YIELDED TO ALL DEMANDS

TURKEY ACCEPTS THE TERMS IMPOSED BY FRANCE.

As Soon as the Sultan Issues His Irade Caillard's Squadron Will Leave Mitylene.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—France has scored a complete triumph in the Turkish dispute. An official note was issued at 1 P. M. today to the effect that the Porte had decided to yield to all the demands of France, and that as soon as the Sultan has issued an irade ratifying the decision, the French squadron will leave Mitylene. This may be done within the next 24 hours, or it is expected at the latest in two or three days.

President Loubet presided today at the Cabinet council. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, announced that the Porte had just advised him that it had decided to give satisfaction to the French demands, to which M. Delcasse replied that so soon as the Sultan's order regarding the Porte's decision was communicated to him Admiral Caillard's squadron would leave the Island of Mitylene.

The Temps prints a dispatch from Constantinople today which says that the Sultan, in accepting the French demands, firstly authorized the working of the French Schools hitherto unrecognized; secondly, recognizes officially the existence of the religious and hospitable institutions already founded and accords them customs immunity and exemption from certain taxes, and thirdly he authorizes the reconstruction of the schools and hospitable institutions destroyed at the time of the Armenian troubles, of which a detailed list is attached to the French note.

Tewfik, the Turkish foreign minister, has announced that the recognition of the Chaldean patriarch, demanded by France, already has been accorded.

United States Supports France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The answer of the United States Government to the French overture respecting France's movement in Turkish waters is understood to have been conveyed already by Secretary Hay to M. Margarie, the French Charge here, and to have consisted of a statement that the United States Government is not concerned directly in the republic's doings, in view of the French statement that it is not proposed to affect our trade unfavorably. It is surmised also that our Government is not dissatisfied with the establishment by France of a precedent for the collection of indemnities from Turkey.

Tewfik Informs the Ministers.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The Neue Frie Presse publishes the contents of a circular note from Minister Tewfik Pasha to the representatives of Turkey abroad, announcing that the Porte has satisfied all the French demands and expressing a hope that France will appreciate the conciliatory spirit thus displayed and resume the relations so unfortunately interrupted.

HE IS PRINCE OF WALES.

Duke of Cornwall and York Succeeds to His Father's Former Title.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Among the honors bestowed on the occasion of Edward's birthday will be a Baronetcy upon the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, and Knighthoods for Chief Justices Little of Newfoundland and Gray of Bermuda; G. A. Critchett, oculist to the King, and George Hussey, of Southampton. Clinton Dawkins, formerly financial member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and now a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. A. L. Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who is head of the concern of Elder, Dempster & Co., is made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

COMMENT ON TAMMANY'S FALL.

What the London Weekly Papers Say of the Election.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The weekly papers tomorrow will have a good deal to say about the defeat of Tammany Hall. The Spectator thinks that Mr. Roosevelt's succession to the Presidency, giving all reformers hope and confidence, weighed heavily in the contest, adding that it may be expected that his influence will be felt in other great American cities like Philadelphia and Chicago, which, the paper says, are hardly in better condition than New York, though they are less closely watched by Europeans. Continuing, the Spectator says:

"If this is the case, President Roosevelt's term of office will benefit the whole world, for the condition of American cities is at present an opprobrium to liberalism everywhere. The people there are really free, and, say all the reactionaries, look at the men they elect and the crimes they sanction and condone. The best-governed city in America, by universal consent, is Washington, directed by a nominated and paid commission."

The Saturday Review, with its usual distrust of all things American, says that Tammany is "the product of that false sense of equality prevailing in America, according to which settlement of all sorts of minor offices is put into the hands of electors who care nothing about them." Wirepullers, logrollers and bosses, types all as ugly as their names, will flourish in the future as in the past, says the paper. Decent people will be sufficiently shocked at the prevailing extravagance and corruption to demand immediate reformation, but the organization of the fusionists, as well as Tammany, is sure to reappear in a generation.

YERKES' ART PURCHASES.

Did Not Pay an Extravagant Price for Paintings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The statement that Charles T. Yerkes paid £16,000 ($80,000) for two Turners, has evoked emphatic denial from that gentleman, according to the Herald's London representative. The pictures in question, which hung in Mr. Yerkes' private office at the Hamilton Building, are both early works of the famous English artist, one of them, "In Sunny Italy," being hardly recognizable as a Turner at all.

"The price has been greatly exaggerated," said Mr. Yerkes in answer to an inquiry. "I would not pay any such price. Pictures which sell at these absurd figures are, as a general rule, not worth anything like the amount, and such reports I regard as mischievous to art itself. Foreigners do not pay any such money for works of art. It is left for Americans to do the ridiculous in this respect."

"What about the duty on pictures shipped to America?" was asked.

"The duty in the past, as compared with the present, is remarkable, to say the least," replied Mr. Yerkes. "Before the present tariff went into operation all pictures painted before 1700 were admitted free.

"American artists have always claimed they did not require or desire protection. The old masters surely cannot be accused of being in competition with American artists. It is to be hoped that the United States will not be left as the only nation in the world which compels duty to be paid on works of art."

Text of the Manchurian Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Hankow correspondent of the Times supplies what he alleges is a correct translation of the authentic text of the Manchurian convention proposed by Russia. The convention stipulates for the gradual withdrawal of the Russian forces within three years, "provided no other rebellion occurs and the powers do not interfere." The number and stations of the Chinese garrisons must be settled in concert with the Russian military authorities, and Russian assent must be obtained for any railway construction in Southern Manchuria.

"No mention is made in the text sent by the grand council to the Southern Viceroys of mining, commercial or other exclusive privileges," says the correspondent, "and the Viceroys believe the convention contains other clauses which the grand council is not willing to disclose."

The Cretan Settlement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times, commenting upon the meeting of the King of the Hellenes and Emperor Francis Joseph, says that since the Græco-Roumanian rapprochement under the auspices of Austria-Hungary, the Balkan Peninsula has been less at the mercy of the unscrupulous agencies who would bring about a European war in order to satisfy their own selfish ambitions. Austrian and Greek interests lie very much in the same direction and though there are no grounds to suppose that special arrangements have been made between the two countries, a breakdown of the status quo would undoubtedly find them prepared.

In regard to Crete, says the correspondent, the present settlement is not meant to last forever. Means will be found to make the conditions tolerable for the High Commissioner and the Cretans until a union with Greece will be possible with less risk of occasioning disturbances than is the case at the present time.

Russian Alliance With Japan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Tokio correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says the leading Japanese journals have been earnestly discussing the overtures in Russian newspapers looking toward a Russian alliance with Japan. The proposed basis of the arrangement is that the Tokio Government refrain from all measures impeding Russia in Manchuria. Russia, in return, would pledge herself to leave a free hand to Japan in Corea, but Russia should be allowed to appropriate a convenient naval station in Southern Corea.

None of the Japanese journals approve the idea, the papers objecting that two powers cannot divide supremacy in the far East. They also oppose the proposal as pointing to the permanent absorption of Manchuria by Russia.

The Times correspondent says Japan wants Corea to remain Corean, but also wants the world to recognize that Japan's interests there are too vital to allow her to remain an active spectator of Corea's absorption by another power.

Fog in France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Acording to the Paris correspondent of the Herald, on account of the fog it requires no stretch of imagination on the part of the Parisians nowadays to mistake the French capital for London, and the whole of France is practically in the same position. From all parts of the provinces comes news of the fog and its inevitable drawbacks. Railway traffic, suburban and provincial, is very seriously disorganized. No steamboats dare to venture forth on the Seine. The tramways and omnibus lines maintain their service with the utmost difficulty. The ordinary routine of Paris offices and workshops is completely upset, as thousands of business men, clerks and employes are unable to report themselves for duty until long after the appointed hour.

Crowds at Jackson Trial.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The hearing of the charges against Theodore and Laura Jackson (Ann Odelia Diss de Bar) at the Marylebone Police Court here, continues to attract crowds. Prominent stage people, including H. J. Irving and Clement Scott, and leaders of the bench, bar, church and Parliament were among today's audience. The testimony today was a reiteration of previous evidence. The proceedings were enlivened by several brisk passages between the presiding magistrate and the woman prisoner, the latter informing the court that she was tired of his evident partiality for the witnesses.

Italy's New Battle-Ship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The battle-ship Brennetto Bren has been successfully launched at Castlemare, in the presence of the King and Queen, says the Naples correspondent of the Herald. On the arrival of the Queen she was presented with a magnificent bouquet. Her Majesty performed the christening ceremony, and as the battle-ship glided into the water, the ships of the Mediterranean squadron fired a royal salute. The Brennetto Bren is one of the largest ships of the Italian Navy, having a displacement of 13,000 tons. Her launching weight was 7000 tons.

Work of the Jessup Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—The Jessup expedition has finished its work. The leaders—Norman C. Buxton, an American, and Jackselson—have arrived at Moscow, after having traveled 5000 versts in Kamschatka and other semi-Polar districts. They have brought with them 100 boxes of collections for the American Museum of Natural History of New York City. Duplicates will be given to the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. The explorers have thoroughly investigated many tribes during the past four months.

To Celebrate Hugo's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The government has decided to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Victor Hugo's birth by a national commemoration, says the Paris correspondent of the Tribune. There will be imposing ceremonies, in which all French writers, painters, sculptors, dramatic and lyric artist are to participate.

HAMPERED BY BULGARIA.

Dickinson Has Difficulty in Dealing With Miss Stone's Captors.

SOFIA, Nov. 8.—The government last night caused the arrest of a man who was visiting United States Consul General Dickinson and searched him, presumably thinking that he was an emissary of the brigands, and expecting to seize a communication from or to Miss Stone, the American missionary. The man was subsequently released. This action of the authorities was seemingly a deliberate attempt to frighten delegates who might visit Mr. Dickinson, and thus prevent negotiations from taking place in Bulgarian territory. The attitude of the authorities hampers Mr. Dickinson, as the brigands refuse to treat in Turkey.

Mr. Dickinson, in his reply to Miss Stone's letter, urged the brigands still further to reduce their demands and accept the amount subscribed, in view of the determination of the Government not to contribute toward the ransom and the impossibility of collecting further subscriptions. It is believed the brigands will agree to this.

A messenger last night brought a letter from Miss Stone, written in English. All the previous communications from Miss Stone have been in Bulgarian. The letter says she is still well, and gives valuable information about her captors and other circumstances which Miss Stone was debarred from sending in Bulgarian.

Little Known at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—All that can be gathered here touching Miss Stone's case is that the reports from the Levant are to the effect that some kind of communication is being maintained, though very indirectly, between Miss Stone's captors and the people who are trying to secure her release. It is believed that up to this point the missionaries themselves have been the only persons to keep open the line of communication.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS

COLOMBIA LEVYING ON THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Government in Desperate Straits to Raise Funds to Carry on the War —Two Naval Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Navy Department has received mail advices from both sides of the Isthmus of Panama touching the revolutionary condition. From the west side Captain Perry, of the Iowa, reports from Panama, and on the Gulf side, Commander McCrea, on the Machias, submits a report from Colon. These reports are important as throwing light on the political conditions there rather than as conveying news of warlike conditions. They are as follows:

"United States Steamship Iowa, Panama, Colombia, Oct. 28, 1901.—Sir: I have the honor to report that all is quiet and peaceful in and about Panama. The activities reported in my letter last week on the part of the insurgents and government forces quickly subsided and nothing whatever came of it. There are no insurgent troops in the neighborhood of Panama City. The report that they had left Chorrera is not believed now. In a word, the condition of affairs in Panama is normal. Tumaco, near the Ecuadorian border, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. During the week the Chilean cruiser Ministro Zenteno arrived in Panama road with an envoy extraordinary on board, accredited to Ecuador and the Central American Republic. They remained two days and then sailed for Costa Rica. The French cruiser Protet remains the only man-of-war in the harbor besides the Iowa. The British gunboat Icarus is at Taboga. Very respectfully, THOMAS PERRY,

"Captain United States Navy, Commanding United States Steamship Iowa."

"United States Steamship Machias, Colon, Republic of Colombia, Oct. 29, 1901.—Sir: I have to report the usual quiet conditions prevailing in Colon and along the north coast of the Isthmus. The Colombian gunboat Pinzon made a round trip to Bocas del Toro during the week, touching at intermediate ports, and she reports all quiet to the west. I enclose papers showing to what miserable straits the local authorities have been reduced to raise funds, and am surprised that the steamship companies cannot agree to protest. If this path is once opened to collect the sinews of war and no protests are made, there is no limit to the annoyance which will follow and traffic over the railroad would be seriously interfered with. This resolution doubles the harbor duties, which are lumped together and called 'the commercial contribution'; if meekly acquiesced in, steamship lines might be diverted from running here, which would, of course, injure the traffic on the railroad. The department has been informed as to the various ways by which the local authorities have raised funds, such as hypothecating all the duties from the Panama Railroad Company for six months to come, adding 20 per cent, and then doubling the customs duties on all articles and levying 'war taxes' or assessments on all solvent Colombians. These measures, if taken by the Republic of Colombia, and enforced throughout, would perhaps be justifiable as war measures. But when associated with the discontent almost amounting to revolt amongst the soldiers because of no pay, it looks as though the funds being raised are for some other purpose than suppressing the revolution. "HENRY M'CREA,

"Lieutenant-Commander, United States Navy, Commanding."

The enclosures to which Commander McCrea refers are as follows:

"Panama Railroad Company, Colon, Oct. 26, 1901.—Captain Henry McCrea, Commanding United States Steamship Machias, Colon.—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request of even date, I enclose you herewith a copy and English translation of a letter to steamship agents here from the provincial treasurer here in connection with the decree of the civil and military chief of the Department of Panama, relating to the commercial contributions of steamship companies. This decree affects all lines of steamers calling at this port (and at the Port of Panama.) As most of them have agencies (for passenger and freight) at Panama it means doubling the contribution of each Atlantic line to both terminals. The terms heretofore have been $100 silver per month for each terminal for every steamship line having more than two arrivals at Colon per month. It goes without saying that all steamship agents will unite in protesting against this increase, although they will have to pay it for the present so as to get their clearance papers and, of course, our company will join in the protest. "H. G. PRESCOTT,

"Assistant Superintendent."

(Translation). "Office of Provincial Treasurer of Colon, Department of Panama, Republic of Columbia.

"Circular No. 1.

"Colon, Oct. 24, 1901.—To the agents of the P. R. R. S. S. Line: By resolution (decision) of the civil and military chief of department No. 258, dated 23d inst., there has been increased to double the amount the commercial contributions to which the steamship companies are subjected on account of the arrival of same at the ports of the department. Which fact I beg to communicate to you for your information and other purposes. "ANSELMO MUSKUS."

The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch dated October 28 from the United States Consul-General at Panama, reporting that in the capture of Tumaco, south of Panama, about 500 miles, the Liberals took about 500 prisoners and captured five or six cannon, many rifles, a quantity of ammunition and one small ship, the Gaintan.

The State Department received a message from President Scrimsen, of the cable company, which connects at Colon, denying the reported capture of Panama and saying that his information from that place represents no change in the situation. There are about 1000 insurgents within 15 miles of Panama. The State Department, in view of the continued reports of insurgent movements near Panama, through its Consul on the Isthmus has taken steps to warn the public that under no condition shall there be interference with traffic across the isthmus.

Too Much Explosive.

DELAVAN, Wis., Nov. 8.—A bold attempt was made early today to rob the Farmers' State Bank, at Darien, Wis. The robbers, three in number, were foiled because of an overcharge of nitro-glycerine, which made a tremendous noise in exploding, awakening the people of the village.

Sustained the Arbitrators.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Nov. 8.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustains the arbitrators in declaring that the English company which had obtained the concession has forfeited the right to exclusive steam navigation of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua.

Russian Newspaper Comment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—The newspapers here devote much space to the death of Li Hung Chang. The comments are invariably favorable, though the writers declare he was not such a friend of Russia as has been asserted abroad.

Slayer of Sam Strong Acquitted.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Nov. 8.—The jury in the case of Grant Crumley, who was tried for killing Sam Strong, the millionaire mine owner, here recently, has returned a verdict of acquittal. It was out four hours.

Would Not Enjoin Strikers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Judge Chetlain today refused to grant a temporary restraining order against the International Association of Machinists as prayed for by Robert Tarrant, a machinery manufacturer. The court said that Mr. Tarrant would have to show that the pickets were using force against nonunion men before he could enjoin the strikers.

COMMERCE OF THE WORLD

Measurement of That of the Leading Countries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An accurate measurement of the commerce of the principal countries of the world at the present time is afforded by some figures published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in the September number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. The statement is in the form of a table showing the commerce of 30 leading countries of the world during such part of the fiscal year of each of the countries as is available from their latest official reports. Owing to the fact that the fiscal years of the countries differ in their dates of termination, the statement is in some cases for a six months' period, in other cases for eight, and in other cases for 11 or 12 months. In order to furnish a basis for comparison of the volume of the commerce of the various countries the Bureau of Statistics gives the average monthly import and export during the part of the fiscal year covered in the statement for each of the 30 countries in question.

This statement of the average monthly value of the imports and exports of the 30 countries furnishes a fair basis of comparison of the commerce of the countries one with another, and an opportunity to compare the imports with the exports, and thus determine whether the excess, or "balance of trade," is on the import or export side.

An examination of the full list of countries shows that in two-thirds of the number the imports exceed the exports, and that in one-third of the number the exports are greater than the imports. The countries which show an excess of exports over imports are: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Chile, British India, Mexico, Roumania, European Russia, the United States and Uruguay. The countries showing an excess of imports over exports are: Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The table which follows shows the average monthly imports and exports of the 10 countries in which the exports exceed the imports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

Countries—	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$ 71,830,923	$113,864,852
India, British	21,598,811	31,565,179
Austria-Hungary	28,098,202	30,211,990
Russia, European	22,818,000	27,373,000
Argentina	9,106,347	15,725,763
Brazil	5,098,794	15,051,841
Mexico	5,336,301	6,239,474
Chile	3,909,702	5,100,104
Roumania	3,489,556	4,503,340
Uruguay	2,260,573	3,328,445

The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the 20 countries in which the imports exceed the exports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

Countries—	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	$207,886,450	$113,305,085
Germany	111,553,666	87,831,833
France	77,535,000	66,226,000
Netherlands	65,922,642	56,799,923
Belgium	34,355,000	28,021,000
Italy	29,671,765	21,797,747
Switzerland	16,744,325	13,127,100
Canada	15,041,265	12,759,063
Spain	13,470,853	10,025,803
Japan	11,254,785	9,597,743
China	13,446,163	9,553,656
Turkey	7,832,000	5,665,000
Egypt	5,735,378	5,701,025
Denmark	8,203,031	5,326,500
Cuba	5,451,713	5,254,530
Cape of Good Hope	7,491,103	4,075,565
Norway	5,981,944	3,549,735
Portugal	5,715,463	2,425,954
Philippine Islands	2,516,539	1,903,417
Greece	2,017,202	1,070,712

EXTEND EXCLUSION ACT.

Asiatics Must Be Kept Out, Says a Correspondent.

CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 8.—(To the Editor.)—As there is so much being said pro and con concerning the re-enactment of the Geary law, known as the "Chinese exclusion act," I wish to add my strong approval of your editorial favoring its re-enactment. There are probably hundreds of reasons why this law should be extended while there can, in reality, not be a single good cause shown why it should not be.

The principle causes which gave rise to the necessity for this law originated in California, and incidentally in Oregon and Washington. I believe, when these people were simply flooding the state to the great detriment of the laboring people as well as to society. The same causes exist today as existed ten years ago. The conditions are the same, if not worse. There are possibly many thousands more Chinese on this Coast now than there were ten years ago, and thousands of Japanese and other Asiatics are coming thick and fast, until they are sapping the life-blood of white labor. Everyone at all familiar with the conditions in California (I use that state as a basis because I formerly lived there and know the sad conditions existing there), will agree with me that it is almost impossible for a poor white man or woman or American to obtain a day's work or job of any kind where there is a Chinaman or Jap to be had. And they are always in sight. If an honest white laborer is employed at all he must place himself upon a level with the low grade of foreigners, and work for the same price, usually about 50 cents per day, and board himself. It is estimated that there are 100,000 unemployed white people in California.

All the large fruit ranches, farms and vineyards, most all hotels and restaurants, sugar plantations and sources of employment are being run with Chinese and Japanese laborers in place of Americans.

It is the wealthy ranchers and corporations, and not the great body of people, who are clamoring for the suspension of the "exclusion act," or for the open door policy for the introduction of more foreigners to the detriment of our own American laborers.

Let the people of Oregon and Washington unite and heartily co-operate with the masses of California in demanding the re-enactment of the "exclusion act," and let it be broad enough and deep enough to include all kinds of Asiatic paupers, and make it more stringent, if possible, than the present law. It should be made a heavy penalty for any corporation or steamship company transporting or smuggling into, or landing on American soil, or in any port, any Chinaman or Japanese, or other foreign pauper laborer in violation of law, and may the watchword be "American labor for American laborers." F. P. MORGAN.

Japanese and Their Shirt Collars.

Chambers' Journal.

The increase of stature among the Japanese is very perceptible; and the substitution of tepid and even cold water for the hot baths among many of the people is responsible for an increasing floridity of the complexion. Before the advent of military discipline on European models the Japanese were notable as the smallest-necked race in the world, a firm of London collar-makers with a large trade to Japan asserting that 13 inches was the normal circumference of a full-grown Japanese's throat. In a little over 20 years, owing to more athletic development, the average has risen an inch and a half. To athletic development should also be added greater avoirdupois, inasmuch as a more generous diet and abstentation from parboiling is bringing its reward in an accumulation of muscle and tissue.

Some of the wooden churches of Norway are fully 700 years old, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost Arctic Winters because they have been repeatedly coated with tar.

DESPERADO IDENTIFIED

ST. LOUIS SUSPECT PROVES TO BE HARRY LONGBAUGH.

He May Be Prosecuted There on a Charge of Forgery or Passing Forged Bank Notes.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—John Rose, suspected of the robbery of an express car on the Great Northern Railway near Wagner, Mont., July 3 last, and who was arrested in this city by detectives Tuesday, was today identified as Harry Longbaugh, a celebrated Western desperado. The identification was made by a St. Louis man, who desires his name withheld from publication. He was prosecuting attorney for Cook County, Wyoming, in 1887, and prosecuted Longbaugh in that year on a charge of horsestealing. Longbaugh was convicted and sentenced to 18 months in jail. The ex-prosecuting attorney described to Chief Desmond the distinguishing marks of the Longbaugh of 1887 and as these are all found on the prisoner, he is satisfied, that he has the bandit properly identified. Chief Desmond said tonight that he would, if necessary, send for one of the officers of Wagner, Mont., at the department's expense, to come here and identify Longbaugh.

"We can prosecute him here, if necessary," said the Chief, "either in the Federal Court on a charge of forgery or in the state courts on a charge of uttering a fraudulent instrument. In this way we are sure to be able to hold him here until we can thoroughly investigate his record."

THOMPSON WILL BE ARRESTED.

Surety Companies Will Make Up the Shortage of the Maccabee Official.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 8.—It now transpires that the Fidelity & Deposit Company, of Maryland, which carried the bond of Charles D. Thompson, the self-confessed defaulting supreme finance keeper of the tent of the Knights of the Maccabees, although being released last July, is still liable for any loss which the order may have sustained by the defalcation. Representatives of the company, it is said, have informed Maccabee officials that the loss will be paid. Therefore, it is now probable that Thompson will be arrested tomorrow. This was indicated tonight from a talk with officials of the order, and the arrest will come as a result of a conference between the trustees of the order and representatives of the bonding company. The heaviest loss, it is said, falls upon the Maryland Fidelity Company, as Thompson's defalcations since August, when the National Surety Company assumed the risk, were comparatively small. It was announced today that Thompson's shortage was $60,000, instead of $57,000. All data concerning the embezzlement are in the hands of the bond companies, and orders are being awaited from headquarters. The most important matter for consideration before the trustees was the selection of a successor for Thompson, but no successor was announced.

Held Up a Gambling-House.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 8.—One bandit killed and one wounded was the result of an attempt by three masked robbers to hold up the gambling-house of Deel & Co., last night at Maco, a small but tough Arizona border town. The dead bandit has been identified as Will Cravens, of Dog Springs, N. M. He was a cow puncher, with a fair record, and a member of a wealthy and respectable New Mexico family. Cravens approached the roulette table and proceeded to fill a bag with the bank roll, amounting to several thousand dollars. E. P. Ellis whipped out a revolver, before the movement was detected by the robbers, and Cravens fell dead when he shot. The other bandits were demoralized and fled in disorder. One of them was wounded by another bullet from Ellis' revolver. They reached their horses and fled to the mountains.

Charged With Swindling.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Alexander Seaman is in prison here, charged with a series of alleged syindling stock operations under the name of M. F. Phillips. The police say Seaman advertised himself as a member of the stock exchange and secured a number of out-of-town accounts. No return was ever made.

Philip Schmitt and John J. Hefner are under arrest, charged with swindling Thomas E. Greacen, a wholesale shoe dealer of New York, out of goods valued at upwards of $10,000. Hefner is a traveling salesman employed by Greacen, and according to the police he transferred large amounts of goods to Schmitt under fraudulent sales.

James Callahan Acquitted.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—The jury in the case of James Callahan, after being out 36 hours, brought in a verdict at 10 o'clock tonight, finding the defendant not guilty and the prisoner was discharged. This is the last echo of the Cudahy kidnaping case, and Callahan is acquitted of the kidnaping charge. It was said tonight that there is little to prevent Pat Crowe from coming to Omaha. The evidence on which Callahan has been tried would probably prevail in case of Crowe being tried on the same charges, and County Attorney Shields tonight gave it as his opinion that Crowe would now return.

Gave Himself Up.

SEVIERVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Thomas Cattlett has given himself up to the Sheriff of Sevier County to answer the charge of being an accomplice in the murder of William Whaley and wife in 1897. Pies Wynn and Cattlett Tipton were hanged in July, 1899, as the principals in the crime, and it was charged that Thomas Cattlett had paid them a sum of money to get Whalen and his wife out of the way. Cattlett is one of the wealthiest men in Sevier County.

McGuire Waived a Hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—H. J. McGuire, of Camden, N. J., ex-secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who is charged with being short $10,000 in his accounts, and for whom a warrant was issued yesterday, appeared before a Philadelphia Judge and waived a hearing. He was released on $5000 bail.

Public Hanging in Florida.

MADISON, Fla., Nov. 8.—Will Jones, a negro desperado, who recently killed three men in one day, two blacks and one white, and shot several other members of the Sheriff's posse, was publicly hanged here today.

Jane Toppan in Court.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Miss Jane Toppan, charged with the murder of Miss Mary E. Gibbs, at Cataumet, August 9 last, and suspected of three similar crimes, was arraigned for further hearing today in the First Barnstable District Court. The accused woman seemed very weak and nervous in court.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Nov. 8.—The inquest into the deaths of Miss Mary E. Gibbs, of Cataumet, and of Annie E. Gordon, of Chicago, alleged to have died of poison administered by Jane Toppan, was begun today before Judge Swift, of the First District Court of Barnstable County. The inquest was conducted behind closed doors.

Stabbed His Wife and Cut His Throat

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Nov. 8.—As the result of a family quarrel, John Groat last night stabbed and fatally wounded his wife and then cut his own throat and cannot recover. They are an aged couple and had resided in this city 20 years.

South Dakota Bank Robbed.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Yankton says the Bank of Scotland, S. D., was robbed last night of $5000. The safe was blown open and the entire contents carried away. The robbers were pursued, but have not been captured.

Our Old Friend Again.

PORTLAND, Nov. 8.—(To the Editor.)—In your editorial of this morning, headed "The Awful Punishment," and referring to the great Democratic loss of representation in the United States Senate, you say that "every one of these men has been sacrificed on the silver Baal, either because he would not swear to a lie or else because silver drove his party from power." Are you not laboring under a very grave goldbug hallucination? If devotion to the use of silver as standard money provokes defeat, where would the Republican party itself be, which in its National platform of 1888 declared that "the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver"? Here, perhaps, with this question for you to answer, I might stop, but I would like to call attention to some very important facts presented by United States Treasurer Roberts in his report of October 31, in which he gives during the year—

Increase of gold	$88,000,000
Increase of silver	37,000,000
Increase of notes and certificates (nearly)	16,000,000
Shipment from Treasury of standard silver dollars	38,383,579

In the report he also mentions the very remarkable fact that during the year there was also shipped from the Treasury in even exchange for gold, the silver being preferred in order to move crops, standard silver dollars—

To New Orleans	$2,250,000
To New York	2,215,000

The people of the whole Nation should give credit to the Republican party for recognizing silver as standard money, and for coining the Treasury silver bullion into standard silver dollars. The wisdom of that policy has been vindicated by the increase in National prosperity resulting from an increase in the volume of sound gold and silver standard money. X.

The Republican party was weak on silver, as well as the Democratic, the difference being apparently that it could abandon an error, while the Democrats could not. The correspondent's impression that recent legislation is in the direction of the silver standard is diverting, perhaps, but not of great significance.

Old Names for Guns.

Gentleman's Magazine.

As the use of artillery became more common and the advantages of portability and a greater rapidity of fire were recognized, guns, except among the Orientals, became smaller, but of better workmanship and construction. Inventors began to try their hands at all sorts of improvements or attempts at improvement, and in the course of a hundred years or so the number of different pieces of cannon, large and small, muzzle or breechloading, was simply legion. There were cannon, cannon royal, and demi-cannon, three or four classes of culverins, bombards, mortars, perriers, serpentines, carthouns, curtails, passevolants or zebratanas, basilisks, orgues, sakers, minions, mojanes, falcons and falconets, robinets, fowlers, bases, slings, port-pieces, murderers, drakes, aspics, double dogs, and laxtors, to say nothing of ribadoquins, flying dragons and partridge mortars.

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour,
The best for bread making.

One Million Samples

Of the Greatest Kidney Medicine Ever Discovered, Warner's Safe Cure.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE,

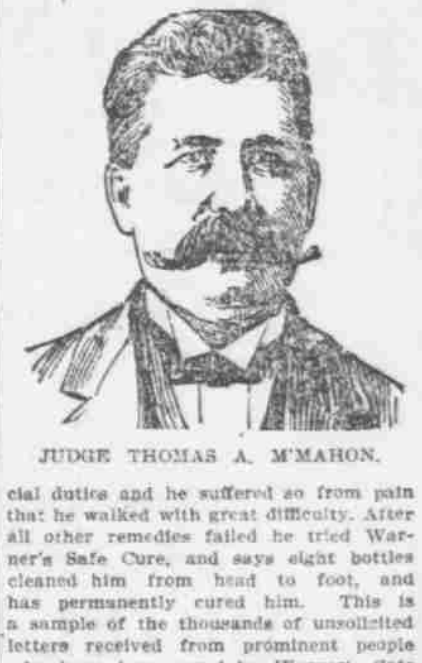
Post-paid, to sufferers from kidney, liver, bladder and blood trobules who will write the Warner's Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in this paper.

Thousands of people have kidney disease and do not know it. Our doctors have met with many cases in their experience where kidneys had become so impregnated with the disease that they would be called incurable by most doctors, yet the patient was not aware that his kidneys were diseased. Test for yourself; it costs nothing, and may be the means of saving your life.

In the morning put some urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand for 24 hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys for even one day.

A free trial bottle has been known to cure many cases that were discovered by the test mentioned above.

Judge T. A. McMahon, of 728 Farragut av., Chicago, Ill., says that for ten years he had kidney and liver trouble which seriously interfered at times with his offi-



JUDGE THOMAS A. M'MAHON.

cial duties and he suffered so from pain that he walked with great difficulty. After all other remedies failed he tried Warner's Safe Cure, and says eight bottles cleaned him from head to foot, and has permanently cured him. This is a sample of the thousands of unsolicited letters received from prominent people who have been cured by Warner's Safe Cure.

The medical department of Warner's Safe Cure Co. is in charge of the most learned specialists of kidney diseases the world has ever known. These doctors give their advice free and send a medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of each form of the disease and samples of thousands of testimonials received from patients who have been cured of all forms of kidney disease.

All letters answered by regular practicing physicians and treated strictly confidential.

Please bear in mind this liberal offer to send a free trial bottle of Warner's Safe Cure to anyone who will write the Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., stating that they saw this liberal offer in this paper.

The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Bright's disease, gravel, liver complaint, pains in the back, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood diseases, too frequent desire to urinate and painful passing of urine are all caused by diseased kidneys and can be speedily cured by Warner's Safe Cure, which has been prescribed by leading doctors for 25 years. It is purely vegetable and contains no harmful drugs.

You can get Warner's Safe Cure at any drug store. Regular size, $1.00 a bottle. If your druggist does not have it, write Warner's Safe Cure Company, Rochester, N. Y. Ask for Warner's Safe Cure. Take no other.

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."
Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

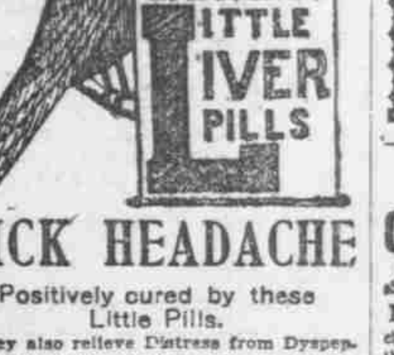
If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years: had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.



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.

Sterling Quality
Purest Type
Richest Flavor

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Its pronounced purity,
Its incomparable merit has
secured for the Whiskey the
confidence of the public.

ROTHCHILD BROS.,
Portland, Ore.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.