.05 each.
81x90 at 60c, 70c, 75c and 80c each.
81x99 at 85c and $1.10 each.
90x99 at 95c, $1.20 and $1.40 each.

READY-MADE SHEETS HEMSTITCHED:

63x90 at 80c and $1.10 each.
63x99 at $1.15 each.
72x90 at 90c and $1.20 each.
72x99 at $1.25 each.
81x90 at 95c, $1.00 and $1.25 each.
81x99 at $1.00 and $1.30 each.
90x99 at $1.10 and $1.35 each.

READY-MADE PILLOW CASES, PLAIN HEM:

42x36 at 15c and 17c each.
42x36½ at 22c and 24c each.
45x36 at 16c and 18c each.
45x36½ at 23c and 27c each.
50x36 at 17c and 20c each.
50x36½ at 28c and 30c each.

READY-MADE PILLOW CASES, HEMSTITCHED:

42x36 at 21c and 24c each.
42x36½ at 32c each.
45x36 at 23c and 27½c each.
45x36½ at 35c each.
50x36 at 25c each.
50x36½ at 38c each.

Trimmings.

Compliments of our tasty trimmings have been very encouraging. The sales have been large. We aim to fill every want in up-to-date trimmings at all times.

We are showing some late novelties in Lace Bands and Appliques.

You should see our $50.00 Real French Irish Lace Bolero Jackets. They are exclusive.

Handsome Cream Renaissance Lace Opera Coat at $15.00.

Real Irish Crochet Coat Collars at $12.50 and $22.50 each.

Real Irish Crochet Edgings and Bands at $4.00, $4.50 and $6.00 a yard.

Black Spangled Robe, $18.00.

White Spangled Robe, $20.00.

We carry but one of a kind of these exclusive novelties.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Howard and Sixteenth Streets

many organizations in the interior, especially those of the railroad men at Moscow, to strike on account of Poland, and the fierce dissensions which have broken out among the workmen's leaders at St. Petersburg, seems to doom the strike movement to failure and temporarily at least must inflict a defeat on the social democracy.

The government has taken the occasion to officially deny that the measures taken in Poland were in any way incited by Germany, or that any arrangements exists with Germany upon the subject.

Fines to Form Parliament.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 18.—At a meeting today of 1,000 representatives of the constitutional party of all parts of Finland a resolution was adopted in favor of a single chamber Diet, the members to be elected from all citizens over 21 years of age, without distinction of sex. The meeting also resolved to telegraph to Secretary of State Linder at St. Petersburg, calling on him to resign immediately.

ANN ARBOR BLEACHER FALLS

Four Persons Are Injured by Fall of Stand Containing Two Thousand Persons.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 18.—Weakened by the cheering and stamping in unison of 2,000 people, the west bleacher on Ferry field collapsed this afternoon a few minutes after the second half of the foot ball game between Michigan and Wisconsin had begun. Almost miraculously none of the throng precipitated to the ground was seriously injured. The bleacher had no seats, being merely a series of terraced platforms running up to a height of about twelve feet, on which the people stood. This fact is believed to be responsible for the lack of serious injuries. Less than a dozen of the occupants of the crowded stand were hurt enough to have a physician attend them.

Following are among those most painfully hurt:

Vern Huir, Milwaukee, Wis., hurt about the head.
F. W. Scott, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Joseph Ross, Ann Arbor.
John B. Strayer, Pittsburg.

Twenty minutes before the stand crashed down the officials discovered that it was weakening and tried to have it vacated. The occupants were loath to leave their places and few of them had moved when the south end gave way. The collapse was gradual and section after section of the stand slowly caved in. The first crash of breaking boards attracted the attention of both foot ball teams and the thousands in the other stands, and before the last section had entirely collapsed the game had been stopped and both teams were running to tear down the fence separating the gridiron from the broken bleacher. A tremendous cloud of dust arose as the stand gradually went down and many of the people in the north end had time to leap to the ground before that portion went down. Hundreds of spectators rushed to the rescue and in five minutes the few people who had been caught by the broken planks were freed. Men searched under the wreckage for any possible victims who had been buried, but there were none.

Doctors from the crowd attended all who were injured and in fifteen minutes it was known none had been seriously hurt.

Coroner Holds Alleged Murderer.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 18.—Coroner Walter L. Kline today rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of Dr. Oliver Crook Haugh, in jail here charged with the murder of his father, Jacob Haugh; his mother, Francis Haugh, and his brother, Jesse Haugh.

TAFT TALKS ON CANAL

(Continued from First Page.)

victim of yellow fever was taken from a house to fumigate that house and the two houses next, because the habit of the mosquito indicated that it did not depart far from the place of its birth. It seems that the mosquito that acquires and communicates the yellow fever virus is a female, and this only during her period of gestation. She dies at the end of ninety days, and it is not known that the descendants continue to carry the poison. These limitations are what prevent the spread of the disease.

When Judge Magoon arrived upon the isthmus he found Dr. Gorgas battling manfully against the yellow fever, but the cases seemed to be increasing. Judge Magoon conceived the idea that the fumigation which had been confined to two or three houses might well be extended to all the houses in Panama, and at considerable expense and after procuring a large amount of material, every house in Panama was fumigated once every two weeks. To secure increased vigilance and popular assistance he employed all the respectable Panamanian physicians of Panama as inspectors of the districts of that city at annual salaries of $1,200 a year. He also offered $50 reward for the discovery of any case of yellow fever not reported. By methods of this kind the native apathy, usually so great an obstacle to successful sanitation in Spanish countries, was neutralized.

Suffocating the Insects.

The plan of fumigation is as follows: Strips of paper are placed across the windows, which ordinarily have no glass or any netting in them, and then either by the fumes of the sulphur or pyrethrum every nook and granny of the house is visited. These gases are fatal or paralyzing to the mosquito. After sufficient time has passed the house is opened and then a corps of health employes are set to work cleaning the house and sweeping out the dead mosquitoes, which are found in great numbers upon the floors. The mosquitoes are burned to avoid further mischief. By these methods, for which Dr. Gorgas and Governor Magoon are both to be credited with great praise, yellow fever has been reduced to a point where during the last month only three cases were reported, not one of these among canal employes, and all originating many miles from the canal line. The efforts to subdue the fever instead of being relaxed are being continued. Square miles of woven wire netting with interstices so small as to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes are spread about the piazzas of the house of every American or foreigner who comes to live under the auspices of the canal commission in the isthmus. The windows inside are also screened, and then mosquito bars on the beds are used as a third precaution.

Whenever a case of yellow fever is discovered, the patient is at once either removed to the hospital and put under a woven wire screen or, if he prefers to remain at home, the woven wire screen is put over him and an orderly placed in charge of him at his own residence. In this way he is prevented from furnishing a supply of the poison to the healthy mosquitoes who, in turn, by stinging, would bring it back to man. In other words, the plan is to kill all the mosquitoes, well or ill. Keep them as much as possible from stinging man, and isolate every man with yellow fever, not from his fellows, but from mosquitoes. Of course there are in this district, especially in the old town of Panama and at some villages along the canal, old houses which must be burned completely to the ground because of the infection which it is impossible to destroy in them. The old buildings in Panama are persistent sources of the yellow fever mosquito.

Accommodation for Employes.

The canal commission has its offices in one of these great stucco structures, with thick walls, bad ventilation, and damp nooks and crannies. It has often been fumigated and cleaned in every way, but once in a while a new case of fever in one of the American employes is to be charged to the old building. I am glad to say that the general offices are soon to be moved to new buildings at Culebra and Empire on the line of the canal. Little by little, and facing discouragement after discouragement, the 2,000 employes of the sanitary department are winning in this fight against disease, upon which the whole success of the canal work depends. As Mr. Stevens said to me, when I crossed the isthmus with him this month, "I take off my hat to the work which the sanitation department has done in this canal zone." In the month of August, out of a force of 12,000 men, the percentage of illness was less than 25 per thousand. In June the cases of yellow fever were sixty-one and nineteen deaths, in July there were thirty-six cases and thirteen deaths, in September there were nine cases, and in October but three. The percentage of deaths among all is about 23 and among Americans about 20.

The work of furnishing water, of installing sewers and of building houses is not now in the sanitation department, but is under the engineering and construction department. But as soon as the work is completed it will be turned over to the sanitation department for maintenance. Good food is now furnished by a commissary at reasonable rates. The carrying of refrigerated fruits and foods and meats on refrigerator cars from Colon across the isthmus has just been begun. There is an ice plant at La Boca, another one at Colon, and others along the way are to be constructed, so that ice—that most healthful form of liquid in the tropics—will be at hand for all.

A hotel has been erected at Corozal where the American employes of the commission may live and run in to their business in Panama in a few minutes by railway. A hotel of 125 rooms is being constructed at Ancon, which is the Pacific terminus of the terminating township of the governmental isthmian strip. The French had an excellent hospital at Ancon. They had also rather a large hospital at Colon. It was necessary, however, in view of the decay and lack of repair in which these hospitals were found, to refit them entirely. And now we have a hospital at Ancon, one at Panama, a convalescent hospital at Taboga, an island some ten miles off the coast in Panama bay, where very healthful water, healthful bathing and fine fruits can be had, so that in all the hospital accommodation has been increased from about 350 to upward of 1,000 beds.

Nursing Is Perfect.

American trained nurses may be had at any point on the isthmus, and any employe or laborer and any member of his family will be taken care of at these hospitals. In addition to this, and to protect itself, the commission has taken over the general hospital of Panama and has accepted $50,000 Mexican, a fund which had been voted by Panama for its improvement, and is now completely rebuilding it. It has also taken care of the insane and lepers of Panama, charging a certain rate per day. It exercises by right of law and by agreement complete quarantine jurisdiction over Panama, Colon and the isthmian canal strip, and this quarantine is a division of the sanitation bureau under Governor Magoon and Colonel Gorgas.

Not only has it been found possible to accomplish much by the draining of swamps by surface drainage, or turning of stagnant pools into running water, the cutting of gutters and the flushing from reservoirs, but the attention of the chief engineer has also been directed to filling up with the spoil from excavation made in construction swamps and low lands which now generate disease. The evidences of success against malaria are not so easy to produce as those of the defeat of yellow fever. One reason is that malaria is so much harder to combat than is yellow fever.

Victims of Yellow Jack.

To begin with, yellow fever finds its victims only among those who are not residents of the tropical coast towns, so at least the statistics seem to show. Europeans and Americans from the temperate zone, and Colombians coming from the hills and mountains, are all subjects of yellow fever, but generally the blacks from Jamaica and Trinidad, from the islands of the Caribbean sea, and the Panamanians themselves, are immune. The field for attack by yellow fever, therefore, is very much limited. Not so, however, with malaria. An examination for experimental purposes, and repeated at various times under the direction of Colonel Gorgas, shows that at least 70 per cent of people picked up at random in the isthmus have the malarial microbe. I am glad to say that since our occupation the malaria has not generally taken on the malignant form of the days of the railroad and French canal construction, but is rather mild.

The great difficulty in preventing the transmission of malaria is that, with 60 or 70 per cent of the persons infected with malaria, it is impossible to prevent malaria mosquitoes from happening upon the source of malaria supply in the blood of 60 per cent of the inhabitants of the isthmus. The cases of yellow fever, on the other hand, are comparatively so few that isolating them is a real measure of protection to all. Nevertheless, by the reduction in the total number of mosquitoes, which, though an enormous task, is still capable of accomplishment, the spread of malaria may be largely checked. This is a work of constant attention, and which will last long after the construction of the canal, and will be constantly the task of all those responsible for the government of the strip. Of course, the less malaria, even of the mild character, the greater the efficiency of the laborer.

Work Under Way.

The concluding portion of Secretary Taft's speech dealt with the organization of the work, the reconstruction of the Panama railroad by the commission and the supplies purchased. About 4,000 names are now on the payroll in connection with the railroad. This means a daily effective force of about 2,500. This force is engaged in rebuilding the line, double-tracking the way across the isthmus and doing other work which will ultimately involve about 300 miles of track laying. On the canal proper 13,500 names are on the payroll, with a daily effective force of about 10,000. When work is well under headway about 25,000 men will be daily employed. The payroll now is about $600,000 a month and after the December bills are paid the commission will not have the money to meet the payroll.

Type of Canal.

On the type of the canal to be constructed Secretary Taft said:

And now about the type of the canal. I do not propose to discuss that. It is being considered by a board consisting of many of the best engineers of this country: Mr. Alfred Noble, the engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad; Mr. William Barclay Parsons, the engineer of the underground system in New York; Mr. Isham Randolph of the Chicago drainage canal; Mr. William H. Burr, professor of engineering in Columbia college; Mr. F. P. Stearns, the hydraulic engineer of Boston; General H. L. Abbott, one of the greatest of army engineers, who has made a study of the canal for years; Mr. Joseph Ripley, chief civil engineer of the Soo canal; Mr. Henry W. Hunter of the Manchester ship canal, and Sir John Wolfe Barry, appointed by the English government at the request of the president; Mr. Adolph Guerard, one of the leading civil engineers in the employ of and appointed by the French government; Mr. Eugen Tinceauzar, chief engineer of the Kiel canal, appointed by the German government; Mr. E. Quellennec, the consulting engineer of the Suez canal, and Mr. G. W. Welcker, appointed by the Netherlands government. The board is presided over by Major General George W. Davis of the United States army, a gentleman of long experience in engineering and works of construction. The great question before the board is, Shall the canal be a sea-level or a lock canal? If it is to be a lock canal, as recommended by the Walker commission, I think the president may build the canal safely on the money appropriated without consulting congress further as to the type. If it is to be a sea-level canal, the question, it seems to me, for reasons already stated, should be left to congress.

There are various plans. Mr. Buneau-Varilla produces a plan by which he would construct a lock canal, the highest lock at 170 feet, and then would make provision for the ultimate reduction of this canal to a sea level. Another, Mr. Bates, presents a plan for making, by dams, two great lakes at the termini of the canal and with a comparatively low lock a canal between. I shall not stop to discuss these various plans, because I am neither competent nor have I time to do so. It will be sufficient to discuss them when the advisory board shall have returned its judgment, when the commission shall have reported and when the matter is before the president for decision.

Opposition from Railroads.

One of the great obstacles to success in building the canal is the opposition of powerful persons and interests to its construction. Some of this opposition comes from those who are sincerely convinced that the Panama route is not a practicable route, and that there are other and easier routes to be preferred. It is not to be expected that owners and managers of great transcontinental lines should become enthusiastic over an enterprise which, if carried to completion, must certainly affect the rates of freight between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Even now there is some question as to whether low rates and equality of service to all on the Panama railroad must not govern transcontinental rates. Orders have been issued directing equality of service and rates to all and also a reduction of rates. But so congested is the railroad by transportation of material for the Canal commission, and so interrupted is the traffic by quarantine and other causes, that it is impossible now to say what will be the effect of this policy under the conditions which we hope to make normal when all the commercial traffic and all the canal transportation can be promptly and easily cared for. But referring to the obstacle found in the opposition of powerful interests to the building of the canal, it takes different forms. It is found in the misrepresentations of conditions on the isthmus, in unfounded reports concerning friction between those having authority in the canal work, in intimations of irregularities and frauds and favoritism in contracts without any evidence whatever to justify suspicion, and generally in the constant suggestion of a presumption that the expenditure of millions in building the canal must involve what is called "graft." Doubtless congressional investigations will be held from time to time.

Doubtless they ought to be held to assure the public; but if they are to be permitted to delay the work on the canal and to paralyze the energy of those upon whom the burden of pushing the work must fall, then they will be productive of evil and will become exactly what many private interests would be glad to have them become, the grave of all the high hopes for a transisthmian canal. The American people will not permit such a castrophe.

Keeping Up the Interest.

As I have already said, I have just returned from a trip to the isthmus. I was there a year ago, and so long as the work remains under my supervision I shall deem it my duty to visit the isthmus once a year. I shall do this not only to keep informed of the work in actual progress, but because I believe it stimulates the subordinates in an enterprise like this to have it felt that their work is under the immediate observation of the supervisory power, and that what they are doing is a matter of interest and observation for everybody from the president down.

I recall that while at the meeting of the Cincinnati Commercial club last year proposal was made that a steamer be chartered to visit Panama this winter, and I agreed to be on of the party, or at least to time my annual visit so that I should be on the isthmus when you were. My impression is that it would be wiser to postpone your visit until about this time next year, when I understand you have perhaps a twenty years' anniversary. I do this because at that time there will be a hotel constructed at Ancon on the Panama side sufficiently large to take in all the members of the club likely to make the visit—a hotel fresh and new and clean, free from any contagion, where you can be comfortable and feel safe at the same time. I sincerely hope that the proposition to visit Panama will not be given up.

Those who go will feel richly rewarded for the definite information that the eye will give them of the task which this government has undertaken and which, under the inspiration of energy breathed into the enterprise by the words and action of President Roosevelt it will certainly perform.

FEDERATION MAKES GOOD TIME

Hundred and Fifty Resolutions Acted Upon by Labor Convention at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—With surprising dispatch the American Federation of Labor convention has finished its first week and accomplished much of interest to its members. Probably 150 resolutions and papers of various descriptions have been acted upon. They touched all manner of subjects from incidental differences between crafts to railroad rate legislation. Political, social and economic questions have been given consideration.

A dozen minor resolutions were acted upon at today's session. The Russian situation came in for a share of attention, a resolution granting $1,000 to the sufferers having been introduced. This was not adopted, but the convention extended its sympathy to the people in their struggle for better conditions. Resolutions favoring the government ownership of telegraph lines doing public business and for a government bureau of engraving were adopted.

Victor Berger of Milwaukee presented a resolution which censured President Gompers for his work in connection with the National Civic Federation. The resolution was voted down.

SHAW SEES THE PRESIDENT

Secretary of Treasury Will Not Indicate the Nature of the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Secretary Shaw had a brief conference with the president today, but at its conclusion did not indicate its nature.

When asked whether it was his intention to put into operation any plan for the relief of the money market he replied that he could not say what he might do later, but he had no present intention of making additional deposits with national banks. It is quite certain Secretary Shaw believes that had he made deposits with the banks heretofore it would have resulted in considerable gold going abroad. He thinks it would be better, therefore, for gold to remain in the treasury.

Grape-Nuts
with cream
Need no Cooking
An easy and Delicious Breakfast
gives that well fed feeling until dinner.

PHILIPS CONSIDERS CASE

Judge at Kansas City Takes Demurrer of Railroads Under Advisement.

GOVERNMENT STARTS CAUSE OF ACTION

Says It Was Compelled to Go Into Court in Missouri or Ignore Violation of Injunction.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—Judge John F. Philips of the United States district court of the Western district of Missouri, has taken under advisement the question raised by the railroads demurring to the contempt proceedings brought by the federal government for alleged violation of Judge Philips' order, restraining the companies from giving rebates. Judge Philips said he believed the proper place to investigate the alleged granting of rebates in connection with the Hutchison salt case was in Kansas where the company does business, and that the charge against the Santa Fe of granting preferential rates to the International Harvester company ought to be investigated in the federal district of northern Illinois at Chicago.

Position of Government.

In explaining the bringing of the suits in Kansas City Milton D. Purdy, assistant attorney general said:

"It happened that these injunction suits were pending in the Western district of Missouri instead of the northern district of Illinois or some other district. We should have been only too glad to have filed a similar information in the International Harvester case at Chicago had we been permitted to do so. We were forced to come to this federal district or to disregard entirely the violation of your honor's injunctions to prevent the granting of rebates, or to proceed directly against the railroads 'under the Elkins' act. It was concluded to bring the matter direct to your honor's attention by filing information. Mr. Purdy in combatting the motions to quash the information, says:

"In a court of equity the relief must be as broad as the law," he declared. "The only redress the government has is in a court of equity. Under the powers delegated to the government to punish the violation of its laws the giving of rebates by any of these railroads anywhere along their lines may be made the subject of inquiry here."

FAVORS SEA LEVEL CANAL

Board of Consulting Engineers by Large Majority Arrives at a Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal commission today declared itself by a large majority in favor of a sea level canal.

The conclusion was reached after a long and careful study of the project. Since the beginning of September the board has held meetings and in special sub-committees had studied the plans for a sea level canal with the greatest care. A trip to the isthmus was made to enable the members to form a better idea of the physical difficulties which had to be considered.

The members of the board are men of the greatest reputation in their line of work. France, Germany and Holland have sent their most eminent specialists at the request of the American government.

From the beginning it was evident that a majority was in favor of the sea level canal. Their point of view was that even if it cost more than a lock canal and would take longer in the building, it would ultimately be of greater use as it will enable ships to make a much shorter trip than if they were obliged to go through three or four locks. On the other hand was a minority which wanted to see the canal built in as short a time as possible and with the least cost, declaring that a few hours longer for the trip through the isthmus made but little or no difference. One of the members gave this explanation for his way of voting:

"It may be that several of us will not see the sea level canal finished in our life time as it will take considerable longer than ten years. But then we have the satisfaction to know that for all the generations to follow we have made the shortest and most practical way of communication between the Pacific and Atlantic, and as long as we had to decide on a question for all time, we do not think that a few years more or less makes a very important difference. That is the way our party thought about it and whatever may be said in favor or against it we have, after the most careful study, given an opinion as we saw our way to do it."

No official statement will be given out before the report of the commission reaches President Roosevelt, which will be about January.

FINDS SKELETON ON RANGE

Body May Have Been Lying Where Found for Nearly a Year.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Alex Cruickshank, a horse raiser living on the Grand river, in Butte county, about sixty miles from Lead, arrived in the city yesterday and reports that a few days ago while riding after some stray horses he came across the skeleton of a man with some of the clothing and flesh still clinging to the bones. When found the skeleton, or that part of it which the coyotes had not carried off, was in a hole made by the uprooting of a big pine tree. Near the skeleton was found a compass, a knife scabbard and several little trinkets. On the trunk of the skeleton was the remains of what had once been a heavy overcoat, and a hole in the back, just behind the left shoulder, gave evidence of the cause of the man's death, for it was just the size of a 45-caliber bullet. From all appearances it was the skeleton of a man about six feet tall and had not been in its position by the tree for more than a year or so.

Mr. Cruickshank, so soon as he arrived in Lead, notified the sheriff of Butte county and that official has started for the scene of the find.

Some years ago in that vicinity there was considerable trouble between the sheep men and the cattle men and it is believed by many that the man had been shot and wounded in a fight over the range and had crawled to the hole by the pine tree for cover and had there died of his wounds.

New Owners for Belcher Claims.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—James Halloran and Willis B. Malkson of Lead have purchased the interest of P. A. Gushurst in the Belcher group of claims on Yellow creek. This property, which has received considerable development and has in the past produced some very rich ore, consists of six claims and has been regarded as some of the choicest mining ground in the district. The consideration was a big one, but the parties to the sale refused to divulge the price paid. Messrs. Halloran and Malkson propose to thoroughly develop the ground and will begin work on a deep shaft at once.

Old Man Dies in Depot.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—An old man, believed to be John Coffin of Mason City, Ia., dropped dead of heart failure in the railroad station here today while talking to the agent in regard to transportation on a stock train. No one knew him and a search of the remains showed letters and papers with the name of Coffin. It is supposed he has a daughter living about twenty-five miles from Fort Pierre and a message has been sent out to notify her. The body is being held for orders from relatives when they are found.

Lead Has a Fine Masonic Temple.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Golden Star lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having at the cost of many thousand dollars refitted and refurnished its magnificent temple in this city, dedicated it to the use of the order with a grand ball and reception. It is one of the handsomest lodge rooms in the state, there being but one other so large and not one that is more handsomely appointed or arranged for the purpose to which it will be put. In all the lodge has expended $35,000 on refitting and rearranging it.

Fatalities to Trainmen.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Brakeman J. F. Norris fell between the cars at Verona, west of here, yesterday and was killed. Fireman Cowen, who was injured by the parting of a tank from the locomotive a few days ago, has died of his injuries.

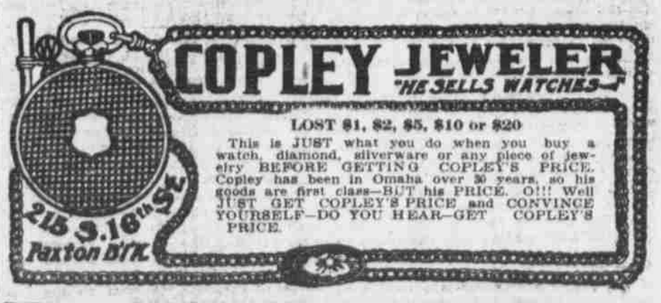
SASH AND DOOR TRUST QUITS

Directors at a Meeting Held in Chicago Unanimously Vote to Retire from Business.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—The Evening Wisconsin today says that at a meeting in Chicago of the Western Manufacturing Companies, better known as the Sash and Door trust, it was decided by a unanimous vote to retire from business. The officers of the company were: President, C. W. Radford, Oshkosh, Wis.; first vice president, W. S. Paddock, Milwaukee; treasurer, George M. Curtis, Clinton, Ia.; general manager, Warren K. Palmer, Chicago, and secretary, Nathaniel Greene, Chicago.

This combination began business January 1, 1904, with a capital stock of $500,000. The combine is said to have dominated practically the entire sash and door business.

No reason is given for the vote to dissolve.



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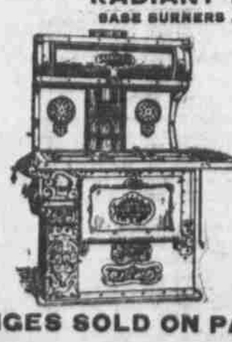

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