IN CANTON COURTHOUSE

LATE PRESIDENT'S TOWNSMEN VIEWED THE REMAINS.

Arrival of the Funeral Train at the Little Station Was an Impressive Sight.

CANTON, O., Sept. 18.—The sight was profoundly impressive as the funeral train drew into the little station of Canton, exactly at noon today. All about the station and banked deep in the surrounding streets, were the friends and neighbors of the martyred President, while drawn up back of the station were long lines of militiamen at "present arms." Immediately in the rear of the station, at the mouth of Tenth street, was Troop A, of Cleveland, mounted on black chargers, keeping the entrance of the line of march clear. Up the streets soldiers, at intervals of 10 feet, with difficulty restrained the solid wall of people. Canton had suddenly become a city of 100,000, and the larger portion of the people were in the streets. The station itself was kept cleared by a company of soldiers from Worcester. Opposite, over the heads of a score of people on the wall of a big manufacturing establishment, was an enormous shield, 30 feet high, with McKinley's black-bordered picture in the center. A committee, headed by ex-Secretary of State Day and Judge Grant, were on the platform. All about were the black symbols of mourning.

The approach of the train was unheralded. No whistle was blown, no bell was rung. In absolute silence it rolled into the station. Even the black-hooded locomotive gave no sound. There was no panting of the exhaust pipes. The energy that brought it seemed to have been absolutely expended. At the mere sight of the train, people who had been waiting there for hours were greatly affected. Women sobbed and men wept. For a full minute after it had stopped no one appeared. Judge Day and his committee moved slowly down the platform in front of the line of soldiers to the catafalque car and waited.

Suddenly Abner McKinley, in deep black, appeared in the vestibule of the car next to that conveying the remains, and a moment later Dr. Rixey appeared, half carrying a frail and broken form. It was Mrs. McKinley, arrayed in the deepest mourning. Beneath the heavy black veil she held her handkerchief to her eyes, and her slight figure shook convulsively. Gently she was lifted from the car, and supported by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley was practically carried to a carriage and hurriedly taken to her home on North Market street.

Colonel Bingham then gave directions for removal of the casket from the car. When all was ready the soldiers and sailors who accompanied the remains all the way from Buffalo emerged from the car and took up their places. The bodybearers were bare-headed and unarmed.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, with his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles, of the Navy, at his side, had descended from the car ahead of that occupied by Mrs. McKinley. The members of the Cabinet, Secretary Cortelyou, Governor Nash, Lieutenant-Governor Caldwell and Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, followed. The President was met by Judge Grant, of the reception committee, and the official party moved to the west of the station, where they formed in line, with the President at the head. All were uncovered. The casket was lifted from the car and taken upon the brawny shoulders of the body-bearers. Only the flag was now on it. At sight of it tears came unbidden and flowed freely.

The Funeral Procession.

The sad procession was formed. It was headed by Colonel Bingham in full uniform. Following and immediately preceding the casket was the local committee headed by Judge Day. Then came the soldiers and sailors. Slowly they moved down the platform to the turn at the western end of the station, where the President and Cabinet stood. As they reached the head of the line a clear bugle call sounded a silvery requiem. Before the President and Cabinet and the Ohio officials, the coffin was then borne to the hearse. When it had been placed inside, the President and the official party entered carriages.

Meanwhile, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant-General Miles and the other high officers of the Army and Navy, who composed the guard of honor, had moved around to the east side of the station. They also entered carriages and took their place in the larger procession that was forming. All were attired in the full uniform of their rank.

The shrill notes of the bugle had given the first sign to the waiting multitude outside the station that the casket was approaching. Instantly the long lines of soldiers became rigid, standing at present arms. The black horses of the Cleveland Troop, immediately facing the station, stood motionless, their riders with sabers lowered. Slowly through the entrance came the stalwart soldiers and sailors with solemn tread, bearing aloft the flag covered coffin of the man this city loved so well. As it came into view a great sigh went up from the dense throng. After the first glance many of the men and women turned away to hide their emotions, which they could not restrain. When the casket had been consigned to the hearse, three mounted troopers gave the signal for the melancholy procession to move.

A moment later the sound of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" floated through the air as the Grand Army Veterans with their band swung into line and took up the march toward the Courthouse. The solemn pageant moved between solid masses of people, banked from curb to store front, crowding the housetops and filling every window. Turning into Market street, the main thoroughfare of the city, the procession moved under great curtains of mourning, strung from building to building, across the street every 100 feet.

A majestically solemn spectacle was presented as the procession neared the public square in the center of the city. After the Grand Army came the Cleveland Troop in their brilliant uniforms of Austrian Hussars. At the hilt of every sword streamed a long band of crape, and the tiny silk guidon flag was topped with a long, black streamer.

Immediately following the mounted troops came the hearse, bearing its flag-covered burden. This was the sight that sent a hush along the dense, long lines of humanity stretching for a mile away to the Courthouse. As the casket passed, every head was bowed and every face evidenced the great personal grief which had come upon the community. Immediately following the hearse came the carriage of President Roosevelt, who rode with Commander Cowles and Secretary Gage. After the carriages of the other members of the Cabinet and those who had been near to the late President in public life marched the National Guard of Ohio.

At the Courthouse.

As the head of the procession reached the great square of the city, the military ranks swung about, forming solid fronts facing the approaching hearse. As it was driven to the curb, the bearers stepped from the places alongside and again took up their burden. The casket was tenderly raised and borne up the wide stone steps leading to the entrance of the Courthouse. The strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were still sounding as the flag-draped coffin disappeared in the building.

President Roosevelt alighted from his carriage and took the arm of Secretary Gage. The other Cabinet officers joined them at the curb, and then, two and two, with uncovered heads, they moved in solemn procession up the steps into the building. After them came the other public men who were on the train. Major-General Brooke, in the full uniform of his high rank, marched at the head of the representatives of the Army.

With the notes of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" following them faintly through the doorway, the body-bearers bore the coffin into the rotunda of the Courthouse a little before 1 o'clock. The walls and ceilings were hung with crape, gathered into folds at either corner of the rotunda. A single chandelier gave light additional to the dim rays that passed through the doorway. Beneath the cluster of electric lights stood the catafalque upon which the casket was to rest.

Moving slowly, with silent step, the coffin was borne to its support. The bearers swung slowly around so that they faced the east. The silk banner that was flung over the casket was drawn back, the wreaths which rested upon its head were removed and the coffin lid was taken off. Word was finally passed to President Roosevelt, and, followed by his Cabinet, he stepped into the hall. He glanced down as he reached the casket, halted for the space of a breath, and went on. The members of the Cabinet followed him one by one. The President passed out to his carriage, which bore him at once to the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Harter, where he will remain during his stay in Canton. The Cabinet officials, most of whom will also stay at Mrs. Harter's home, followed. After the President had gone, the officers of the Navy and Army, headed by General Miles and General Brooke, who walked together, passed out and entered their carriages.

When everything was ready for the public to enter, John Saxton, uncle of Mrs. McKinley, an aged man, entered from the east hall and he stepped up to the casket. He stood for fully two minutes gazing into the face of his distinguished kinsman. He then passed slowly down the hall, his head bowed low, his lips twitching convulsively. Then the door was opened to the public. Many of the people, as they looked upon the face of their dead friend, whom they had seen just two weeks ago in full health, caught their breath at the change that was there. The President's face was much thinner than they had expected it would be, and the sight that met their eyes shocked them greatly. No delay was permitted and fully 150 people a minute passed the bier.

President Roosevelt and the official party will start on the return journey to Washington at 7 o'clock tomorrow night. Secretary Cortelyou will return to Washington with the President tomorrow night to gather up the late President's personal effects, and will return later to Canton to aid Mrs. McKinley to straighten out his private affairs.

President Roosevelt remained quietly at the Harter residence through the afternoon and evening. He dined privately, and although there were quite a number of callers in the evening he remained in seclusion.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition.

Mrs. McKinley, immediately upon reaching the North Market street home from the train, retired to her room, denying herself to all. Dr. Rixey said she had borne the trip from Washington well, although she frequently gave way to her grief. She is breaking down, however, under the awful strain, and it is necessary to secure all possible rest and quiet that that she may endure the ordeal of the next 24 hours.

WAR AT AN END?

Colombian Insurrection Said to Be Practically Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Colombian Legation officials tonight expressed the view that the Colombian insurrection is practically suppressed. In support of this statement they said that the insurgents do not hold a single village in Colombia, although some bands of marauders are giving trouble and those on whom the rebel forces had counted for allies are unlikely to give further material aid. Curacao press advices to the Legation allege that many of President Castro's supporters in the interior of Venezuela are protesting against his anti-Colombian aggressiveness. According to the Legation, the defeat of a Nicaraguan force recently will stop hostile movements from that quarter.

A Reply to Castro.

COLON, Sept. 18, via Galveston.—General Alban, the Commander-in-Chief of the Colombian forces, in an interview today regarding the statement which Torres Cardenas, the Foreign Secretary of State, telegraphed to the Associated Press, from Caracas, August 17, on behalf of President Castro, said:

"President Castro has published on different occasions statements declaring that Colombia had provoked the situation—now all but war between the two republics. President Castro, who has several times set fire to our country and sowed the seeds of revolution, now cries to the whole world: 'Voila, messieure. Ie is Colombia who desires to enter and burn my house. I have done nothing to her, although my soldiers and my battalions entered her territory and thousands of my troops have been slain in battle while abetting her rebel cause. I have done nothing to her, though I gave them arms and money and newspapers in which to publish what they listed. I have done nothing to her, though it was I who summoned General Uribe-Uribe from the United States, expressly for an invasion of her territory.' "

The General asserts that the prisoners captured at the battle of Goagira were all Venezuelans, who said they had been torn from their homes and forced to fight against Colombia under penalty of being clubbed to death.

Venezuelans Occupy La Hacha.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Sept. 18, via Haytien cable.—News has been received from Caracas to the effect that the Venezuelan Government has been informed that La Hacha has been evacuated by the Colombians and that the Venezuelans are now occupying the town.

CABINET WILL REMAIN.

Members Accept the Appointments Tendered by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It was stated on excellent authority that all the members of the Cabinet have accepted the appointments tendered by President Roosevelt yesterday. The manner in which the President made the appointments rendered it impossible for the members of the Cabinet to take any other course, as they already are in the position and cannot decline, but must resign their places if they desire to leave the Cabinet. More than this, they all believe in the sincerity of the President in desiring their services and in return they wish to assist him to the full extent of their powers to carry out the policies of the late President McKinley, which Mr. Roosevelt has adopted for his Administration.

Another feature of the relations of the new President with the last Administration became known today to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt has been fully advised and has approved of the negotiations in progress relative to the proposed Isthmian Canal treaty with England.

Mrs. Roosevelt Goes to Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt left today for her home at Oyster Bay. She will return next week and take up her residence in the Executive Mansion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by her son, Theodore, Jr., and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate William Jeffords. After two hours' shopping Mrs. Roosevelt and her son left for Oyster Bay.

Ito Starts for America.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 19.—The Marquis Ito started today on an extended tour of the United States and Europe.

Cathartic or purgative pills do more harm than good. Carter's Little Liver Pills do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.

MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

DISCUSSION OF THE CASE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Unique in Regard to the Deferred Appearance of the Gangrenous Process.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The forthcoming edition of the New York Medical Journal will discuss the case of the late President McKinley in a long article. It will say:

"It is a melancholy consolation to know that the fatal termination of President McKinley's case was not in the slightest degree due to any omission to give him the full benefit of all the present resources of our art, and there is nothing humiliating in the fact that the favorable prognosis, which for five or six days seemed justified, should have finally proved fallacious.

"It is expected that an official report of the case will be given to the profession in the course of a short time. Pending the issue of the report let us briefly review the case:

"At the time of his assassination President McKinley probably was in better physical condition than most men of his age who lead a sedentary life. So far as is known, he was free from all organic disease, though his vitality may have been somewhat impaired by the fearful mental strain to which the duties of his office and its responsibilities and anxieties had long subjected him. He was suddenly cut down by a cruel wound, but he bore it bravely and there was little of the condition known as shock. This freedom from shock was correctly interpreted as showing that no considerable internal hemorrhage was going on. Without delay he was taken to a well-equipped hospital and attended by surgeons of world-wide reputation and vast experience. The operation itself was performed by an exceedingly capable gynecologist, who was assisted by equally capable general surgeons. It is perfectly certain that there was no technical failure in the operation, and it may be said, with equal positiveness, that it would have verged on madness to prolong the search for the bullet after it had been ascertained that it had not inflicted any very grave injury beyond that of the stomach—ascertained, that is to say, within the limitations of warrantable efforts.

"The operation having been finished without seriously taxing the distinguished patient's vital powers, there followed at least five days of freedom from serious symptoms. This we may say with full appreciation of the fact that the record of the pulse and respiration seemed ominous, for the high rate might have been due to any one of a number of conditions not in themselves of grave importance. The hopeful view was taken and quite naturally it could be so explained. It is easy to be wise after the event and to say that in this respect the surgeons were in error. Err they certainly did, as the result shows, but to err in such a way argues no incapacity or avoidable lack of judgment. It simply, we repeat, illustrates the fact that the medical man is not a perfect being.

"Gangrene probably was established two or three days before the fatal issue followed, but it could hardly have occurred very early without giving rise to more disquieting phenomena than augmentation of the pulse and respiration, which, as we have said before, might well have been due to some comparatively unimportant disturbance. To the wound of the kidneys we attribute little importance, further than arises from the fact that it made one more traumatic surface to become gangrenous.

"The case may be set down as unique in some of its features, not so much perhaps as regards the actual traumatism inflicted by the assassin's bullet as with regard to the deferred appearance of the gangrenous process that blotted out his fair prospects of recovery."

CZAR AND PRESIDENT MEET.

Nicholas II, of Russia.

Emile Loubet, of France.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Progress of the Last Stage of the Journey to Canton.

ON BOARD FUNERAL TRAIN, PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—The train ran more slowly after leaving Harrisburg, shortly after midnight, and daylight was dawning as it arrived at Altona, at the foot of the Eastern slope of the Alleghenies. But through the semi-darkness the faces of many people strung along the track could be seen. Without the depot, a vast throng numbering 3000 to 4000 people, surged up to the train. Many must have been there all night and others had waited for hours, as the train was originally scheduled to reach that point at 3:20 A. M.. Extra engines were coupled on here and the train was pulled laboriously up the mountains.

The morning was raw, foggy and cheerless. Mountaineers, with axes on their shoulders, came down from the steep slopes to pay their homage with uncovered heads. Passing the summit at Cresson, the descent began. Half the population of Johnstown, the first of the steel manufacturing centers through which the train was now to pass, was at the track and a group of militia stood at attention. Miners with lamps in their caps had rushed forth from the tunnels at the train's approach, and the steel mills along the Conemaugh River were emptied. Four women with uplifted hands were noticed on their knees and handkerchiefs were at the lips of others, and from the smoke-covered city came the sound of church bells clanging out the universal sorrow. The train slowed down so that the people might better see the impressive spectacle at the rear of the train within the observation car, the elevated flag-covered casket with its burden of flowers and the two grim, armed sentries on guard at the head and foot, and outside, on the platform, a soldier with his bayonetted gun and a sailor with a drawn cutlass, both at salute. So rigid they stood, they might have been carved out of stone.

A little further on, the train passed a string of coke ovens, the tenders at the mouths of the glowing furnaces with their hats in their hands. At Jeanette were 1000 or more glassworkers, with their families. At Pitcairn, the end of the railroad division, the train crew and engines were changed.

At Wilmerding the employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company were at the track, and at East Pittsburg were several thousand people. The train had now practically entered the suburbs of Pittsburg, the city of muscle and brawn, and the industrial workers were strung along the track in solid lines.

At Bessemer the huge stacks of the Carnegie Steel Plant were pouring forth dense volumes of smoke and flame, and under this black canopy the toilers gathered in dense throngs, standing mutely with uncovered heads. Just beyond, the great mills of Braddock gave forth another multitude of grimy workmen, and to the left, across the river, where is located that other great hive of industry, Homestead, the wharves were lined with men and women.

Entering Pittsburg a wonderfully impressive sight was presented. Along both sides of the track for miles were solid walls of humanity. In some places the people stood 20 deep, while the embankments were black with them. On the top of every freight car was a human hedge. The overhanging bridges bent beneath their burden. The roofs of houses were lined. All stood with uncovered heads while the bells of all the churches were tolling.

The second section, or funeral train, was late, and did not reach the station until 9:35 o'clock. When it came into view, many of the watchers placed coins on the rails to have the train run over them. There were hundreds of these souvenirs.

As the train passed the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of the National Guard presented arms and the great multitude was silent and stood with uncovered heads. The same scenes were repeated as the train passed through Allegheny. It is estimated that not less than 50,000 people were at the Union Station and 25,000 at the Allegheny Depot while the crowd that viewed the funeral train from its entrance into Pittsburg until it crossed the city line in Allegheny was not less than 250,000. In the face of every one there were signs of deepest feeling and mourning. There were many children in this vast assembly and they seemed to realize with their elders the sorrow the Nation was experiencing, and on their young faces too was expressed the mourning as for one whom they had loved and lost.

During the passage of the train through the two cities a section of Battery B fired a salute from Mount Washington, and the city and church bells tolled.

Governor Nash Taken Aboard.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Sept. 18.—The first section, which preceded the train with the catafalque car attached did not stop in Pittsburg, but the later halted a moment to permit Governor Nash, of Ohio, with his staff, and General Dick, Commander of the Ohio National Guard, to board the train.

The scene from the car windows grew even more impressive after the Allegheny River was crossed. The river was covered with barges thronged with humanity and the wharves along either shore could not be seen for the people struggling for foothold on them. The iron girders of the bridge were hung with men and boys. The public park beyond was alive with people, and every window was filled with faces. The houses were swathed in black. Hanging from a tall crane in one of the factory enclosures was an effigy of the assassin Czolgosz clothed in black and wearing on the breast a black lettered card of angry imprecation. In the body were a dozen knives.

Leaving Allegheny the funeral train sped through the little town of Sewickley, an outskirt of the great metropolitan region, with Beaver, the home of Senator Quay, nestled across the river. Here the populace came to the train en masse. From this point through to Beaver Falls, the train rushed through thriving little manufacturing towns, Rochester, New Brighton and Kenwood.

Train Enters Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The first section of the funeral train reached Canton at 11:20. The climax of a great demonstration of sorrow that had been observed all the way from Pittsburg began at Alliance, 18 miles from Canton. There the half-masted flags were bordered heavily with black, and it seemed as if every man, woman and child was at the station. A big white streamer, ten feet wide, was across the main street, lettered heavily in black, "We mourn our Nation's dead." The church bells were tolling.

Then came the last half hour's run into Canton, where the body was to be received into the arms of its own people. Mile by mile, the approach was marked by growing evidences of deep personal affection. Flags that had often waved Mr. McKinley welcome were now lowered in sorrow. The schools were dismissed and the entire population were ranged along the track in sorrowful silence. The straining faces showed that the people took this mournful homecoming as a personal bereavement which had entered into each home, and it was as though fathers and mothers and sisters were watching for a glimpse of the casket that held their own loved one. Soon the shops of the dead President's much-loved city were dotted along the way. For the first time the sun, that had been hidden behind heavy black clouds, threw its rays on the gathering throngs and lighted up the somber emblems of grief, and the entry into Canton was made in the bright sunshine.

Killed by Negro Burglar.

NEWPORT, Ky., Sept. 18.—At Southgate, a village near here, J. H. Badger, credit man and bookkeeper for the Robert Clarke Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, was shot and killed early today by a negro burglar. Mrs. Badger was shot in the back. The negro escaped.

Bankers' Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Announcement was made today that the American Bankers' Association had decided to hold its annual convention at Milwaukee October 15, 16 and 17.

HEIR APPARENT IN CANADA

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT MONTREAL.

No Public Functions Will Be Held Today as a Mark of Respect to Americans.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York journeyed from Quebec to Montreal today and were greeted with another affectionate demonstration from the people of Canada. They departed from Quebec at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and the last sound that fell on their ears was a cheer from the people banked around the Canadian Pacific Railway station. The royal special was preceded by half an hour by another special train which carried Lord Minto, Governor-General; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, and members of the Dominion Cabinet. The people came for miles to give a cheer or wave a flag at the fleeting train.

The welcome at Montreal, which was reached at 3 o'clock, was an ovation. Thousands of visitors had crowded into the city to reinforce the residents, and they all seemed to be massed in the neighborhood of the railway station and the streets designated for the course of the royal couple to the house of Lord Strathcona, which had been placed at their disposal.

The party proceeded first to a beautifully decorated stand in front of the station where, under a banner inscribed "God Prosper Our United Empire," Mayor Prefontaine read an address of welcome. The Duke, in reply, referred to his previous visit to the city and expressed his thanks for the kindly reception given him. At the conclusion of the address, 140 veterans of the South African War were presented with service medals. The crowds cheered wildly as the rewarded soldiers filed away, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the royal party were escorted to their carriages and under guard of a strong military detachment were driven to the home of Lord Strathcona. The progress of the royal party through the thronged streets was a prolonged ovation.

The municipal reception, which was planned for tonight in honor of the Duke and Duchess, was abandoned on account of the death of President McKinley, but the city was brilliantly illuminated and there was a torchlight procession and a display of fireworks. As a further mark of respect to the American people in their mourning, there will be no public functions tomorrow.

British Frigate Ashore.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—Two English frigates, the Indefatigable and the Psyche, left for Montreal this morning and when about eight miles up the river the Indefatigable, which is a second-class cruiser of 3000 tons, ran ashore. After four hours' work she was hauled off and returned to port in a leaking condition. She will be docked for survey.

ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION.

Generally Satisfactory to the German Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The German press devotes much attention to President Roosevelt's declaration of policy, expressing great satisfaction with his adoption of the utterances of the late President McKinley as to reciprocity.

"We hope," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "that he will succeed in placing the economic relations of the United States and Europe upon a secure basis and develop the same."

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks with reference to promoting transportation facilities with South America are widely commented upon. "They deserve the greatest attention," says the National Zeitung, "since the commercial interests of the United States in South America are opposed to those of Germany, which has found a valuable and important market there."

The Berliner Tageblatt also points out the importance to Germany of Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation.

The National Zeitung summarizes the President's character as follows: "He is an interesting and many-sided President, full of activity and life, whole hearted, warm blooded and an enthusiastic optimist."

The listing committee of the Berlin Bourse has rejected a protest against listing the forthcoming Russian loan. The protest was made by German holders of certain Russian certificates, who claimed that they were unable to enforce their rights against the Russian Government. M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, wrote to the committee pointing out that the Russian courts are open to any persons protesting, and thereupon the protest was rejected by the committee.

The Society for the Protection of the Business Interests of the Rhineland and Westphalia has adopted a resolution against the system of minimal and maximal duties on grain. Action of this kind is now growing so frequent that minimal duties may be regarded as doomed.

The recent purchase of shares of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for New York has caused the Kleine Journal to demand an imperial law forbidding foreign ownership of shares in the German ocean lines.

Twenty-five puddling works have petitioned the coal syndicate to reduce prices next month, alleging that otherwise the puddlers will suffer irreparable disaster very soon.

The substitute report of the sub-committee of the Bourse Committee issued today contains radical recommendations for the removal of the obnoxious clauses of the law which has so hampered speculations in stocks and grain since its enactment. It is expected that the report will be adopted and lead to a revival of business on the Bourse.

BOERS IN EXILE.

Many Will Settle in German Damaraland.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Recent advices from Pretoria are as follows: Some of the officials of the Boer Government are hopeful that something will result from General Kitchener's proclamation in regard to the burghers who do not surrender by September 15. Many of these Boers are at points some distance from telegraphic communication, and will probably not be heard from for some time.

It is reported that the final plan of the Boers is to make for the Damaraland border and accept the offer made by the German Consul to sell them land at four pence an acre. The only stipulation made by the Germans to which the Boers object is that they (the Boers) shall be liable to two years' military service and that their children must be educated in German. A number of Boers in Johannesburg have asked the American Government on what terms they can acquire lands in the United States for settlement.

It is understood that the mining department will be organized on the following lines: Commissioner of Mines, Wyberg, with a head of council and two subheads under him; Chief Registrar of Mining Rights, Wood; Chief Inspector of Mines, Weldon. The Transvaal will be divided into four mining districts, first, Johannesburg; second, Krugersdorp, including Klerksdorp; third, Hocksburg, including Heidelburg; fourth, Pretoria, including Barberton, Lydenburg and Zoutspanberg.

RUSSIAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

Captain Slocum, the American Attache, Was a Spectator.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—Captain Slocum, the American military attache here, has returned from a five days' stay with the "Army of the East," whose province was to defend St. Petersburg from attack by a landing force in the recent maneuvers. Captain Slocum slept under haystacks and in every way shared the lot of officers in the field. The military attaches were at first invited to participate only in the preliminary parades, which occupied three days. After they had returned to St. Petersburg they received a second invitation for the five days of active campaigning.

The strategic features of the maneuvers, for which the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Vladimir, gets the credit, met with general praise. The Russian Navy is supposed, in the plans, to have been defeated, and St. Petersburg is threatened with invasion by a landing force, whose descent is expected somewhere between Roval and St. Petersburg. A second inimical fleet is situated in the Gulf of Finland. The main defending army was unable to prevent a landing, but retreated in good order and took up a strong position at Kroenoye Selo, where a pitched battle, in the Czar's presence, ended the maneuvers. The second fleet was unable to land on the Russian coast, on account of the weather, but landed on the Finnish coast and drove back the coast guards to the foothills of the city.

Various St. Petersburg schools are introducing Chinese courses this Autumn.

The Polish Provinces are suffering from bad harvests, and as a result many peasants are selling their cattle and horses.

The Imperial Horticultural Society will introduce "tree-planting day," after the model of the Western States of America in many localities, this month. Two thousand children will participate.

Offer of the Tobacco Trust.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—A meeting of the shareholders of Ogdens, Ltd., an important British tobacco company, has been called for September 30 to consider an offer of the American Tobacco Company to buy up all the shares, as the first step toward acquiring control of the British market. Ordinary shares of the Ogden concern, which were selling at 35, have jumped to 46. Americans are offering 50 per share. It transpired that the Americans offer £25 for preferred shares, £50 for ordinary, and £111 10s for debenture shares, stipulating that 75 per cent of each class must be purchasable. The directors of Ogdens, Ltd., recommend that the sale be made.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Regarding cable reports from Liverpool that an offer has been made by the American Tobacco Company to purchase a controlling interest in the Ogden Cigarette Company, of Liverpool, it was said in Wall street that negotiations had been going on for some time. These negotiations, it was declared, were but a step in a movement which aims at the control of the tobacco business in Great Britain.

Governing the Congo Free State.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Brussels correspondent of the Times says the bill for regulating the administration of the Congo Free State, as soon as it is annexed to Belgium, has just been published. It is an interesting study as an experiment in colonial government, but compares unfavorably with the freer ideas based on autonomy adopted by Great Britain. Its leading feature is the almost autocratic power conferred on the King, who is controlled neither by councillors nor Parliament. Legislative power is exercised by royal decree, and the King controls the civil and military services, the administration of justice and taxation.

Fighting on Afghan Frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Simla says fighting has occurred at Peiwa Kota (Pass), at the upper end of the Kuram Valley, between the Ameer's troops and the Jargis, a tribe which has long complained of Afghan oppression. Some hundreds of the tribesmen moved across the British border, camping on the hills. The Ameer's troops surprised them, crossing the boundary in pursuit. The local British authorities warned the Afghan officer in command that he must prevent his men from transgressing the frontier.

Sultan Fears European Combination

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says a ministerial circular occasioned by the disturbances in Mush and Erzerum shows that the Sultan greatly fears a European combination against him. The circular demands tranquillity throughout the empire, with security and justice for members of all races and creeds. Disturbances are to be suppressed promptly without invoking the assistance of the inhabitants of the provinces in which they occur.

Wants German Troops Withdrawn.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.—The Germans report that the Governor of Shan Tung has demanded the withdrawal of all the German troops now outside the colony of Kiao Chou. The Germans are not desirous of offending the Governor, but are at the same time unwilling to comply with his demand, so the German Governor has gone to Pekin to consult with the German Minister there.

German and Japanese companies are being formed for the purpose of trading on Tung Ting Lake, the largest lake in China.

Earl Li Wants to Retire.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says native newspapers in that city report that Viceroy Chang Chi Tung has petitioned the Emperor for permission to meet the court at Kayeng. Sheng, the Taotai, is also reported to be going there. It is further reported that Li Hung Chang and Viceroy Liu Kun Yi have both petitioned for leave to retire into private life. Ill health is given by Earl Li as the reason for his request. He is desirous of living in Shanghai.

Striking Fishermen Riot.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—An alarming situation exists at Grimsby, where a mob of locked-out fishermen this afternoon attacked, broke into and set fire to the new offices of the Owners' Federation, where the owners of the fishing fleet were holding a meeting. The owners escaped and the fire was extinguished, but the police were powerless to quell the riot. A strike has been in progress among the fishermen at Grimsby for several months. Four hundred steam fishing boats are idle and thousands of fishermen and their families have been suffering great hardships. Food had to be sent to them by sympathetic committees.

CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

QUICKLY DEVELOPS INTO BRIGHT'S DISEASE

(PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH WHEREVER LOCATED.)

John Herziger, son of Alderman Herziger, of Neenah, Wis., and vice-president of the Neenah Young Men's Club, writes in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., the following:

"After suffering for two years with kidney trouble I received relief and a cure from using your wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"For months I was unable to work on account of a severe pain in my back, and when I was able to do anything I was in pain and distressed most of the time.

"Hearing so much of the good results people had obtained through the use of Peruna I determined to give it a trial and it was a lucky day for me when I did so. I am well now and it only took a few bottles of Peruna."—John Herziger, 307 Commercial street, Neenah, Wis.

Two years' suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, unable to work on account of the severe pain; could find no relief from medicine; gave Peruna a trial and was promptly cured—such was the experience of John Herziger, of Wisconsin.

This experience has been repeated many times. Not only in Wisconsin, but in every state in the Union. It was indeed a lucky day for this young man when his attention was called to Peruna. What would have been the result had he continued suffering on and fooling away precious time with other remedies, no man can tell. But it is almost certain that it would have ended in incurable Bright's disease of the kidneys, which sooner or later would have proved fatal.

Peruna is a sure cure for incipient Bright's disease of the kidneys. Taken in the early stages of this disease, it cures permanently. Bright's disease always begins with catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Congressman Bankhead's Statement.

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his indorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Bankhead.

Samuel R. Sprecher, Junior Beadle Court Angelina, No. 3422, I. O. O. F., 205 High street, Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"I came here a few years ago suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought that the climate would cure me, but found that I was mistaken, but what the climate could not do Peruna could and did do. Seven weeks' trial convinced me that I had the right medicine and I was then a well man. I know of at least 20 friends and members of the lodge to which I belong who have been cured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble through the use of Peruna, and it has a host of friends in this city."—Samuel R. Sprecher.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A DENTIST USES IT PERSONALLY.

"Combining as it does delightful fragrance with antiseptic strength and alkaline reaction, SOZODONT stands without an equal in the market to-day. I have used it personally and prescribed it with more satisfactory results than I ever obtained with any other preparation." *Sample for 3 cents.* **25c.**

ANTISEPTIC

SOZODONT

For the TEETH and BREATH.

By mail, 25 and 75c. HALL & RUCKEL, N. Y. City.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they *want to*, —but because they *must*.

They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

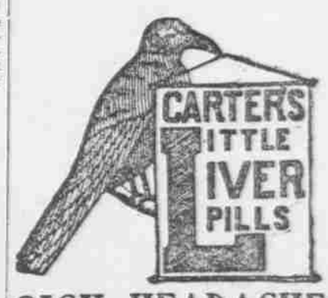
Hood's PILLS are the best cathartic.

Weak?

Then you want strength. Good food, an active liver, and pure blood will bring it. You naturally think of eggs and milk, Ayer's Pills and Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if he can come any nearer to the truth. Do as he says, at any rate.

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way." John P. Hodnette, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.