

BOXERS' FATE FIXED

Princes Tuan and Chang Go to Prison for Life.

OTHER LEADERS FARE LITTLE BETTER

Moderate and Humane Course of the United States Has Advanced Its Prestige in China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Minister Wu has received from Director-General Sheng the following cablegram, which he communicated to Secretary Hay today:

"An imperial decree of November 15 deprives Prince Tuan and Prince Chang of their ranks and offices, and orders them to be imprisoned for life; Prince Yi and secondary Prince Lien to be imprisoned; secondary Prince Lien to be deprived of his rank; Duke Lien and Prince Hsin to be degraded in rank; Kang Yi being dead, no penalty can be imposed upon him; Chang Shu Chiao to be degraded, but retained in office; and Yu Hsien to be exiled to the farthest boundary."

The Chinese officials mentioned in the decree are among the highest in China, and comprise most, if not all, of those against whom the powers demanded rigorous punishment. Prince Tuan stands at the head of the anti-foreign and Boxer movement. Previous edicts degraded him and took away his office and servants, but this judgment of life imprisonment is the most severe thus far given to any of the leaders responsible for the trouble. From a Chinese standpoint, it is an extreme penalty to a Prince of the Blood, but it remains to be seen whether the powers will regard it as adequate to Prince Tuan's offense. The others mentioned were Tuan's active associates, and two of them were specifically mentioned for punishment, along with Tuan, in Secretary Hay's note of October 3, in which he advised the Chinese Government that this country would expect these officials to receive their just deserts.

Kang Yi is one of the officials who died suddenly when the demands for punishment had been made, probably by suicide. Yu Hsien is another who was thought to have committed suicide, but the reports indicate that he is still alive. The Ministers at Peking have also been considering the question of punishment. It will develop shortly whether they lay their plans before the Chinese envoys, whether the Chinese edict prescribes punishments which are regarded as adequate to fit the crime.

Wise Course of United States.

The State Department has not heard from Minister Gougeon for four days. But his last report upon the progress of the negotiations now going on at Peking between the Ministers, taken in connection with the department's simple instructions relative to this subject, warrants the officials here in confirming the Peking view that the end of these consultations is in sight. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that the Ministers have not completed their program, for notwithstanding the European impression to the contrary, Minister Gougeon, instead of being an obstructionist, is working steadily. The direction of Secretary Hay's policy in the negotiations to a finish. This has involved some sacrifice on the part of the United States in the form of a concerted action and harmony, but these sacrifices have been deemed necessary. It cannot be concealed, however, that disapproval is entertained of the attitude of the German military commander in China, and the Government has not protested against the punitive expeditions, which it regards as indignities. The Chinese have broken up among themselves.

Small Coal Strikes.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 15.—The 300 men and boys employed at the Colbert colliery, who went on strike Monday because several of the miners were discharged, have returned to work. The company reinstated the discharged employees.

HAZZLETON, Pa., Nov. 15.—The strike at Coxe Bros. & Co.'s Beaver Meadow colliery, begun yesterday, was settled today and the men are back at work.

THE TAMPA STRIKE.

No Settlement Reached Between the Rival Unions.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 15.—No settlement has yet been reached in the disagreement between the rival Cigar-Makers Unions here. Many small fights occurred today, but there was no serious trouble. Things are unsettled generally, and the temper of the men is worse than yesterday. Officers are kept on the run almost constantly from one reported conflict to another.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 15.—Mayor Herman Myers, of this city, president of the Cuban-American Cigar Company, of Tampa, Fla., has written General Manager Gustavus of the National Cigar Manufacturers Association in protesting those men who wish to go to work. Mr. Myers has 500 men idle, and says that because of the labor trouble the factory has ceased to be lucrative.

METAL TRADES WORKERS.

A Movement for a Nine and One-Half Hour Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A mass meeting of members of the International Association of Mechanics was held last night to consider the introduction of the nine-hour work day on November 15, as agreed on by the National Metal Trades Association. There appeared to be a hitch in the agreement reached by the two associations at their recent conference in this city, and it was reported at last night's meeting, while the National Metal Trades Association was willing that the work day of the machinists should be reduced from 10 hours to 9 hours, it will refuse to pay the full scale of wages.

THE Warring Knights of Labor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Parsons faction of the Knights of Labor has decided to meet in adjourned session in the City of Washington, next Saturday. The faction will, it is declared, renew the fight for the possession of official papers, books, etc., which by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were forbidden to be removed from Washington. Members of the Hayes faction contend that the books are in Birmingham, but this is strenuously denied.

Members of the Hayes faction today stated their convention would continue about a week longer. The members of the Parsons wing, who are the exception of Committee O'Keefe, who resides here, have returned home. The session of the Hayes wing today was executive.

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HOW TO COOK SWEET POTATOES

The Southern Way and the Delicious Result That It Produces.

New York Sun.

"I see that there is to be an exceptional large crop of sweet potatoes this year," observed the Southerner in the party. "And I am sure that the news would be much more thrilling to New Yorkers if they knew the proper way to prepare the vegetable. Now, I flatter myself that I do know, for the sweet potato is an appreciated vegetable in the South and the manner of cooking it has not been carefully considered. I have never eaten sweet potatoes in any but one form since I tasted them first, and in that way they first become known to most Southerners, who, indeed, are wont to eat them so during most of their lives. The potatoes should be peeled and boiled till they are thoroughly but not too well cooked. Then they should be cut into four pieces lengthwise and placed in a tin baking pan. Butter and sugar should be placed over the potatoes abundantly before they are put in the oven to bake slowly. After a while the butter and sugar mingling with the juice of the potatoes forms a delicate crust that should be cooked until it has almost reached the point at which it is ready. Under this crust is a thick rich syrup of the sap of the potato, sugar and butter. Anybody who has eaten sweet potatoes in this way will never be satisfied with any other way of cooking them. The principal merit of this method lies, of course, in having them thoroughly cooked. The fire must be slow and the cooking must continue until the sugar and butter on top of the potatoes have formed a crust. It is this unwillingness to cook things long enough that interferes with the success of many New York dishes. Take a boiled ham, for instance. Few of the boiled hams in New York are cooked. They are more or less raw in the center, merely because nobody is willing to take the necessary time to have them thoroughly boiled. One hotel in New York had for years a reputation for the ham served at its free lunch. It was good, but merely because it had been sufficiently cooked. The old rule, and the one that is followed in the South today, is to boil a ham one-half hour for every pound. Thus a 16-pound ham ought to be allowed to boil for five hours, and in that way the meat will be kept firm, dry and sweet throughout. Instead of raw and wet in the center and cooked until it is as dry as a bone at the ends. That is the method of cooking that is considered a ham in the South so very different from the kind New Yorkers eat."

Snow Storm in the East.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 15.—The snow storm in the northern and western parts of the state has caused much delay in the arrival here of mail trains.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The weather in this section has cleared, and no further serious delay from snow is anticipated. All railroad lines are now opened.

Chile Will Participate.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 15.—(Via Galveston.)—Congress has voted an appropriation of \$500,000 to defray the expenses of Chile at the exposition to be held at Buffalo next year. The Chilean Government will be well represented.

Anarchist Arrested in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 15.—An anarchist named Hagards, from New York, has been arrested here.

Your Favorite Game

of cards for social entertainments can be made more enjoyable by getting Abnerus's new Army and Navy playing cards. High quality, low price. 3 cents in money or stamps. Mail-Nutrice Dept., Abnerus-Busch Brewing Ass'n., St. Louis, Mo.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

FINISHED ITS WORK AFTER A LONG EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Methodist Foreign Missionary Apportionment—Proceedings of Other Conventions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 15.—The National Women's Council finished its work after a long executive session today. Most of the time was taken up in the discussion and adoption of resolutions offered by the delegates.

Another resolution declared that not a dollar raised by public tax should be appropriated to sectarian schools and that the state should support enough institutions of learning to afford every child in the land an opportunity for a good common industrial education. The bill before Congress to assist industrial schools for the Southern negroes was favored with the reservation that more data concerning the problem would be gathered.

A plan for the council of a plain gold circle supporting a scroll upon which appear the words, "Lead, Kindly Light," was adopted. May Wright Sewell, president of the international committee, reported on plans for representation and work at the quinquennial meeting in Berlin in 1907, and was authorized to carry them out.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Proposed Apportionment for Europe Arrived Discussion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church reconvened today and Bishop Nind read a report on South American missions. The report read by Bishop Waldrop on the apportionment of funds for European missions recommended the appropriation for Germany of \$2,600; Switzerland, \$713; Norway, \$1,130; Sweden, \$1,000; Denmark, \$1,000; Russia, \$250; and Italy, \$4,182. A discussion followed the reading of the report and particularly the portion of the report which recommended the establishment of a union theological center in the Danubian. Bishop Nind thought the plan impracticable.

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Ornithologists' Union.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—At the last day's session of the Ornithologists' Union papers were read on the subject of the prevention of ruthless killing of birds now prevalent. Wilmer Stone, of Philadelphia, spoke on the "Report of the A. O. U. Committee on Protection of Birds in North America." William Dulcher read a paper on the "Results of the Special Protection to Gulls and Terns" obtained in the state of Virginia. He pointed out that the state of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and New York afforded special protection to birds. Dr. T. R. Palmer spoke on "The Enforcement of the Lacey Act." The union voted to hold its next congress at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City, November 11, 1907.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy entered upon the last day of their general convention this morning. The report of the executive committee, which brought about the first disturbances of the convention, when the "Cradle of Confederacy" chapter was reached in the naming of the votes allotted. Mrs. J. W. Jones, president of the convention, has resigned and all resignations had been accepted. Mrs. Watt, of the same chapter, stated that the names of some members had been placed on the list by the committee merely to reduce the chapter's membership. More than 20 were on their feet demanding recognition from the chair, and it was some time before order was restored.

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Fire in a Cotton Warehouse.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—Fire in the Alabama Cotton and Storage Company's warehouse destroyed 200,000 lbs. of the four sections of the buildings, together with the loss of 500 and 1000 bales of cotton. The loss is \$70,000.

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THESE MAY ALSO COME TRUE

Some Predictions for 1907 Made by a London Almanac Maker.

In his London almanac for 1907 "Old Moore" predicted more than one great war, the assassination of a monarch and a terrible famine in India, and as all these predictions proved true many persons, not only in Europe, but also in this country, have been for some time curious to know what kind of predictions he would make in his almanac for 1907, says the Chicago Times. These curious predictions can now be satisfied, for his almanac for the coming year has just appeared.

Here are the principal predictions in it: In February and March most notable events will take place in the extreme East, and India will threaten to rise up against British dominion. In June the anarchists will again come to the fore and will give the world much to talk about. During the same month the young King of Spain will be in danger from his political enemies, and he is cautioned to guard against them. July will be a month of catastrophes, the whole world being threatened at this time with misfortunes of various kinds. August will be comparatively quiet. During September India will again suffer severely from famine. In October the dervishes will start an agitation, which may attain formidable proportions.

In December there will be insurrections, revolts and strikes in various quarters of the globe. As a rule, the most notable great importance yet they will occur at this time, and they will be the striking feature of the month. In the "Old Moore's" predictions for 1907 are startling, to say the least. His statement in regard to Holland is especially curious, and many persons are puzzling their brains to discover how this London almanac maker managed to attract attention by a "dangerous and novel diplomatic policy" which will cause European statesmen to lie awake at night.

STATE PRESS OPINIONS.

The Democratic papers which now declare that Bryan talked too much should not forget how they patting him on the back, yelled "go it, Billie," every time he made a mistake. Bryan's political itinerary of political spouting that helped to lose him the Presidency.—Eugene Register.

A really brilliant man, Mr. Bryan has wrecked his party and himself, for he alone is responsible for the free silver and anti-expansion issues being placed before the people. Bryan's approval, or, as it turned out, their disapproval, had listened to older and wiser, if less talkative, men than himself in the construction of the party platform of 1900, and forgotten some of his anti-expansion theories. There is every reason to suppose that he would at least have carried more states than Missouri.—Shanley Leader.

Bryan refuses to be squelched. He informs an expectant world that he will ere long issue a lengthy statement on the subject of the proposed Bryan-Garfield settlement of the claims would not be as long delayed as in other provinces. All the missionaries in West China, he stated, had been withdrawn from the field and all the property seized. At present the workers have now gone back, and there has been no destruction of buildings or persecutions of believers. The Bishop felt sure that the settlement could not be rebuilt this year, and even if it could, building materials, for which there would be such a great demand, would cost too much.

"There is no doubt at all," the speaker assured the committee, "of the responsibility of the Chinese Government for the destruction of our property, but the time of settlement is not yet ripe. Even the representatives of the powers now deciding upon terms for China to agree to."

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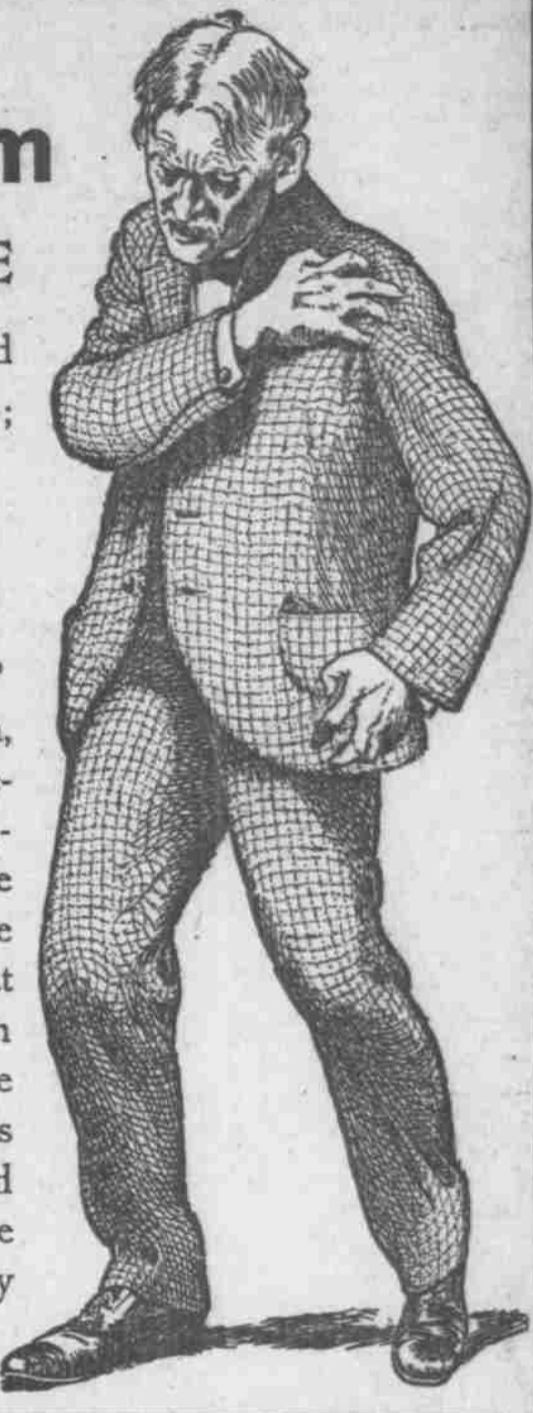
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

CURES Rheumatism

A PERMANENT CURE Rebuilds the Inflamed, Diseased Nerve and Muscle Tissues; Makes Rich, Pure Blood; Cleanses the System.

It Cured Me.

Judge Charles Zurmuehlen, California, Mo., writes: "I recommend Paine's Celery Compound to everybody. It is the most wonderful medicine on the market today, and the best that I ever used. I had rheumatism so that I could not walk and the Compound cured me. Paine's Celery Compound also helped my wife's rheumatism when she had it so bad she could hardly climb the stairs."



USE ONLY PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY

Supreme Judge Dixon, in Paterson today. All they pleaded not guilty. Trial was set for January 11.

ONE CONVICT KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED. The Two Escapes Surrounded in a Thicket by a Force of Officers—The Day's Hangings.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 15.—One of the most daring and successful escapes on record was made by three convicts at the state penitentiary at Lansing this afternoon. The dash for liberty for one, at least, was brief, as he fell with a bullet through his head from Deputy Warden Thompson's revolver before he could gain cover. The convicts, Sam Smith, under death sentence; E. F. Estell and Ben Carson, during old months in the coal mine had fashioned a "dummy" revolver out of wood, covering the same with tin foil.

This afternoon the guard at the bottom of the pit suddenly found himself looking into the muzzle of what he thought was a 32-caliber revolver. At the same time he was commanded "hands up! The guard was compelled to give the signal to "lift up" and on reaching the top the quartet passed the top guard unchallenged, the guard accompanying the convicts being afraid to give the alarm. Getting outside the enclosure, Guard Hewitt was overpowered, his Winchester and ammunition taken from him. After passing another post occupied by Guard Murray, the convicts broke through a fence and began firing, the fire being returned with such effect that Swartz was severely wounded.

Deputy Warden Thompson was attracted by the shooting, and drawing his revolver, fired, shooting Smith in the head, his wound being mortal. A general fusillade was opened when another convict was seen to fall, but his body was drawn to cover by his comrades, who, in the meantime, had taken to the woods. A fusillade is being carried on between the officers and convicts. No one has been hit among the posse.

A DOUBLE HANGING. Haldeman Brothers Executed in Tombstone Jail.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 15.—William and Thomas Haldeman were hanged this afternoon in Tombstone jail for the murder of Ted Moore. Thomas, the younger brother, was the cooler of the two. He lifted the noose and placed it around his neck.

"What do you shake that paper that way for? You look scared," he said to the Sheriff.

Just before the trap was sprung he said: "Boys, I forgive all my enemies and hope they forgive me."

William, the elder of the two, did not show so much bravado. As his brother repeated the farewell words, he muttered, as the noose was placed about his neck: "This rope is choking me. My brother is innocent."

Thomas was pronounced dead in 13 minutes and William in 15 minutes.

April 15, 1890, the Haldeman brothers shot and killed Constable Frank Atwater in Tombstone. The murder was committed on the main highway, and the brothers came to arrest them for shooting cattle. Acting Governor Akers refused a respite, and the friends of the Haldemans laid the case before President McKinley, securing a reprieve until October 5. Governor Murphy then gave an extension until November