

CROWDS HECKLE SPEAKERS

Hooligans Howl Down Liberals Who Seek to Answer Balfour.

ALARMIST TALK ANSWERED

Chancellor Lloyd-George Says Country's Business is on Increase—War Talk is Called Jingoism.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Serious disturbances again marked many of the meetings of the campaign tonight. The earl of Donoughmore and Lord Chylemore, in attempting to address a conservative meeting at Coventry, found that the hall had been captured beforehand by the radicals, who howled all the speakers down. The meeting broke up in disorder. A similar fate overtook Lord Rothschild at Wolverton, where a crowd of radical hooligans rushed the doors. Lord Rothschild stood for a long time facing the deafening howling and cheering, but was obliged to content himself by addressing the reporters.

Sir William Bull, member of the House of Commons for Hammersmith, while speaking before the electors of that constituency was rudely interrupted by a man in the crowd. He threatened to punch the man's head.

"Come on," shouted the man. Sir William forthwith descended and the crowd formed a ring. A standup fight ensued until the police separated the combatants.

Sir William, speaking of the affair, said he was none the worse for the encounter. "There has been a deal of unfair radical rowdiness lately," he said. "This affair may clear the air, as Englishmen like a fair fight and no fouling."

Balfour Criticized. Premier Asquith, David Lloyd-George, ex-chancellor of the exchequer, John Burns, president of the local government board, and other members of the government, occupied tonight in denouncing A. J. Balfour's alarmist references to Germany and refuting his accusations of the unpreparedness of the nation.

Chancellor Lloyd-George, who received an ovation at Peckham, a district in London, described Mr. Balfour's speech as the last resort of a thoroughly desperate man who saw his cause was lost. Mr. Balfour had indulged in picking the German eagle's tail feathers and tail twisting had become a discreditable practice, he said, even in America. He was sorry to see the leader of a great party, and an ex-premier, reduced to the extremity of following in the footsteps of the most discredited type of politician in the United States. Such talk was dangerous to the world's peace and a disgrace to British politics.

Figures Favorable. Great Britain, the chancellor went on, had warred with almost every country, but never with Germany. On the contrary, it had generally had Germany fight side by side with it. During the last decade Great Britain had built nearly double the number of battleships constructed by Germany, but if the ratio were reversed he would not be afraid, because Great Britain had the men behind the guns.

"But," he added, "we will continue to build warships faster than Germany."

With reference to the effect of the budget upon trade, the chancellor took the unusual course of prematurely announcing to the meeting the returns of the Board of Trade for December. They showed an increase in exports over December, 1908, amounting to \$1,900,000. The biggest year British trade ever saw was 1907, and the chancellor pointed out that trade for the last month was better than in December, 1907, by \$5,000,000 and over in exports, and if they took both exports and imports, it was better by \$12,000,000. Furthermore, the increase in imports was not in manufactured goods, but in raw material and food. It looked as though the coming year would be the biggest that British trade from the foundation of the empire ever had experienced.

Teachers' College to Open. CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The State Teachers' college will reopen after the holiday recess Thursday morning, at the usual hour. The term will close March 15. Students have been arriving on every train during the last twenty-four

hours and street cars ran all night to accommodate later arrivals. The enrollment will be heavy.

Golden Shower in Cincinnati Street

Bursting of Bag Containing Five Hundred Double Eagles Almost Causes Panic.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—A golden shower of 500 \$20 gold pieces sent a frantic mob of men, women and children groveling in the heavy snow of a downtown street late this evening.

An express messenger of the subway had almost reached his destination when the bag slipped and the heavy double eagles tore through the canvas and poured in a glittering stream into the street.

A crowd gathered and engaged in a wild search for the holes in the snow which marked where the treasure lay. The crowd was driven away by the police, but not before several of the gold pieces had disappeared.

ECKERT JOINS HAWLEY FORCES

Southerner Will Be Vice President and Superintendent of Operation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—C. H. Eckert, vice president and general manager of the Southern railway, has tendered his resignation to take effect January 15, in order to accept an official position with another railroad company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Charles H. Eckert, who resigned today as vice president and general manager of the Southern railway, will become vice president and superintendent of operation of the following railroads:

Chicago & Alton, Toledo, St. Louis & Western; Minneapolis & St. Louis and Iowa Central, which are known as the Hawley railroads. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

Guard the health of your family by keeping at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal for coughs, colds and croup.

Announcements of the Theaters. Miss Marie Booth Russell, who is the leading woman in the Mantell company, is not only a beautiful woman, but an accomplished linguist and a musician of ability. Miss Russell first took up the study of music as an aid to her work in the heavy Shakespearean roles, which she has been playing for a number of years; such progress did she make that she finally took up music as a serious calling. Mr. Mantell will play "Macbeth" Monday, "Hamlet" Tuesday, "Romeo and Juliet" Wednesday matinee and "King Lear" on Wednesday night.

Another week with the regular established daily habit of packing the house to capacity to be credited to the current bill will be brought to close at the Orpheum today. A matinee at 2:15 and tonight the extremely early curtain of 8:10 sharp, with the beautiful Miss Bland first on the program, and late arrivals not ushered to their seats while her act is in progress.

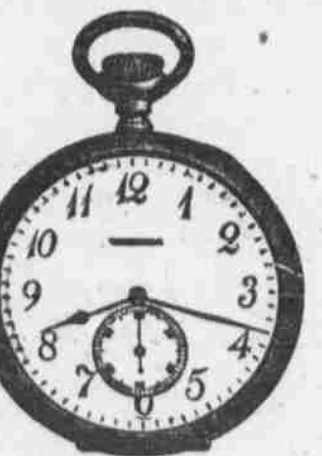
Next week, commencing Sunday matinee, the Gayety will have one of the favorite attractions in Al Reeves' "Beauty Show."

This season he has surpassed all previous efforts and has surrounded himself with the most elaborate and costly productions he has ever owned in his managerial lifetime. This is the seventeenth annual tour of Al Reeves' "Beauty Show." Starting Monday there will be a ladies' matinee daily.

De Wolf Hopper will come to the Boyd theater on January 13—only one night—with his new song comedy, "A Matinee Idol."

The leading light opera singer of the world, Fridt Schuff, will be the attraction at the Boyd theater for two nights, starting next Friday, in the new Henry Blossom Victor Herbert comic opera, "The Prima Donna." The opera comes here from a long run at the Knickerbocker theater in New York City.

Waltham Watches



Guaranteed or Not Guaranteed

The Waltham Watch Company will guarantee in the broadest possible way any Waltham Watch bought from a reputable jeweler, but it will not guarantee a watch purchased by mail from the catalogue of any mail order house. When you get a watch from a jeweler, he sees that it is going right at first, because he knows how to touch it up; but even so, if your watch fails later in any way, we will make it good, provided only that it has been bought from a reputable dealer. We cannot guarantee any of our watches that may have been bought from mail order houses. We do not sell to them. Any mail order house advertising Waltham Watches in their catalogues know when they do it that they can only get them by underground methods.

Waltham Watch Company
Waltham, Mass.

N. B.—When buying a watch always ask your jeweler for a Waltham adjusted to temperature and position.

Saturday's Specials at Kilpatrick's

SENSATIONAL SUIT SELLING

Crowds in most places these days, but at Kilpatrick's VERITABLY SENSATIONAL And here's a reason for more excitement Saturday:

THREE SPECIALS IN ONE DIVISION—All together and everything marked plainly—so that there can be no doubt about the money saving. Every high class suit, dress or costume which sold formerly at \$50.00 and up. Handsomely trimmed and tailored suits, one-piece creations, wool dresses, beautiful silk costumes—\$50.00, \$65.00, \$75.00, \$85.00 and even \$100.00 formerly—Saturday, unrestricted choice, \$25.00—at KILPATRICK'S.

For Selling—2 lots of Scarfs—Martin, Fox, Beaver, etc., sold up to \$10.00, at \$2.50—Saturday at Kilpatrick's.

Next—Brook Mink, Lynx, Squirrels, Mar-

ten, sold up to \$18.00, at \$5.00—Saturday at Kilpatrick's.

9 Fur Coats to clear out—3 are Caracul, 3 Electric Seal, 1 Squirrel, 1 Wool Seal

and 1 Astrakhan, formerly sold up to \$75.00, at \$25.00 each Saturday.

15 Evening Coats and Capes in Tint, Broadcloth, Satin and Velvet, sold up to

\$50.00, at \$10.00 Saturday at Kilpatrick's.

You are warned if interested—Store opens at 8 o'clock, and you must come early or stand the risk of disappointment.

Saturday Underwear Dealings

Incidentally—did you ever know a more opportune time?

Men! You will get the dollar grade shirts and drawers on Saturday at 69c.

Men! Heavy wool flat and ribbed shirts and drawers, which sold up to \$1.50, on Saturday at 98c.

Men! The fine grades worsted and the soft wools—shirts and drawers, which sold up to \$2.00—on sale Saturday \$1.29.

Men! Here are union suits—proper in fit, finish and weight—\$1.50 grades \$1.15; \$2.00 grades \$1.59; \$2.50 grades \$1.95; \$3.00 grades \$2.29; \$5.00 grades \$3.75.

Your guarantee is that these doin's are at KILPATRICK'S

And just for a flyer we'll clean up a lot of sleeve buttons, scarf pins, fobs, etc., sold up to \$1.50; on sale Saturday 25c.

And there'll be oodles of other good things for Men only.

Women's Comfort Bringers for Cold Days

Heavy fleeced vests and pants—on Saturday at 25c.

Wool mixed vests and pants—on Saturday at 59c.

Fine wool and worsted vests and pants—on Saturday at 78c.

Duo-fold, Vega silk, etc., vests and pants—on Saturday 98c.

Suits of fine fleece—on Saturday 78c.

Out sizes, in wool—on Saturday \$1.69.

The fine Australian wool, Saturday \$2.39.

And the \$4.50 Sterling—Saturday \$3.69.

Children's Underwear for Saturday—15c

for small sizes—and all that sold up to 40c for a quarter—and 48c for what sold up to \$1.25.

And Now Let's Have Very Careful Attention

At the new section on Second Floor.

Just a few small coats left, ages 2, 3 and 4; formerly \$8.75—Saturday \$4.98 each. Eight

coats left, were \$12.50—Saturday \$6.98 each.

Children's drawers, 1 to 12 years—fine cambric, tucked and hemstitched, values would be

20c—Saturday, 10c.

Others at 25c, 39c and 50c—all great bargains.

Children's gowns—cambric, high or low neck—85c, 75c and 50c.

Take any felt bonnet at 98c Saturday—some were \$5.00.

Never Such Undermuslin Business

Ladies' Gowns, Saturday \$1.98 \$1.49 down to 98c

White Petticoats, an unusual bargain at \$1; deep embroidered flounce—\$1.95 for a splendid Petticoat,

Cambric top, ten rows of embroidery.

Insertion and flounce, French hand embroidered chemise at 79c—All the fine, French hand made underwear reduced.

Silk Skirts, blacks and colors, formerly \$6, Sat. \$3.98

Those that were sold up to \$10, at \$5.98

Main Floor—Ladies' Silk Mufflers, all colors, 50c—worth up to \$1.25.

THOMAS KILPATRICK & CO.

Some Things You Want to Know

Turbulent Central America—Nicaragua, Land of Blasted Hopes

With the greatest canal on the globe almost ready to become a reality, Nicaragua thought it was destined to be one of the favored spots of the world. It thought itself the "Western Bosphorus," and considered that it was only a question of time until the commerce of the oceans would pass through its borders via the Nicaragua canal. The United States had decided upon an interoceanic canal, all parties were pledged to it, and indeed both houses of congress had at one time or another voted for it. Nicaragua was in high hopes, and the canal selling the public places in Rome while yet without its walls found a counterpart in the spirit of speculation that possessed the Nicaraguans. But in a moment all was changed. Senator Hanna took up the cudgels for Panama, the senate turned to that route, and the loved and loved Nicaragua became the land of blasted hopes. Down there they still believe that the monumental mistake of history was made, when Panama was chosen.

Nominally Nicaragua is a republic, where the will of the people should be supreme. Its constitution reads as much as many others, but only on the letter and not the spirit prevails. Every man is supposed to have the right of suffrage, yet there is another provision, which sets forth that no soldier in the army shall vote. And the president has the right to enlist whom he will. Hence when there is a close election thousands of the opposition are temporarily enlisted in the army. It is said that in one election more than 7,000 opponents of Zelaya were enlisted, while all his friends were omitted from the recruits. This is the way the laws and constitutions of Central America are interpreted, and it is such abuses that are largely responsible for the constant turmoil there.

Nicaragua has a most unique plan of presidential succession in times of peace. The names of five senators are written upon slips of paper, placed in as many envelopes, shuffled, and three of the envelopes are drawn out and filed away in the state archives. The other two are destroyed without their contents being known. When there is a vacancy in the presidency the duly constituted authorities open the first envelope and the senator whose name is written thereon becomes president. Here we see how the people distrust their own associates. The name of the heir apparent must be kept a profound secret lest he or his friends seek to hasten the succession.

Nicaragua is not noted for a high average of intelligence among its people. Those at the head of affairs are usually well educated, and there is also culture among the well-to-do classes of the country, but the rank and file are merely ignorant, unlettered tropical people. They are "dumb driven cattle" who lend themselves readily to the purposes of the foreigner. They are nearly always against the government, because they so often feel the law's restraining hand. Some idea of the prevalence of ignorance may be had from a report made by the head of the department of education who states that in Granada and Leon, the most highly civilized cities of the country, only 30 per cent of the children are enrolled in the schools. He concludes that only one-seventh of the children of Nicaragua learn to read and write.

The majority of the people live in adobe houses covered with tiles and thatched roofs. Usually there is no floor in the rural home, and if there is a ceiling it is only a sheet of white cloth tacked up to hide the ugliness of the underfoot. Beds without mattresses, rooms without windows, cooking without stoves and grinding with

old-fashioned Indian millstones are still the rule rather than the exception. The clothing of the average Nicaraguan is extremely simple. Among the poorer classes the boys run in the Adam's garb worn before Eve invented her palm-leaf apron. The girls wear little slips made from a single piece of muslin. The ordinary clothing of the men consists of a palm-leaf hat, a shirt and a pair of trousers. All go barefooted except the Indians, who wear sandals. The women wear a chemise, a cotton skirt and a kind of light shawl. Those of high caste imitate European ways. Labor is plentiful in numbers, but short in quality. It is said that the average laborer wants to be treated as a nabob or hidalgos. Among the poorer classes baptism is considered a more sacred rite than marriage.

As a rule the Nicaraguans are polite, honest and fun-loving. Their speech abounds in compliments, and their hospitality is such that the stranger is always received with courtesy. The best the house affords, though it may be nothing more than a cup of coffee and a small cake, is placed at his disposal. The Indians, though centuries treated with cruelty by the Spaniards, have not been soured by misuse and still go their way with much song and laughter. They are quick to coin words and characterize people according to their occupation. When the first engineering party on the Nicaragua canal established itself at Rivas the wife of the engineer in charge accompanied it. Later she received a letter which had no address other than "La Canallera"—literally the woman of the canal.

Honesty is a marked characteristic of the average low caste Nicaraguan. In the little stores the customers often wait upon themselves. Sometimes the storekeepers have their cigars and cigarettes where the passerby may get them and drop the price in a cup by the side of the box. Even the beggar will not touch this unguarded cup. Cock-fighting is the principal pastime of the people. Some of the Nicaraguans wear their hair trimmed close except for a little circle on top of the head. The hair cuts a coconut in half, fits it on the head like a cap, then trims away all the hair not covered by the shell.

The ant life of Nicaragua is most interesting. There is one species that are agriculturists of a high order. One sees them carrying little green leaves toward their homes and then going back for more. It was long presumed that the ants used these leaves for food, but investigation showed that the young ones chew them up finely and then, in combination with another substance, use them as a compost in which to grow a kind of tiny mushroom which constitutes food for the ants when they are shut indoors by the rain. The evidence of this is so positive as to admit of no charge of nature fakery.

Ants of another species are great foragers and travel in hordes on their expedition. When they come to a brook that is spanned by a single twig they are not willing to wait until they can pass over in single file. Some of their number crawl out on the twig and by clinging to its sides widen the natural causeway with their bodies. Then the road is made wide enough for columns of fours and eights, and the delay of single filing a vast army across is obviated. Perhaps it does not take reasoning to arrive at the conclusion that columns of fours can cross a place more quickly than a single file, but it is so close to reasoning that it is hard to differentiate it from that mental operation.

Nicaragua has practically the same area as the state of New York and its population is about equal to that of the city of

Baltimore. Five-sixths of the inhabitants live on the western or Pacific coast. The principal port on the Pacific side is Corinto, which has about 2,000 inhabitants. The principal town on the east side is Bluefields which is about 1,186 miles from New Orleans. Nicaragua has one railroad which runs from Corinto to Managua and from there to Granada on Lake Nicaragua, the largest inland body of water in that part of the world last year. Nicaragua bought from the United States, textiles, clothing, machinery, etc., to the amount of \$1,300,000, and sold to this country, bananas, coffee, rubber, mahogany, cattle, hides, etc., to the amount of \$1,000,000.

On the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua there are seventeen recognized race-types, the product of the mixture of Chinese, negroes, Indians and whites. In the interior there are almost as many varieties of political parties, divided by distinctions hardly less exquisite than those which separate the various races on the coast. The issue on which these parties differ is, at bottom, the matter of the church. In Nicaragua there exists a religious question almost exactly parallel to that which still troubles the peace of France. This situation is probably due to a considerable extent to the close sympathy and quick response which Central America manifests towards all things French. In spite of the geographical proximity of the United States, its influence in Latin America is far less definite than that of France. It is to Paris that Central America looks for new ideas. It is French politics that Central American statesmen study and imitate. Much that the American publicist finds difficult to understand in Central American affairs may be explained by referring to contemporary movements in France.

BY FREDERICK J. MANKIE.
Tomorrow—Turbulent Central America.
Rivalry of Leon and Granada.

New City Official.
CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mayor Pfeiffer has today appointed Clark H. Streeter to the position of water commissioner, sewer commissioner and city engineer. Mr. Streeter was for several years

city engineer and has done very satisfactory work. By the death of Mr. Hammond the position of water commissioner is vacant, and Mr. Streeter is to fill the unexpired term. He is now in Chicago, but has signified his acceptance, and that he will be here January 15 to establish his office in the city hall and assume the duties.

To Dissolve the Union
of stomach, liver and kidney troubles and cure biliousness and malaria, take Electric Bitters. Guaranteed. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Pointed Paragraphs.
How loathers grate upon the nerves of a busy person!
Most of a man's friends are of the long-distance variety.
Of course, a man can't help admiring a

fashionable attired woman—unless he pays the freight.
Hope is a magic lantern which often shows impossible pictures.
Every time we see a sponge it reminds us of some men we know.
A peach of a girl always hopes the right young man will pick her.
It takes a lot of courage to enable a woman to admit that she is growing old.
Some men boast of their luck because none of their relations ever visit them.
Find a man who is taking small packages with you. You have always been so kind and considerate with us that we hesitate to ask further favors at your hands.

Once there was a cook who stayed in one place for more than six months. She was in a hospital paralyzed.
The only reason we care to be a millionaire is for the purpose of inducing bill collectors to cut our acquaintance.—Chicago News.

Big Results from Little Bee Want Ads.

Mysterious Tunnel Leads Toward Vaults of Bank

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—In seeking a man reported by his relatives as missing, the police this afternoon, discovered a tunnel which led from the cellar of the tenement in which he lived in Ludlow street—the center of the lower east side—across the street and in the direction of a jewelry store and the East Side Branch of the Fourteenth Street bank, where many thousands of dollars were stored in vaults.

Iddore Garbus reported that his brother-in-law, Isaac Finkelstein, was missing, that the last he saw of him was yesterday when they went into the cellar together to get wood. On questioning Finkelstein's wife, the police learned that she believed he had been crushed in a cavern of the cellar.

This led to the clearing away of a pile of boxes that revealed the tunnel opening. With a lantern a detective followed the tunnel under the building walls and past the center of the street, but returned, fearing a cavern. Work was started from the

street surface down to the tunnel. Garbus, the brother-in-law, was treated.

The vaults of the East Side branch of the Fourteenth Street bank contain deposits of \$100,000 and the safe of a jewelry shop next door contained \$60,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry.

Digging continued all afternoon and all night with crowds of curious on-lookers.

The work went slowly both because of the depth of the excavation and the necessity for caution. At a point beyond the first obstruction, a fork in the tunnel was found, one branch leading for the bank vault and the other for the jewelry shop. In all, no diggers had uncovered about fifty feet of burrowing with no trace of the body of Finkelstein late tonight. There is some doubt whether he is in the tunnel, for it is pointed out that the home entrance to it was built under the building and not the other hand, the police contend, a confederate could have made the barricade.

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