PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY

KENNY SUGGESTS THAT THEY BE ASSIGNED TO FIGHTING DUTY.

Annapolis Training Recommended for Officers of the Pay Corps—Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Paymaster-General A. S. Kenny, in his annual report, recommends that officers of the pay corps shall be regularly assigned to duty as a part of the fighting force on shipboard. He suggests that the pay officer on board ship should have charge of the powder division under the ordnance officer or one section of it, when divided, in which all the personnel of the mess organization should be stationed at quarters. He said this would release a line officer on each ship now assigned to powder duty. It is said that during the Spanish War this plan was actually tried, the pay officer rendering efficient and satisfactory service in charge of the powder division in many cases.

About 70 pay officers on board ship could be so employed. The Navigation Bureau has approved the suggestion, in view of the shortage of officers.

Following this idea further, the Paymaster-General says that in order that Assistant Paymasters, upon entering the service, shall have the requisite knowledge, the law should be changed so that hereafter appointments to the pay corps would be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy. In this connection, the Paymaster-General speaks of the necessity of the creation of a reserve of pay officers, which, in turn, would involve an increase in the total number of paymasters allowed by law.

Other matters which form the subject of recommendation are proposed modifications of the law allowing certified checks to be used instead of permanent bonds by contractors; determination of liability for officers' pay bonds; an increase in the compensation for paymasters' clerks and finally the need of more commodious quarters for the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts than can be secured in the Navy Department building.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Treasury Statement for October and the Past Ten Months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of October, 1901, shows the following:

Merchandise, imports, $81,411,857, of which $35,022,320 was free of duty; increase as compared with October, 1900, $10,780,000. Merchandise, exports, $145,609,458; decrease $17,600,000. For the 10 months ended with October the increase in the imports of merchandise over the corresponding period in 1900 was $32,796,891, and during the same period there was a decrease in the exports of $3,232,596.

Gold imports were $5,482,804, a decrease of $5 250,000. Gold exports were $3,808,443, an increase of $3,360,000. Silver imports were $3,076,516, an increase of $41,000. Silver exports were $4,737,680, a decrease of $1,366,000.

The exports of domestic products during October are given as follows:

		Decrease.
Breadstuffs	$20,372,325	$ 1,500,000
Cattle and hogs	2,841,092	61,000
Provisions	15,394,412	*1,457,000
Cotton	46,625,321	13,850,000
Mineral oils	6,316,901	*287,000

*Increase.

Totals for 10 months for the five items, $653,375,77, as against $656,006,106 for the corresponding period last year.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

Government's Contract With Canadian Railways and Steamboats.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 13.—Collector of Customs Huestis today received official advices from Washington that the United States had entered into an agreement with the steamship and railroad companies operating in the Dominion of Canada, whereby all aliens arriving in Canada destined for the United States shall be inspected by United States Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose. The ports designated where such inspection will take place are: Halifax, Point Lévis, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., and Victoria, B. C. After aliens have been inspected, the Commissioner will issue certificates to them, which, upon presentation at any place of entry to a United States immigration officer, will entitle them to entry to the United States without any further inspection. Transportation companies are required to pay $1 for each alien, which fee goes toward maintaining the office of Commissioner. Aliens arriving in Canada after residing less than one year west of Montreal, and then wishing to enter the United States, must apply to the boards of special inquiry at Montreal, Canada; Buffalo, or Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Detroit, Port Huron or Sault Ste. Marie, Mich; Pembina, North Dakota, or Sumas, Wash., for a certificate of entry, after securing which they may enter the United States at any point they may choose.

General Appraisers' Decision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The classification board of United States General Appraisers has handed down the following decision:

Neustadter Bros., of San Francisco, imported a quantity of men's cotton gloves having an elastic braid or band at the wristband for the purpose of holding them closely about the wearer's wrist. The goods were assessed at 15 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem under the proviso of the tariff act of 1897, which provides that any outside garment provided for in said paragraph having India rubber as a component matter shall pay a duty of 15 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The importers protested against this classification, and claimed the gloves to be properly covered under the provision for wearing apparel of which cotton is the component of chief value. The importers further contended that the rubber band was of infinitesimal value and should not be considered. The board held that the rubber would be an important factor to be considered, provided that gloves could properly be considered an outside garment, but they determined that while gloves were wearing apparel, they were not garments, and sustained the protest, holding that the goods were properly dutiable as cotton wearing apparel at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem.

Rockhill's Scheme for Bank in China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Rockhill's attempt to interest American capitalists in the establishment of an international bank in China is bearing fruit. Today, Walter G. Oakman, president of the Guarantee Trust Company, of New York, called on Secretary Hay to talk on this subject. There seems to be a desire on the part of the other capitalists to know how far they can count on the aid of the United States Government in the maintenance, and the Secretary of State is referring the inquirers to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will determine the matter.

Must Protect the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has taken cognizance of the situation at San Carlos Indian reservation, Arizona, to the extent of directing the agent of the Indians on that reservation to notify the territorial and county officers that the department expects them fully to protect peaceable Indians while legitimately at work on the roads in that vicinity.

Iglesias Still in Jail.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 13.—Santiago Iglesias, who was sent to Porto Rico by the American Federation of Labor to organize the workingmen of the island, and who was arrested on arriving here last week on a charge of conspiracy, has not yet answered the message from Mr. Gompers as to the cause of his detention. He is withholding his reply until tomorrow, awaiting the Attorney-General's answer to his petition to Governor Hunt to be released on his own recognizance. He is still in jail.

General Merriam Retired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In consequence of his retirement, Brigadier-General Merriam was relieved formally of the command of the Department of Colorado today. Telegraphic instructions were sent to Colonel J. N. Sanno, of the Eighteenth Infantry, the next ranking officer, to assume command of the department until a regular detail can be made. It is understood in Washington that Major-General MacArthur is to be given command of the department about January 1, as his service upon the brevet board expires at that time. Colonel Sanno, who is now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed at once to the headquarters of the department at Denver.

Evans Will Go to Asiatic Station.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Long intends to send Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans out to the Asiatic station, to be second officer in command. Both Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of that station, and Admiral Kempff, junior commander, will return soon to the United States, having served out the term allotted for service in Asiatic waters. This will leave Rear-Admiral Rogers, now in senior command of the squadron, in supreme command. Though it has not yet been decided, it is very probable that there will not then be three Admirals on the Asiatic station, as at present, for officers of this rank are needed for service at home, and two Rear-Admirals, it is thought, will suffice.

Brought Into Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—About 200 employes in the executive branch of the rural free-delivery service of the Postoffice Department will be brought into civil service by an order of President Roosevelt, which, it is understood, will be issued within a week or two. These employes are clerks, special agents and inspectors. The 6000 rural free-delivery carriers throughout the country will not be brought into the civil service under the order, but they will be taken in at a later day. Their civil service status is likely to be somewhat different from those first included, though the form of the relations governing them has not yet been passed upon.

Neely's Bondsmen Sued.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Martin C. Fosbes, Director-General of Posts of Cuba, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court here today against the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Maryland, which, he says, bonded Charles F. W. Neely, ex-chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Department of Posts of the Island of Cuba, in the sum of $5000. Mr. Fosnes claims that amount of damages. Another company of this city, it was learned, also bonded Neely for about $30,000. It is probable that a suit will be brought against this company unless settlement is made.

The President Cautioned Craft.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Representative Boreing, of Kentucky, today formally presented to the President J. A. Craft, of Louisville, whom the President yesterday appointed to the Collectorship of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Kentucky district. The President cautioned Mr. Cratt not to fall into the error of his predecessor, Mr. Sapp, but to observe rigidly the civil service law. To this Mr. Craft pledged himself.

The President's Horses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The team of horses purchased for President Roosevelt in Baltimore yesterday arrived at the White House stables. The President is much pleased with their appearance. They are fine, high-stepping, stylish-looking animals and fulfill the President's idea of a carriage team. They were tried for the first time this afternoon when the President and his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, took a drive behind them.

Tracy Will Defend Meade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—General Benjamin F. Tracy has been engaged to defend Colonel Robert Meade, of the Marine Corps, who has been ordered to be tried by court-martial Tuesday next.

Sbaretti Starts for His New Post.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mgr. Sbaretti, papal delegate to the Philippines, sailed for England today on the Oceanic.

PLANT SWALLOWED UP.

Disastrous Cave-In Near Joplin, Mo.—No Lives Lost.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 13.—In a cave-in at Oronogo, near here, today, the entire plant of the Aurora Mining Company, one of the greatest producers in the district, was swallowed up. No lives were lost. The plant comprised a 100-ton mill, office building and engine-house, all of which were engulfed, together with six gravel cars and an immense tailing pile. On entering the ground a short time before the cave-in occurred, workmen heard the timbers cracking and signaled to be drawn up. The last man reached the surface only a few minutes before the timbers collapsed, the earth yielded, and with a crash the whole plant sank into the abyss. Further caving is feared, and the work in that vicinity has been suspended. It is impossible to estimate the damage.

Colony of Friends.

PENDLETON, Ind., Nov. 13.—The committee of National Friends, headed by John L. Thomas, of this city, who went to Colorado recently to select land for a National Friends colony, have returned. They purchased 4000 acres in Prowers County, Colorado, on the Santa Fé Railroad, near Holly. They believe it is well suited to sugar-beet or cantaloupe culture. The colony will be organized as rapidly as possible. The following officers have been chosen: Edward Cole, Bicomington, Ill., president; Morris Wilson, Magnolia, Ill., secretary; John L. Thomas, Pendleton, Ind., treasurer; Daniel Bryce, Kansas, general manager.

The Doyle-Burns Suit.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 13.—When proceedings in the Doyle-Burns mining suit commenced today the jury was excused while Congressman Smith, for the defendant, and J. N. Baldwin, for the plaintiff, argued the motion to separate the issues and try some of them in equity. Judge Green overruled the motion on the ground that it was filed too late. The taking of testimony began at the afternoon session. The evidence which had been given in the former trial has to be gone over before the new jury, and is now being heard.

Litigation Over Stokes Estate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The first step in the prospective litigation over the estate of Edward S. Stokes was taken today. W. E. Stokes, an attorney, obtained an order from Surrogate Thomas, directing F. V. Foote and Horace Stokes, the brother of E. S. Stokes, to show cause Friday why he should not be allowed to come in and intervene in the proceedings of the second will of E. S. Stokes, which was filed for probate Monday last.

One Life Was Lost.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 13.—In the fire that destroyed Powers' Theater today, Edgar Warrenton, an employe in the building, was suffocated. Mrs. Washburn, son and daughter were overcome by the smoke, but will recover. The theater has been burned twice before.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

REBEL CAMP SURPRISED

BAND OF FOUR HUNDRED ROUTED IN BATANGAS PROVINCE.

Cavalrymen Attacked the Insurgents on the Flank, Killing Sixteen of Them.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—Captain Hartman's troop, of the First Cavalry, early this morning surprised 400 insurgents at Bucam, in Batangas Province, Southwestern Luzon. Half the insurgents were armed with rifles. They were prepared for an attack and were in rifle pits. The cavalry attacked the insurgents on the flank, killing 16 of them, wounding five and capturing nine rifles. The insurgents broke and ran, the cavalry pursing them.

AGUINALDO'S EFFORTS.

Department Not Advised of Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—While the War Department has not been advised of the reported step to secure the release of Aguinaldo from captivity through a writ of habeas corpus, it is prepared for a move in that direction. A few weeks ago the first application of this kind was made in the case of a military prisoner and as there were some indications of a disposition on the part of the Philippine Commission to uphold the right of habeas corpus in that case, the department was obliged to cable some instructions both to the commission and to General Chaffee, the result of which was a practical denial of the writ.

The War Department officials have deprecated the making of an issue of this important point, pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the "14 diamond rings case," involving the question as to whether the Constitution follows the flag. Up to this time there has been no real test of the right of appeal from the Philipine court to the Federal courts here, nor of the right of habeas corpus proceedings. As far as Aguinaldo is concerned, it is said that his captivity is only nominal. The only evidence of it consists in the appearance by his side of an Army officer when he walks about the town, for he is free to go almost everywhere. Moreover, it is said that this escort is perhaps necessary to protect Aguinaldo from assault, as he has been threatened by the secret societies.

THE SAMAR MASSACRE.

Particulars of the Filipino Treachery at Balangiga.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 13.—Among the arrivals by the steamer Empress of China from the Orient was Lieutenant F. F. Ailison, of the United States Navy, who is on his way home from Manila. Speaking of the massacre of the members of the Ninth Infantry at Samar, he said the natives had grown to like the colored troops who had been stationed there, and when the Ninth arrived it was thought by the American troops that the same friendly feeling would be shown to them, and the guard was not as strictly kept as it otherwise would have been.

"The night before the massacre the village Presidente came to Captain Connell and before the padre declared that it would take 100 more bombres (native laborers) to do certain pioneer work. He did not have the men and begged the indulgence of the Army Captain. Honest and true in the legitimate discharge of his duty, Captain Connell said:

"'Do the best you can. Get any native who will work, but clear away the underbrush.'

"Just after daybreak the natives with bolos to cut underbrush began coming into camp. Then the massacre began. The last underbrush man killed the sentry and the church bell rang. The soldiers went to breakfast below the floor that held their arms; the insurgents split, half went upstairs and shot down the men and the other half went in the messroom and murdered the unarmed soldiers by force of numbers.

"Not one of the survivors turned his back upon the scene of carnage until all was lost, their officers fallen, their comrades slaughtered, and a terrible vengeance executed upon the enemy. Then they saved themselves and their wounded mates.

"Captain Connell, apparently, was awakened in his quarters by the attackers pouring in. He was alone, so he jumped from the window down among his guards, but the guards had all been slaughtered. He was struck down by many bolos almost as soon as he struck the ground. Not satisfied with killing him, the assassins hacked his body into bits, severing the head, upon which they piled paper and sticks of wood, setting them afire to render the face unrecognizable. The body, however, was identified by Lieutenant Drouillard's detachment, which came down from Basey.

"Separated from their weapons, most of the rank and file fought like heroes with table knives, stones, clubs, and such rude weapons as chance threw in their way. It was a bitter fate that befell the blackamoors who closed with the Americans before they had received their death wounds. Some of the native dead were buried by their own crew before they fled, but Colonel De Russey ordered 160 more to be thrown into a trench.

"A rifle in the hands of the First Sergeant of the company rendered a terrible account. The Sergeant, who is now in the Tocablan hospital, killed the faithless Presidente who led the attack. With six men he fought his way to the headquarters building to see if they could assist or pick up a stricken comrade. Despite the mad rushes of the savages that surrounded them they were able to secure the post colors. Then they cut their way back to the beach, where another little knot of comrades were defending the Barolos and their wounded companions."

Lieutenant Allison says there are 7000 troops in Samar. He says there have been a number of filibustering expeditions fitted out in Singapore and Hong Kong, mostly by Germans, which in some cases have succeeded in landing their contraband arms and ammunition, but many captures have been made by the gunboats.

Subig Bay Navy-Yard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President today signed an executive order creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land just acquired by the Navy Department at Olongapo, on Subig Bay, Luzon. The department will immediately construct at this point a navy-yard and station of the first order, patterning the plans generally after the Mare Island navy-yard. A large part of the work now done at the Cavite yard will be transferred to Olongapo, and, in addition, the latter yard can undertake repairs of the larger vessels of the Asiatic fleet which are now repaired extensively at Hong Kong. It is a part of the project to ship the Havana floating dock to Olongapo to supply docking needs and be used until permanent docks can be constructed.

Philippine Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—General Chaffee reports to the War Department the following casualties since last report, dated September 12:

In engagement near Candelaria, Luzon, September 24—Allen T. Crockett, Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, killed in action.

In engagement near San Antonio, Samar, September 1—Jacob Stettler, Ninth Infantry, chest, mortal.

In engagement at Ilo Ilo, Luzon, September 8—William Rice, Eighth Infantry, hip, severe.

In engagement at Jagua, Bohol, September 4—Howard M. Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, chest, slight; Andrew S. Rowan, Captain Nineteenth Infantry, leg, slight; James Carter, Nineteenth Infantry, leg, severe; Benjamin F. Davidson, Nineteenth Infantry, leg, slight; Peter W. Scalon, Sergeant Nineteenth Infantry, thigh, slight.

Gunboats for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The report from Japan that the United States Government had placed an order for six gunboats with the Urga Boat Company is not strictly accurate. Some time ago, the Secretary of War authorized the Philippine Commission to purchase 30 or 40 gunboats, to be used among the islands for revenue and police patrol purposes. They were to be bought at Hong Kong and other places where they could be obtained at the best advantage.

Cavalrymen Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Orders were issued by the War Department today directing seven troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry, now in the Department of California, to sail for the Philippines on the Hancock about December 10.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Quantity and Value Produced in the United States in 1899 and 1900.

Charles D. Wolcott, director of the United State Geological Survey, has issued a chart showing the value and amount of minerals produced in the United States in the last ten years. Following are the figures for 1899 and 1900:

METALLIC.	1900. Quantity.	1900. Value.*	1899. Quantity.	1899. Value.*
Pig iron (spot value), long tons*	13,789,242	$ 259,944,000	13,620,703	$ 245,172,654
Silver, coining value, troy ounces	59,610,547	77,070,471	54,764,500	70,836,636
Gold, coining value, troy ounces	3,637,215	75,222,281	3,437,210	71,057,400
Copper, value at New York City, pounds	606,117,166	98,494,039	568,666,921	101,222,712
Lead, value at New York City, short tons	270,824	23,561,688	210,500	18,945,000
Zinc, value at New York City, short tons	122,886	10,654,196	129,051	14,540,980
Quicksilver, value at S. Francisco, flasks	28,317	1,302,586	30,454	1,452,745
Aluminum, value at Pittsburg, pounds	5,200,000	1,716,000	5,200,000	1,716,000
Antimony, value at San Francisco, short tons	1,750	246,980	1,275	251,875
Nickel, value at Philadelphia, pounds	9,715	3,888	22,541	8,566
Platinum, value (crude) at San Francisco, troy ounces	400	2,500	300	1,800
Total value of metallic products		$552,418,627		$525,472,243
NONMETALLIC (Spot Values*).				
Fuels:				
Bituminous coal, short tons	212,513,912	$ 221,133,513	193,321,987	$ 167,935,304
Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons	51,221,353	85,757,851	53,944,647	88,142,130
Natural gas		23,606,463		20,074,873
Petroleum, barrels	63,362,704	75,732,691	57,070,850	64,603,904
Structural materials:				
Brick clay		12,000,000		11,250,000
Cement, barrels	17,226,131	13,279,167	15,529,445	12,859,142
Stone		47,958,539		44,090,570
Abrasive materials:				
Corundum and Emery, short tons	4,205	102,715	4,900	150,620
Garnet for abrasive purposes, short tons	3,185	122,475	2,765	98,325
Grindstones		701,121		675,588
Infusorial earth and tripoli, short tons	3,615	24,297	4,334	37,052
Millstones		32,858		28,115
Oilstones, etc., pounds		181,011		205,283
Chemical materials:				
Borax, pounds	1,602	170,096	40,714,000	1,139,832
Bromine, pounds	521,444	140,790	433,004	108,251
Fluorspar, short tons	18,450	94,500	15,900	96,650
Gypsum, short tons	594,462	1,627,202	480,235	1,287,080
Marls, short tons	69,000	30,000	69,000	30,000
Phosphate rock, long tons	1,491,216	5,359,248	1,515,702	5,084,076
Pyrite, long tons	204,615	749,991	174,734	543,249
Salt, barrels	20,889,342	6,944,603	19,708,614	6,867,467
Sulphur, short tons	3,525	88,100	4,830	107,530
Pigments:				
Barytes (crude), short tons	67,680	188,069	41,804	139,528
Cobalt oxide, pounds	6,471	11,648	10,230	18,512
Mineral paints, short tons	72,222	881,263	63,111	728,389
Zinc, white, short tons	48,840	3,687,210	40,146	3,211,680
Miscellaneous:				
Asbestos, short tons	1,054	16,210	681	11,740
Asphaltum, short tons	62,429	491,538	75,085	553,904
Bauxite, long tons	23,184	89,676	35,280	125,598
Chromic iron ore, long tons	140	1,400		
Clay (all other than brick) long tons		1,840,377		1,645,328
Feldspar, short tons	21,353	173,659	27,202	228,543
Fibrous talc, short tons	63,500	499,500	54,655	428,155
Flint, short tons	32,495	179,351	36,952	229,945
Fuller's earth, short tons	9,298	67,535	12,381	79,674
Graphite, pounds	5,507,855	197,579	2,920,732	167,106
Limestone for iron flux, long tons	7,945,435	4,500,000	6,707,435	4,695,205
Magnesite, short tons	2,252	19,333	1,780	18,490
Manganese ore, long tons	11,771	100,289	9,955	82,278
Mica, pounds	456,393	92,758	108,570	70,587
Mineral waters, gallons sold	47,558,784	6,245,172	39,582,136	6,948,039
Monazite, pounds	908,000	48,805	350,000	20,993
Precious stones		233,170		185,270
Pumice stone, short tons			400	10,000
Rutile, pounds	200	1,200	230	1,030
Soapstone, short tons	27,948	383,541	24,765	330,805
Total value of nonmetallic mineral products		$516,690,382		$445,428,651
Total value of metallic products		552,418,627		525,472,243
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified		1,000,000		1,000,000
Grand total		$1,070,108,889		$971,900,894

*By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production.

Summary.

	1899.	1900.
Metallic products	$525,472,243	$ 552,418,627
Nonmetallic products	445,428,651	516,690,382
Unspecified	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$971,900,894	$1,070,108,889

THEY WILL NOT INTERFERE

BULGARIAN ATTITUDE IN THE CASE OF MISS STONE.

Officials Decline to Become Parties to Any Agreement With the Brigands.

SOFIA, Nov. 13.—The Bulgarian officials disclaim any intention to interfere with Consul-General Dickinson's private negotiations for the release of Miss Stone from the hands of the brigands, but they decline to become parties to an agreement sanctioning brigands or the emissaries of brigands coming into Bulgarian territory to treat for the ransom of persons captured in a neighboring state. In defense of the interests of Bulgaria, the officials cannot show weakness toward the brigands or repudiate responsibility for the consequences. The government would, however, respect, subject to certain conditions, safe conducts granted by Mr. Dickinson personally to private emissaries. It is suggested that Mr. Dickinson give the bandits a fixed time in which to accept the amount and receive payment as the only means of bringing the matter to a speedy conclusion, inasmuch as the prestige of the United States is injured by the present inconsequent negotiations.

Hardly a day passes without persons calling at the hotel where Mr. Dickinson and the newspaper correspondents are staying, with information to sell regarding the case. This information is either stale or fictitious.

Miss Stone's statements in her letters that the movement of the troops compels the brigands to keep in constant motion proves that the troops in question must be Bulgarians, as the Turkish troops in Macedonia are stationary.

MAY LOSE HER MIND.

A Bulgarian Clergyman Tells of His Visit to Miss Stone.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Ivan Molocheff, a Bulgarian clergyman from Uscub, in Macedonia, has just arrived from visiting Miss Stone, and is now in consultation with Mr. Dickinson, says a Sofia, Bulgaria, dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser.

"Miss Stone," he said, "is in the house of Bekir Bey, in the town of Ceres, Macedonia. I left her two days ago, coming direct to Mr. Dickinson to try to arrange for her release. Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are well, but the strain is terrific, and there is danger that Miss Stone may lose her mind. To be always in the same surroundings is likely to drive her crazy; constantly looking at the same objects has semi-mesmerized her, and she has had a presentiment that evil will befall her.

"The brigand chief informs me that he will now insist on the full ransom, as the length of time Miss Stone has been left on his hands leaves no margin for bargaining. The name of the brigand chief is Dervich Younouse, and he is an Albanian. Bekir Bey, in whose house Miss Stone is confined, is hand in glove with the brigand chief. Bekir Bey assisted the brigands by keeping Miss Stone for 20 days in the mountains before taking her to his house.

"There are about 150 Macedonians imprisoned in connection with the Stone affair by the Turkish officials. I want no personal compensation, but I want the Macedonians released. If the American, English and French Consuls at Salonica insist upon Bekir Bey releasing Miss Stone, it will not be necessary to deal with the brigands, and we can get her release without paying ransom."

Statement by the Mission Board.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The executive officers of the American Board of Foreign Missions, concerning the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, issued a statement today intended to be corrective of reports that have been widely published relative to the condition that resulted in her capture by the brigands. This statement affirms that Miss Stone was in pursuit of her customary duties as a missionary when she was captured. The route over which she was traveling is one that is continuously used by the missionaries, and without reason for apprehending any special danger. No warning whatever was given to Miss Stone as to this particular journey, either by the Turkish or Bulgarian authorities. She had the usual escort of 18 or 20 people. One of the missionaries acquainted with the region states that the route Miss Stone took was the safest of any in that region. The statement further affirms that there is no ground whatever for criticising Miss Stone for want of precaution in making this journey.

Confirmed by Official Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Such official information as comes to the State Department from Sofia and Constantinople is confirmatory of the press reports of Mr. Dickinson's negotiations with the Bulgarian Government touching Miss Stone's case. It is believed that the Consul-General's efforts to secure Miss Stone's release by negotiations with the brigands without interference by the Bulgarian Government will be successful.

Fears for the Missionary's Life.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Cologne Gazette today contains a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, saying that it is feared that Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary in the hands of the brigands, has been murdered owing to the delay in the payment of her ransom.

AGED WOMAN MURDERED.

Cold-Blooded Crime Near Crabtree Station.

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Mespelt, who lives near Crabtree Station, was murdered last night about 9 o'clock. No particulars are obtainable except that the murderer is supposed to be a young man who has resided with the family. Sheriff McHargue was notified, and left at midnight for the scene of the tragedy. The murdered woman was about 80 years of age, and a highly respected pioneer.

TWO EVANSVILLE MURDERS

Women Choked to Death by Unknown Persons.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 13.—All the efforts of the entire police and detective forces of this city to find a clew to the murderer or murderers of the two women whose dead bodies were found lying in ditches by the roadside in opposite directions from this city yesterday, have proved unavailing. Several suspects are under surveillance, but developments in the murder have not been sufficient to warrant the police in making arrests. While it is evident that both victims were killed about the same hour Tuesday night it is still believed the two women were slain by the same fiend. John Kifer, a young railroader, was arrested as a suspect. He was with Miss Renner Tuesday, but Kifer succeeded in convincing the police that he was innocent of the crime. Miss Renner's parents are well-known and highly respected in Jasper.

The only clew found that gives ground for any hope of clearing the mystery tends to bring under suspicion a man who for several years has kept company with Mrs. Ratley. Friends of the woman told the police that this man had shown a jealous disposition, and had gone so far as to send letters threatening her with death if she received the attentions of any other men. The stomach of the Renner woman was examined by the Coroner's physicians, and traces of morphine were discovered, although not in quantity sufficient to cause death. This leads the police to believe that the woman was drugged.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT

Are Equally Gratified With Pe-ru-na for Winter Diseases.

Mrs. Carrie James, Woodward avenue, Memphis, Tenn., writes:

"I gladly recommend Peruna, for I have found by experience that it is the best medicine to cure a cold or influenza; in fact, any throat or lung trouble. I have experienced immediate relief if I took a few doses after catching cold, and indorse it heartily." MRS. CARRIE JAMES.

Secret of Health—Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., Interviewed on the Subject of Winter Diseases.

He said the first thing is to keep the feet warm and dry somehow, no matter how, but be sure to keep the feet both warm and dry. Next, keep the chest warm seven days every week, four weeks every month; exercise freely in the open air; sleep in a well-ventilated room, and take Peruna before each meal.

These rules followed will secure to each individual an absolute guarantee against disease in spite of slush and mud, rain and sleet, wind and damp, and sudden changes in the temperature.

Peruna has no equal. It cleanses, strengthens, soothes, purifies, invigorates, regulates and restores.

Pe-ru-na Cured Catarrh of the Lungs After Doctors Failed.

Mrs. J. Kempf, 875 Park avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Last Winter I had a very severe cold, which settled on my lungs. I went to the doctor for some time, but none of his medicine did me any good. Having read some testimonials to the value of Peruna, I decided to try it, at the same time writing Dr. Hartman for advice. I took five bottles of Peruna according to his directions, and am now as well as ever, and all the symptoms of catarrh are gone. I cannot praise Peruna enough, and hope all sufferers will take Peruna without further delay."

MRS. J. KEMPF.

Mrs. M. R. Hall, 41 Arch street, Providence, R. I., vice-president W. C. T. U., charter member the Rebeccas, honorary member the Maccabees, writes:

"The question of medicine is of little interest to those who are well, but when you are sick and unable to assume your usual duties, the question of the right medicine becomes most important.

"For catarrhal conditions usually brought on by colds, I know by actual experience that there is nothing in the entire materia medica which will perform a cure so thoroughly as Peruna. I consider it a very superior Winter medicine, efficacious in all the different troubles which usually follow cold and inclement weather."

MRS. M. R. HALL.

Mrs. Carrie Bode, Lebanon, Or., writes:

"I am today the wonder of Lebanon. I was the most miserable and sick person on earth, and every one gave me up to die, as my case was similar to consumption. After a severe spell of pneumonia I tried all kinds of doctors and medicines without any benefit until I took Peruna, and after using seven bottles I am again sound and well. I am sure that Peruna saved my life."

MRS. CARRIE BODE.

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.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Colonel R. M. Johnston.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 13.—Colonel R. M. Johnston, a prominent lawyer and politician, is dead. He served with distinction during the Civil War, and was the first to reach the summit at the battle of Missionary Ridge. In 1886 he was appointed Clerk of the United States Court in New Mexico. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, a Knight Templar, and a 32d degree Mason.

Mrs. Adelaide Herron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Adelaide Herron, wife of Francis J. Herron, died in this city today. She was the oldest living graduate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, and for many years was prominent in Catholic religious and charitable societies in New York.

Father of Frank Carpenter.

MANSFIELD, O., Nov. 13.—George F. Carpenter, a wealthy attorney, aged 81, vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, and father of Frank G. Carpenter, of Washington, D. C., the well-known author and newspaper correspondent, died here last night.

Widow of Josh Billings.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Zieppa M. Bradford Shaw, widow of Henry W. Shaw, "Josh Billings," is dead at her home here. The burial will take place at Lanesborough, Mass. Mrs. Shaw was 81 years old.

Volunteers of America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The fifth annual convention of the Volunteers of America has just been held in this city. Commander Ballington Booth said:

"In the last nine months the Volunteers, through their posts and societies in the different cities and towns, have reached through their outdoor agency 1,894,351 persons, and through their indoor gatherings some 1,241,567 people have heard the gospel."

Mrs. Booth, speaking of her prison work, said:

"We are in intimate touch with 20,000 men who have been in prison or are in prison, and this means that we have reached hundreds of thousands of others through them—wives, mothers, children and others. I fully believe 75 per cent of those who have promised to reform are leading useful lives."

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour
Is milled in the most approved manner.

Every Exertion a Task

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; a feeling of weakness all over the body.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—without appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

Hair Falls

It doesn't take much of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop falling of the hair. This is because it is a regular hair-food, feeding and nourishing the hair and making it grow thick and heavy. It always restores color to gray hair—all the dark, rich color.

"I have used your Hair Vigor, off and on, for 30 years. I am now over 60 years of age, have a good head of hair and not a single gray hair."
Mrs. L. Wilbur, Wayland, 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.