

DEATH IN EXPLOSION

Twenty-two Miners Killed in Tennessee.

COAL DUST BECAME IGNITED

"Fire Men" Shot Blasts Before All of Employees Could Get Out—Bodies of Victims Torn to Pieces.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 31.—At 4:45 o'clock this afternoon an explosion of gas in the Nelson mine of the Dayton Coal & Iron Company, at Dayton, Tenn., ignited the dry coal dust in the mine and caused a terrific explosion. Twenty-two men are known to be dead. Ten bodies have been recovered. Twelve bodies are still in the mine.

The dead—white, badly burned: LARK HUNTER, ALEX TAPPER, JAMES FRANKLIN, JOHN HARNEY, TOM SHAWNEY, JAMES HARRIS, P. G. TRAVIS.

Colored: GEORGE GRIFFIS, BEN GRIFFIS, REES DEAN, NOKRIS PIERSON, MORGAN SMITH, JOHN ROBINSON, J. E. HILL, BRYANT SMITH, MACK FOUST.

Six others, names unknown. Fatally injured: W. T. brother of James Head, superintendent of mine, burned, will die.

Seriously injured: James Riley, white, right leg broken, bruised about head and face; Will Prentiss, white, badly burned; William Scarborough, white, badly burned; Arthur Hughes, white; George Wafford, colored; Tom Cummings, white; Henry Gonyon, white.

Cause of the Explosion.

Gas exists in the Nelson mine, and the men are required to use safety lamps. It is the rule of the company for the safety of the miners to place their fuses, ready to be lighted for blasts, just before quitting work each day, and these are workmen known as "fire men" who go through the mine after all the miners are out, and set off these blasts. The miners quit work at 4:30 this afternoon. It takes them about 45 minutes to get out of the mine. The two "fire men" today, who are believed to have caused the explosion, were Lark Hunter and John Harney. They shot the blasts about 4:45 o'clock, before all the miners could get out of the mine. It is supposed that one of the fuses was defective and resulted in what is known as a "blown blast." The flame shooting out from the blast ignited the gas, which in turn ignited the accumulation of dry coal dust in the mine. The explosion that followed was terrific. The flames shot out of the mouth of the mine, and the shock completely wrecked the shaft at the mine entrance. Three men were killed while striding outside the mine, and two were seriously and one fatally injured.

The mine has been the scene of two serious explosions in the past. In 1889 four men were killed and eight seriously injured by the explosion of gas. December 20, 1886, an explosion of dust occurred in which 27 lives were lost. This was caused by a miner carrying an open lamp, contrary to regulations.

The force of the explosion in the Nelson mine today was terrific. The bodies were torn to pieces and the pumpkins that were there were blown to pieces. Most of them were out of the mine when the explosion occurred.

Reports from Dayton at midnight show that 12 dead miners were taken to the Nelson mine. Rescuing parties are at work, but at a late hour tonight struck a heavy fall of slate that will delay them for a day or two.

RIVER KEEPS RISING.

Flood Situation in Mississippi is Again Serious.

JACKSON, Miss., March 31.—The flood situation has again become serious on account of the continued rising of Pearl River, which is now out of its banks from mouth to source and flooding the low country. At this place, the river is from seven to nine miles wide, and has washed away several miles of track of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway, and has tied up the Gulf & Ship Island road. The plant of the water works company is under water, and the pumps have been stopped, causing a water famine all over the city, and the mills and factories and steam-power concerns have been compelled to shut-down. Traffic is entirely cut off with Meridian.

SUFFERING IN TENNESSEE.

Sixty Families at Oakdale Are in Need of Assistance.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—Reports from Wartburg, the county seat of Morgan County, state that the flood did about \$7000 damage in Morgan County. Farms and fencing were washed out, and the country sustained about \$10000 damages to bridges and roads. At Wolf Creek, a commercial traveler named Brown was drowned Friday morning. Thirty-five families are destitute, and 25 other families are in need of assistance. Mayor Claud Hendricks, of Harrison, has been formally authorized to receive money, food, clothing or household goods for these sufferers, and urges that assistance be sent for Oakdale sufferers.

Much Damage in Alabama.

DECATUR, Ala., March 31.—Since the storm of Friday, March 27, the northern terminal of the Louisville & Nashville, and it is said it will be several days before the road is opened to Nashville. The Tennessee River is on a rampage, and much damage is reported. Ben Jones, a white fisherman, his wife and 11 children living in a houseboat near Riverton, are reported drowned. Wreckage of the boat has been found, but the occupants are missing. A white man named Barber was drowned in Flint Creek, and his house swept away. Many houses were struck by lightning, and several were swept away. Much livestock has been drowned. All day stories of loss of life and destruction of property have been coming in.

Waters Generally Receding.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—The flood waters in the overflowed districts of Mississippi are receding at all points except along Pearl River, which stream is reported to be above the danger line and slowly rising. The railway situation continues to improve and several trains on the Illinois Central were operated today on something like schedule time. The road is detouring one train north from Jackson to Memphis via the Frisco line.

Trains Now Getting Through.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Service over the roads which have recently been badly crippled by storm and flood is gradually being resumed. The first through train from the East on the Northeastern since Thursday pulled into

the city today. Superintendent Curran says the wash-out track has been repaired. The Mississippi Valley and the Illinois Central trains are running again, but are late, owing to the slow time made over tracks flooded.

HELD UP BY SNOW BLOCKADE.

Two East-Bound Transcontinental Trains at Williston. WILLISTON, N. D., March 31.—Two east-bound transcontinental trains are on the Great Northern sidetrack here, awaiting the breaking of the snow blockade between Wheel Rock and White Earth. There is very little snow on the ground, but high winds piled it in the cuts 15 feet deep. The expectation is that trains will reach Minneapolis Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. A private car carrying Count Hatsu-kata, of Japan, and his party, is tied up here. The Count is anxious to reach St. Paul, where he has promised to be the guest of Mr. Hill. Other guests for the Hill wedding are snow-bound here. Passengers without money are being fed at the restaurant at the expense of the railroad company. There are no eggs or butter left. A carload of cattle for Chicago was brought out of a train this morning, and will be butchered here.

Station at Bismarck Improving.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 31.—The railroad situation here is slowly improving.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM COOS COUNTY.

MYRTLE POINT, Or., March 31.—Schiller B. Hermann, candidate for Representative on the Republican ticket in Coos County, is a son of Commissioner of the General Land Office Hermann. He was born at Roseburg, Or., October 27, 1871, and was educated in the public schools of Roseburg, and at Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Va. He was married at Chelsea, Mass., February 8, 1894, to Miss Kittie Mason, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Mason. He came to Coos County nine years ago, and engaged in business here. He now has the largest mercantile establishment in this section. He is also interested in livestock and logging operations. He is a bright, energetic young man, of pleasing address, and is well fitted for the position to which he aspires.

SCHILLER B. HERMANN.



SCHILLER B. HERMANN.

as the water in McKenzie Slough is receding at the rate of about a foot a day. At this rate repair work upon the submerged track can be begun within a few days. The Northern Pacific is rushing work upon the temporary track, which is a building around the lake, and which it is hoped to have in readiness for freight traffic within a week. The transferring of passengers and baggage across the McKenzie Lake was continued today, both east and west-bound travelers being ferried across. The west-bound passengers arrived at Bismarck tonight, as did also the first Eastern mail that has reached this city for a week. Creeks which drain the slough have begun to fall, and this will enable to surface water to run off.

ON THE SICK LIST.

Sampson's Condition Unchanged. WASHINGTON, March 31.—Reports were in circulation today that Admiral Sampson's condition had taken another turn for the worse and that the end was near, but it was learned upon inquiry that his condition is unchanged, and that he takes his outdoor exercise regularly, weather permitting, as has been his custom for some months. At his residence tonight, it was stated that he never will regain his health, but no new untoward developments have occurred recently.

Condition of Tolstol.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Private advices from members of Tolstol's immediate family say that the philosopher seems to be too much weakened by his long illness to regain even a shadow of his former health and strength, cables the St. Petersburg correspondent of the American Journal. For three months or longer his pulse has been irregular and his condition is added to his other sufferings. The most distressing symptom, perhaps, is the feeling of depression that has taken hold of him.

Keene Much Improved.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 31.—The condition of James R. Keene, of New York, the millionaire turman, is very much improved today. He expects to visit his farm at Castleton tomorrow. He has been suffering with a cold and has not been seriously afflicted at any time.

Dr. Thomas English Very Low.

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—Dr. Thomas Dunn English is alive, but the physicians say he may die at any moment.

Majority of Strikers Back to Work.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—Following an investigation and decision of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, last week, it was thought that the lock-out of the brewery workers in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport was ended, but the United Brewery-Workers yesterday rejected all propositions and renewed their boycott and the fight on the engineers. Today the brewers reinstated many men who returned individually. Of the 1500 originally out, the brewers report that they have resumed except two or three hundred, and all the breweries are today operating with their usual capacity.

Having a Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and closing time at night, on January 25, 1920, A. F. Clark, druggist, at the corner of Main and Second streets, in Chicago, reported that he had a run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to customers." This remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people of that State are acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected for a cough or cold or attack of the grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and you are certain to be cured, and released with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by all druggists.

HANNA IS TURNED DOWN

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO PARDON EMBREZZLER RATHBONE.

Senator Will Now Introduce Bill to Give Convicted Man Trial in American Court.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Efforts are being made by the friends of Estes G. Rathbone to secure a pardon for him from the sentence of the Havana court. Senator Hanna has requested the President to issue a pardon for Rathbone, but this latter has declined to do. The President, however, has promised to send for the papers in the case and have them thoroughly reviewed. It is stated that unless he finds something radically wrong, he will allow the verdict to stand.

Hanna to Father Bill for New Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Post tomorrow will say that Senator Hanna proposes to introduce a bill which will provide for the trial of Estes G. Rathbone, recently convicted of postal irregularities in Cuba, by an American court and under American laws. The Senator says the Post, will say he believes in

ROOSEVELT AND HANNA.

They Are Not Bosom Friends—How Their Views Differ.

Washington Letter to Boston Herald. The situation may be very briefly described as follows: Mr. Hanna has the reputation of becoming a candidate for President. In the first place, he comprehends the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt, and he would not like to be eliminated against his own existing conditions. In the second place, he is very far from being well and strong, but is the victim of a complication of diseases which render him unable to do his duty in the office of the President. He is not nearly the man he was, and is not likely soon to recover that stalwart health which he possessed a few years ago, and which would be essential to his being called upon to endure the fatigues and trials of a personal or political campaign. His weakness is patent to all who see him moving painfully about the Capitol, and those who know him most intimately say that, if nothing else, his health would prevent his seeking the nomination.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hanna is keeping hold of the political wires with all the tenacity of his strong nature. He cannot see why he should suffer in his power because his friend McKinley is dead. He cannot understand, for example, why Mr. Roosevelt should not prefer him to Senator Foraker in making appointments in the state of Ohio. The President has assumed toward these Senators the attitude which he has assumed everywhere else. He listens to both, and tries to choose the best man offered to him. What Mr. Hanna demands is that his word should be accepted before that of his colleague.

Now, Mr. Hanna's word is not so influential with Mr. Roosevelt as it was with Mr. McKinley, because Mr. Hanna's stand on the morality is not approved of by Mr. Roosevelt. I do not mean to say that Mr. McKinley approved of all that Mr. Hanna did. People who have a high respect for Mr. McKinley's memory do not continue to believe that he did not, and that he was unconscious of Mr. Hanna's lapses in this respect. This is a question which it is unnecessary to discuss now. Mr. Hanna's stand on morality is what it has always been, and it is perfectly illustrated by his attitude toward Powell Clayton, our Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Clayton is a friend of Mr. Hanna's, and his Arkansas machine is the strongest and probably, with the exception of Wimberly's machine in Louisiana, the worst in the South. It is a machine which works in utter unconcern of the existence of morality. The Federal offices have been sold to their incumbents by those who are also seeking them. In one instance a postmaster who had been elected to the office of the honor of being an official, bought the appointment by agreeing to pay over its salary to another applicant. Judicial and other offices have likewise secured their places by agreeing to pay a portion of their receipts to rivals. To cap the whole, a United States Judge has signed these corrupt contracts as a witness to them.

President Roosevelt is in a very embarrassing position, for he cannot punish these men for offenses committed before he came into office without appearing to condemn his predecessor. It is perfectly well understood that the President has not peeked out the patronage of the South, and made the selection of the office-holders. Powell Clayton's case is singular, and furnishes another illustration of the existence of public morality. A charge is made against Clayton which may or may not be true. It is that he is a stockholder and director in the Arkansas Republic, a corporation which cannot be connected with the mine he claims. In other words, our Ambassador, having to pass upon these claims in the character of a judge, is himself in the position of a judge. As I said, this charge may or may not be true. It has not been proved, but I recite it because when Mr. Hanna was spoken to on the subject of the Arkansas Republic, he said that there was any harm in Clayton's position, even if he were a stockholder and director.

Mr. Hanna, with this low standard of public morality, is of course, in politics for grossly material ends. He wants the patronage of Ohio, not that he may secure efficient officers devoted to the public service, but that he may secure the personal cause of Marcus A. Hanna. He is holding on to the Southern organizations, and no matter what may be the result of the reformation of the public service in the South, Mr. Hanna will control the Southern organization until the next Presidential convention. If he were to lose the support of the Southern delegates will be cast for Mr. Roosevelt. But if in the meantime anything should occur to make Mr. Roosevelt less popular with the voters of the Southern States, Mr. Hanna will be in a position to name the next Republican candidate.

It may be that by that time his health will have improved sufficiently to enable him to think of himself as a candidate. If that is not the case, he will be able to name some friend of his who will be more popular with the voters of the South than he can be. He will have the Southern delegates because, apparently, the Southern Republican organization cannot be reformed until the President has been able to make a change in the rule of representation in Republican National conventions. Such a change of rule would carry consideration into the ranks of Mr. Hanna's supporters in the South, for it would mean such a serious loss of power in the convention that the man who controlled it would cease to be the most important individual factor in the party.

From one end of the South to the other the obnoxious office-holders have been on their good behavior since the early removals at appointments of this Administration have taught them a lesson and given them an admonition. Even if they were dismissed, they would now continue to control the party. It is a view of what might turn up to their advantage in the coming Presidential contest. It is hoped, in view of this, that Postmaster Partridge will be able to resist the test for a change in the rule of representation in Republican National conventions. Such a change of rule would carry consideration into the ranks of Mr. Hanna's supporters in the South, for it would mean such a serious loss of power in the convention that the man who controlled it would cease to be the most important individual factor in the party.

But, as I have already said, Hanna is not now threatening the President, but it is just as well to understand his attitude toward the President. He is being introduced into the line of the dispatches which some one is sending announcing the close union that is alleged to exist between him and the President.

Clovery Leaves to Become President.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Colonel Robert C. Clovery has left for New York to assume the duties of his new office as president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Most of the

Missionary Claims to Go Over.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—No action has been taken, thus far, by the appropriation committee of the House on the recommendation of the President to pay, by appropriation, \$250,000 of the missionary claims growing out of the Boxer troubles in China, and an informal understanding has been reached that it will be inadvisable to pay these claims before they have been adjudicated in the usual

manner by a commission, or some other body, and also before China has paid the \$25,000,000 indemnity coming to this country. The matter came up recently when the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the House. The committee called in Mr. Hill, of the foreign affairs committee, to get his views of the subject. All agreed that the claims ought to be adjudicated before being paid, and ought to be paid only when China's settling up. It is probable this terminates any present appropriation of the amount of these claims?

ROOSEVELT AND HANNA.

They Are Not Bosom Friends—How Their Views Differ.

Washington Letter to Boston Herald. The situation may be very briefly described as follows: Mr. Hanna has the reputation of becoming a candidate for President. In the first place, he comprehends the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt, and he would not like to be eliminated against his own existing conditions. In the second place, he is very far from being well and strong, but is the victim of a complication of diseases which render him unable to do his duty in the office of the President. He is not nearly the man he was, and is not likely soon to recover that stalwart health which he possessed a few years ago, and which would be essential to his being called upon to endure the fatigues and trials of a personal or political campaign. His weakness is patent to all who see him moving painfully about the Capitol, and those who know him most intimately say that, if nothing else, his health would prevent his seeking the nomination.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hanna is keeping hold of the political wires with all the tenacity of his strong nature. He cannot see why he should suffer in his power because his friend McKinley is dead. He cannot understand, for example, why Mr. Roosevelt should not prefer him to Senator Foraker in making appointments in the state of Ohio. The President has assumed toward these Senators the attitude which he has assumed everywhere else. He listens to both, and tries to choose the best man offered to him. What Mr. Hanna demands is that his word should be accepted before that of his colleague.

Now, Mr. Hanna's word is not so influential with Mr. Roosevelt as it was with Mr. McKinley, because Mr. Hanna's stand on the morality is not approved of by Mr. Roosevelt. I do not mean to say that Mr. McKinley approved of all that Mr. Hanna did. People who have a high respect for Mr. McKinley's memory do not continue to believe that he did not, and that he was unconscious of Mr. Hanna's lapses in this respect. This is a question which it is unnecessary to discuss now. Mr. Hanna's stand on morality is what it has always been, and it is perfectly illustrated by his attitude toward Powell Clayton, our Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Clayton is a friend of Mr. Hanna's, and his Arkansas machine is the strongest and probably, with the exception of Wimberly's machine in Louisiana, the worst in the South. It is a machine which works in utter unconcern of the existence of morality. The Federal offices have been sold to their incumbents by those who are also seeking them. In one instance a postmaster who had been elected to the office of the honor of being an official, bought the appointment by agreeing to pay over its salary to another applicant. Judicial and other offices have likewise secured their places by agreeing to pay a portion of their receipts to rivals. To cap the whole, a United States Judge has signed these corrupt contracts as a witness to them.

President Roosevelt is in a very embarrassing position, for he cannot punish these men for offenses committed before he came into office without appearing to condemn his predecessor. It is perfectly well understood that the President has not peeked out the patronage of the South, and made the selection of the office-holders. Powell Clayton's case is singular, and furnishes another illustration of the existence of public morality. A charge is made against Clayton which may or may not be true. It is that he is a stockholder and director in the Arkansas Republic, a corporation which cannot be connected with the mine he claims. In other words, our Ambassador, having to pass upon these claims in the character of a judge, is himself in the position of a judge. As I said, this charge may or may not be true. It has not been proved, but I recite it because when Mr. Hanna was spoken to on the subject of the Arkansas Republic, he said that there was any harm in Clayton's position, even if he were a stockholder and director.

Mr. Hanna, with this low standard of public morality, is of course, in politics for grossly material ends. He wants the patronage of Ohio, not that he may secure efficient officers devoted to the public service, but that he may secure the personal cause of Marcus A. Hanna. He is holding on to the Southern organizations, and no matter what may be the result of the reformation of the public service in the South, Mr. Hanna will control the Southern organization until the next Presidential convention. If he were to lose the support of the Southern delegates will be cast for Mr. Roosevelt. But if in the meantime anything should occur to make Mr. Roosevelt less popular with the voters of the Southern States, Mr. Hanna will be in a position to name the next Republican candidate.

It may be that by that time his health will have improved sufficiently to enable him to think of himself as a candidate. If that is not the case, he will be able to name some friend of his who will be more popular with the voters of the South than he can be. He will have the Southern delegates because, apparently, the Southern Republican organization cannot be reformed until the President has been able to make a change in the rule of representation in Republican National conventions. Such a change of rule would carry consideration into the ranks of Mr. Hanna's supporters in the South, for it would mean such a serious loss of power in the convention that the man who controlled it would cease to be the most important individual factor in the party.

From one end of the South to the other the obnoxious office-holders have been on their good behavior since the early removals at appointments of this Administration have taught them a lesson and given them an admonition. Even if they were dismissed, they would now continue to control the party. It is a view of what might turn up to their advantage in the coming Presidential contest. It is hoped, in view of this, that Postmaster Partridge will be able to resist the test for a change in the rule of representation in Republican National conventions. Such a change of rule would carry consideration into the ranks of Mr. Hanna's supporters in the South, for it would mean such a serious loss of power in the convention that the man who controlled it would cease to be the most important individual factor in the party.

But, as I have already said, Hanna is not now threatening the President, but it is just as well to understand his attitude toward the President. He is being introduced into the line of the dispatches which some one is sending announcing the close union that is alleged to exist between him and the President.

Clovery Leaves to Become President.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Colonel Robert C. Clovery has left for New York to assume the duties of his new office as president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Most of the

missionary claims growing out of the Boxer troubles in China, and an informal understanding has been reached that it will be inadvisable to pay these claims before they have been adjudicated in the usual

manner by a commission, or some other body, and also before China has paid the \$25,000,000 indemnity coming to this country. The matter came up recently when the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the House. The committee called in Mr. Hill, of the foreign affairs committee, to get his views of the subject. All agreed that the claims ought to be adjudicated before being paid, and ought to be paid only when China's settling up. It is probable this terminates any present appropriation of the amount of these claims?

missionary claims growing out of the Boxer troubles in China, and an informal understanding has been reached that it will be inadvisable to pay these claims before they have been adjudicated in the usual

manner by a commission, or some other body, and also before China has paid the \$25,000,000 indemnity coming to this country. The matter came up recently when the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the House. The committee called in Mr. Hill, of the foreign affairs committee, to get his views of the subject. All agreed that the claims ought to be adjudicated before being paid, and ought to be paid only when China's settling up. It is probable this terminates any present appropriation of the amount of these claims?

THE MASTERY OF LEAFINESS

The Copeland Treatment Stands Today the Perfection of Years of Service, Experience and Scientific Research in Practice of Medicine.

For 10 years Doctors Copeland and Montgomery have conducted in this city the largest practice ever known in the history of the Northwest. The people know them. Their fame has grown in the strong light of intimacy and permanency. Medical pretenders and bogus healers of every variety have come and gone; passed in the night, unable to endure the daytime of acquaintance. But with time and intimacy the fame of Doctors Copeland and Montgomery has grown stronger.

Thousands of cures, recorded in voluntary, unsolicited testimonials from your neighbors and friends, give evidence of the marvelous accomplishments of their combination of science and skill. They cure—positively cure—to stay cured.

A PROMINENT PORTLAND MAN RECOVERS HIS HEARING

WARM PRAISE OF COPELAND PHYSICIANS

Mr. J. G. Gruner is one of the best and most favorably known German-American citizens of Portland, having resided here almost continuously for 40 years, and making his home for the last 21 years at 402 East Market street. Mr. Gruner served as Councilman from 1884 to 1886, and making his home for the personal charge of Gruner's Hall. Mr. Gruner's reputation for veracity is beyond question, and his experience with the Copeland physicians will be read with interest by many. He said: "When I took up the Copeland treatment I seemed

Hopelessly Afflicted With Deafness. My right ear was totally deaf, and the left ear was not much better. To hear at all, I would have to turn my left ear and place my hand behind it, and then people would have to speak very loud, and repeat several times. Common sounds, like the ringing of the door bell, the rattle or rumble of a wagon, or the street cars, I was unable to hear. I could not hear the clock tick at home, and I had great trouble in looking after business on account of not hearing distinctly what was said.

"I consulted a specialist, but he gave me no relief, and I quit going to him. I was then referred to the Earnest Solicitation of Friends. I placed myself under the care of Drs. Copeland & Montgomery. After a few weeks my hearing began to improve, and the faithful continuance of the treatment for a time, my hearing was fully restored. It is four years since I had any treatment, and I hear now as well as I did then, and better than most men of my age. Under the circumstances, there can be no doubt but what my cure is a radical and permanent one. "I never fail to say a good word for the Copeland physicians."

Ring and Buzzing. In my head, I lived in total silence, so far as ordinary sounds were concerned. "The many statements of well-known people, published by the Copeland Institute, induced me to go there for treatment. The first treatment helped me wonderfully, and I improved rapidly, until at the present time I hear perfectly. I AS WELL AS I EVER DID."

HOME TREATMENT—You can be cured by the Copeland Physicians right in your own home under their perfect system of mail treatment. Write for information and Home Treatment Symptom Blanks.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

The Copeland Medical Institute

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STS.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

officials in the local offices were at the depot to say good-bye. He was accompanied by C. H. Bristol, superintendent of construction, and J. C. Barclay, general electrician, who have been transferred to New York with Colonel Clowry. H. D. Estabrook, a brother-in-law, and his daughter were also in the party. Colonel Clowry will formally enter upon his duties tomorrow, when T. P. Cook, who succeeds him as general superintendent in the Chicago office, will also take formal charge here.

Coney Island Reform Wave.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Coney Island has been plunged in gloom by the announcement that a wave of reform will sweep over the resort. Police Commissioner McAdoo has decided to abridge the privileges of the Islanders during the summer, and a circular letter, bearing his signature, has been read to members of the police force, calling for volunteers to assist in the work. In calling for volunteers Commissioner Partridge says applications will be received from patrolmen of undoubted sobriety. Only "fearless and willing" men are wanted, who will do "real police duty," and not consider the seaside amusements as in the nature of a summer junket.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Centrist Leader in Reichstag. BERLIN, March 31.—Dr. Ernest Liebe, the Centrist leader in the Reichstag, is dead. He was born in 1858.

General Sir Andrew Clark.

LONDON, March 31.—General Sir Andrew Clark, a general agent for Victoria, Australia, is dead. He was born in 1824.

Admits Women to Bar.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 31.—The House today, by a vote of 54 to 9, passed the Senate bill to permit the admission of women as members of the bar. An amendment was adopted to the effect that no one should be denied admission to the bar "on account of race color or previous condition of servitude."

Wonderful Cave in Mine.

KENDALL, Mont., March 31.—A wonderful cave was discovered in the Abbey mine. In extent and novelty this cave surpasses anything of the kind yet encountered in a gold mine. A peculiar feature of this freak of nature is that it is found in an immense ore body. The main chamber in the cave presents a most beautiful appearance. Portions of the walls are decorated with masses of crystallized lime, and the roof is hung with stalactites. On the floor of the cave are hundreds of tons of ore that has been broken down from the vein, as one side of the cave is formed by the foot wall of the ore body.

Fire in a Six-Story Building.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The six-story building at 610 and 612 Market street, the first three floors of which were occupied by the George D. Kim Saddlery Company and the other three floors by the Joe Bailey Davis Company, wholesale store, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. There were about 60 persons, mostly girls, in the building when the fire was discovered, but they all got safely out of the place. Many of the girls who were employed on the upper floors escaped by means of the fire escapes and fire ladders. Loss on building and contents, \$120,000.

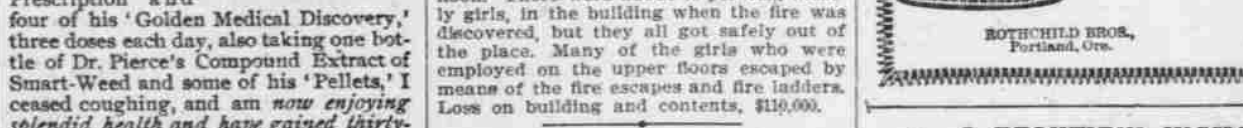
Lady Reel Fools a Filly.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 31.—Lady Reel, dam of the famous \$60,000 Hamburg and the \$10,000 Frankfort, tonight foaled a black filly by St. Simon at James R. Keene's Castleton stud. Keene paid \$11,000 for the mare. The filly is the first getting of St. Simon to be foaled in the United States. A full brother of the filly born tonight, and which came from Eng-

Why Best

(From National Druggist, St. Louis.)

"As a type and representative of a superb class of whiskeys"



Hunter Baltimore Rye. Stands Preeminent and Unrivaled.

It is made from the choicest of select grain and undergoes thorough aging, thus securing perfection of flavor and bouquet.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN

is often discerned by her hair.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

Will remedy this. Any shade from Black to the lightest Ash Blonde produced. Colors are durable. Easily applied. Absolutely safe. No hair loss. Guaranteed to restore hair to its natural color. Correspondence confidential.</