

WRECKED AT CURVE

Thirty Persons Killed in an Alabama Disaster.

EIGHTY OTHERS WERE INJURED

All but Three of the Victims Were Negroes—An Excursion Train Laden With People Was Ditched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 1.—While rounding a curve on a high embankment near Berry, Ala., this morning, the engine and cars of an excursion train on a branch of the Southern Railway leaped from the track and rolled over and over, smashing the coaches and causing the instant death of 30 persons and injury of 80 others.

With the exception of H. M. Durley, trainmaster of the Southern Railway, living at Cummingham; J. W. Crook, engineer, and Roosevelt Sherry, of Columbus, Miss., all of the dead and injured are negroes, who had taken advantage of the excursion rates from points in Mississippi to Birmingham. All lived in Mississippi.

The train was running at a rate of 20 miles an hour. At a curve on top of a 60-foot embankment, the driver of the engine left the track, jerking the engine and the first four cars with it. There were 16 cars in the excursion train, but the fourth broke loose from the fifth, and with the heavy engine plunged down the steep incline.

The cars, which were packed with passengers, turned over several times and were crushed like egg shells, killing and crippling the inmates. Dead bodies were scattered in every direction, and the moans and appeals for help from the wounded were sickening. Wrecking trains carrying physicians were hurried from Columbus, Miss., and Birmingham, and everything possible is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

Electric Cars Collide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—With a crash that was heard for several blocks, a Madison-avenue electric car rammed a One Hundred and Sixteenth street cross-town car, smashed its side, hurled it from the track and caused the injury of scores of persons. No one on either car sustained wounds that will prove mortal, but many will be confined to their homes for several days.

The Madison-avenue car, crowded with passengers, stopped at One Hundred and Sixteenth street to allow some one to disembark. It immediately started again, although a west-bound car was about to cross the avenue from the north. Both motorists, seeing a collision was imminent, attempted to stop their cars, but before they could do so, the cars crashed together, the Madison-avenue car was thrown from the track, a hole was knocked in its side, and all the windows were broken.

The passengers became panic-stricken and fought to get out of the cars. Many who had escaped being cut and bruised in the collision were thus injured. Ambulances were called, but it was not found necessary to take any of the victims to the hospital. Their wounds were dressed on the spot and they were taken to their homes.

Accident at "Bronco-Busting." DENVER, Sept. 1.—Ten thousand persons crowded the seating stands this afternoon to view the "bronco-busting" contest with which the fourth annual meeting of the Denver Horse Show Association opened. So great was the crush that the ordinary stables gave way in two places. In neither case were there any fatalities, but the following were seriously hurt: G. E. Whittaker, leg broken; Mrs. R. C. Woodward, hand bruised; Mrs. C. C. Woodward, bruised. Two hundred persons, all prominent Denver society people, were in the boxes which went down, and many were slightly hurt.

The afternoon was entirely devoted to rough riding, 30 of the 60 "outlawed" horses being ridden.

Kansas State Official Drowned. LEDINGTON, Mich., Sept. 1.—Dr. W. B. Swan, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat. In the boat with Dr. Swan were Dr. L. M. Powell and Frank Cope, of this city. Dr. Swan was one of the most prominent Republicans of the state, and had been secretary of the State Board of Health for six years.

IT MEANS PEACE.

(Continued from First Page.)

It is not an aggressive doctrine. It is a doctrine of peace, a doctrine of defense, a doctrine to secure the chance on this continent for the states here to develop peaceably along their own lines. Now we have formulated that doctrine. If our formulation consists simply of statements on the stump or on paper, they are not worth the breath that utter them or the paper on which they are written. Remember that the Monroe Doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first-class efficient Navy, and not very much longer.

In private life he who asserts something says what he is going to do, and does not back it up as always a contemptible creature, and as a Nation the last thing we can afford to do is to take a position which we do not intend to try to make good. Bragg and boasting in private life are almost always the signs of a weak man, and a nation that is strong does not need to have its public men boast or brag on its account. Least of all does a self-respecting nation wish its public representatives to threaten or menace or insult another power. Our attitude toward all powers must be one of such dignified courtesy and respect as we intend that they shall show us in return. We must be willing to give the friendly regard that we expect from them. We must not more wrong them than we must submit to wronging by them; but when we take a position let us remember that our holding it depends upon ourselves, depends upon our showing that we have the ability to hold it.

After speaking of the part Vermont has played in the country's history through Admirals Dewey and Clark, the President continued:

"I have to say to you that the Monroe Doctrine and if our assertion shall be called in question, show that we have only made an idle boast, that we are not prepared to back up by our words and deeds." (Loud applause.)

Rutland was the next stop. He was greeted by a crowd of 6000 people, and from a stand in the square delivered a brief address. The stop here was for 30 minutes, and the President resumed his tour for Bellows Falls.

AT BELLOWS FALLS. Such Can Be Accomplished by Organization, Much by Self-Help.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Sept. 1.—The President reached here at 2:30. An unscheduled stop was made at Ludlow, the home of Governor Stickney, where the President delivered a short address. A two-minute stop was made also at Chester, and the President spoke from the car platform.

The President said in part in his speech here:

which should make our people think more seriously of their privileges and their rights and their duties than this holiday of Labor day. The material side of our civilization is very important, but it is important because of the men who stand behind it. It is not the gun, but the man behind the gun, so in our civil life it is the man in the shop, the man on the farm, the man in the factory, upon whom, for well or for ill, our whole civilization ultimately depends. It is not an easy task always for a man to remember his duties, still less is it an easy task for him always to do them, but he must keep them in mind, he must strive faithfully to perform them, lest he become a poor citizen.

"The great test to apply, oh, my friends and fellow-citizens, is not as to what work the man engaged in, but as to the spirit in which he does it. If he is a square and honest man, if he tries to do his best by himself and his family, and occasionally remembers his duty to his neighbor, then whether he be capitalist or wage-earner, he is a good citizen and entitled to the respect of good citizenship. If he comes short in either respect, if he strikes his work, or if he employs his power malevolently, or with utter disregard and carelessness of the rights of the others, be he rich or poor, he is a bad citizen, and has forfeited all right to the respect of his fellow-countrymen.

"The law of success in natural life is the law of work. Play when the chance comes, and when you do play, play hard, but do not make of the play a business. Get all the enjoyment you legitimately can, by all means, but remember that that can only be an interlude to a holiday, and do not let it interfere with the serious work of life.

"And let us remember that while the conditions of social life change, while in the external there come such changes as to necessitate a different attitude of ours towards some of those conditions, yet, fundamentally, the great basic principles through which success and failure come have not changed. Our complex industrial civilization means that we cannot rely as we formerly could upon such simple methods as suffice while men are brought close together, with their relations inextricably interwoven. We must meet the new conditions where necessary, meet them by legislation, and if legislation cannot serve them, meet them by combination among ourselves as you here hearing the harmonies of this persuasion are meeting them. Much good can come by such associations, something can be done through wise legislation, but do not forget, gentlemen, in the best resort, you cannot find a substitute for a man's own energy, skill, courage and honesty. Work through association in common with your fellows, but do not, under any circumstances, let any man lose his capacity for self-help.

The train made a quick run from Bellows Falls, and on arrival here was greeted heartily. At the depot was drawn up the Vermont National Guard, and the President was taken to the Common, where he, from a platform, made a short speech.

AT MOODY'S HOME. The President Greeted by Students of Northfield School.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt came directly from the Northfield school to the Mount Hermon School, being met at the station by W. R. Moody, the head of the Northfield School; the Northfield Selectmen, and by Senator Lodge. At the Mount Hermon school the President held a short reception to the trustees in the vestry of the Moody Memorial Chapel. When the President appeared in the vestry, the room was filled with a group of students, and the President was greeted by the students with prolonged cheers. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"I think they teach here the essentials of good citizenship, that is, that man is no good who does not know how to work with his hands as well as his head." "When he had concluded, the President was driven to the Hotel Northfield, where he spent the evening. In the morning, the President spoke in the Northfield Auditorium, which was completely filled. In the large choir-gallery were the Mount Hermon boys, and directly in front of the platform were the members of the Civil War. On the platform were Senator Lodge, the trustees of the Northfield schools, and many citizens prominent in political life. Congressman Gillette presided. The President said:

"In such a school, which is to equip young men to do good work, to show both the desire for the rule of righteousness and the practical power to give actual effect to the desire, it seems to me there are two tests specially worthy of emphasis. One is 'Be ye doers of the word and hearers only,' and the other is 'Be not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.' "A republic of free men is pre-eminently a community in which there is need for the actual exercise and practical application of both the milder and stronger virtues. Every good quality, every virtue and every grace has its place and its use in the great scheme of creation. But it is to me, in certain places there is pre-eminently need for a given set of virtues. But virtue by itself is not strong enough for anything like enough. Strength must be added to it and the determination to use strength. The good man who is ineffective is not able to make his goodness do much account to the people as a whole. No matter how much a man hears the word, small is the credit attached to him if he fails to be a doer also. In serving the Lord he must remember that he needs to avoid sloth in his business as well as to cultivate fervency of spirit."

At the close of his address, the President was presented with a large bouquet by the local Grand Army post, and a parade in which all the trades were represented marked the observance of Labor day in St. Louis today. The parade was the largest in the history of the city, and the celebration in this city. In East St. Louis, there was an immense labor day parade, nearly 10,000 men being in line.

Contributions at Denver. DENVER, Sept. 1.—An unique feature of the Labor day parade in this city was a wagon, suitably decorated, in which were received contributions of people along the line of march for the relief of the anthracite coal strikers of Pennsylvania. The weather was perfect, and about 10,000 unionists participated in the parade. Other features of the celebration were a picnic, athletic games and a band concert.

At the National Capital. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Labor day was observed here with the quietude of Sunday. All the executive departments were closed, but Congress generally was suspended. Instead of a street parade, the labor organizations gave excursions to the Potomac River resorts.

Striking Shipmen Marched. OMAHA, Sept. 1.—An immense parade of laborers, headed by the striking railroad shipmen, was the principal feature of the Labor day demonstrations. The presence of the striking shipmen, who had interest to the day's programme. Several prominent speakers addressed the gathering during the afternoon.

Forty Thousand in Line. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A parade with nearly 40,000 men in line was the feature of New York's celebration of Labor day. Besides the parade there were the usual sporting events, and picnics were given by various political organizations.

Quiet in Panther Creek Valley. TAMAUQUA, Pa., Sept. 1.—Quiet prevails today in Panther Creek Valley. The non-union men employed at breaker No. 4 and 12 of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, reported for work as usual. A platoon of soldiers was sent to Summit Hill as a guard for the non-union men, while the Governor's troop of Panther Creek Valley. Their services were not required, however, as no attention was paid to the workmen or soldiers.

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VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

SENATOR FAIRBANKS' ADDRESS AT KANSAS CITY.

Labor Day Observed Throughout the East and West by Parades and Picnics.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—Ten thousand union workmen from the various trades of both Kansas Cities paraded the downtown streets here this afternoon. The parade ended at Electric Park, where nearly 20,000 persons listened to the speechmaking. The principal address was delivered by United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. He said:

"Labor organizations have their origin in the instinct of self-preservation, of mutual advancement, of common good, and are as natural and as legitimate as the organization of capital. The one is essentially the complement of the other. That labor organizations have done much to advance the cause of labor there can be no doubt.

"The true solution of the question arising between labor and the establishment of a public conscience; in a thorough inculcation of principles of fair dealing among men; in organization; in wise, humane leadership, and in the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration which are absolutely free from the polluting touch of selfish interests or political demagogues, to which the interests concerned are freely and candidly appealed.

"There is a potency in the public conscience which is stronger than constitutions, statutes or judicial decrees. With its approval, no strike can fail; without it, none can succeed to its omnipotent faith all must ultimately yield."

Senator Fairbanks spoke strongly against child labor, and, continuing, said: "The Chinese cannot rely as we formerly could upon such simple methods as suffice while men are brought close together, with their relations inextricably interwoven. We must meet the new conditions where necessary, meet them by legislation, and if legislation cannot serve them, meet them by combination among ourselves as you here hearing the harmonies of this persuasion are meeting them. Much good can come by such associations, something can be done through wise legislation, but do not forget, gentlemen, in the best resort, you cannot find a substitute for a man's own energy, skill, courage and honesty. Work through association in common with your fellows, but do not, under any circumstances, let any man lose his capacity for self-help."

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against the soldiers at Lansford and Summit Hill, the officers will not issue passes to their men for these points.

Colorado Mine Closes. TELLURIDE, Colo., Sept. 1.—The Ophir tunnel and Cimarron mill at this place has closed down because of a dispute over the wage scale. Officials of the Miners' Union claim that the scale agreed upon early in the summer, when a strike was threatened in the district, has not been put in force at these places, and a demand upon A. E. Reynolds, manager of both of them, resulted in a refusal to change conditions. Mr. Reynolds was notified that he must abide by the agreement entered into in the summer, and was followed by the closing of the properties. An early settlement of the differences seems unlikely.

Extra Guard Placed. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 1.—An extra guard was placed at all of the collieries of the Kingston Coal Company at Edwardsville today. The strikers have been in an angry mood since Saturday because one of the guards at No. 4 mine is alleged to have made the remark that if the mines would keep closed until the strikers became so hungry they would have to eat their children. William Williams, superintendent of the mine, promised the miners that if it was proved that such a remark was made, he would discharge the guilty man at once.

Want Special Session Called. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—At the weekly meeting of the Central Federal Union 19 additional members were placed on the committee appointed to collect funds for the striking coal miners. They were instructed to make arrangements for an open-air mass meeting for the purpose of urging President Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress to end the strike.

Carmen Return to Work. OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 1.—Two hundred carmen employed in the Union Pacific shops here, who went on strike two weeks ago, decided today to return to work at the scale offered by the company. The entire force will return to work tomorrow, and their leaders say they will live up to the premium scale contract with the company. The first break in their ranks occurred Saturday, when 20 of their number returned to work. This was followed by a meeting of the remainder, at which it was decided to accept the company's scale.

LETTER CARRIERS. Opening Session of the Convention at Denver. DENVER, Sept. 1.—The delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Letter-Carriers and visiting letter-carriers from all over the country, gathered at the Denver postoffice, held a parade this afternoon, for which an unusual honor of an escort of four companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry from the United States Army was accorded by order of Brigadier-General Funston, commander of the Department of the Colorado. The procession was headed by the new York Letter-Carriers' band, followed by the St. Louis Carriers' band and also in line. Over 1000 men took part in the parade, after which the visiting letter-carriers attended the Labor day picnic at the city park.

The opening session of the convention was held in night in Coliseum Hall. Welcoming addresses were made by Richard H. Griffith, of the Denver Commercial Club; Henry C. Smith, of the St. Louis Post-Office and ex-Postmaster John Corcoran. Responses were made by Postmaster Baumhauer, of St. Louis, Mo., and J. C. Killar, of Toledo, O., president of the National Association.

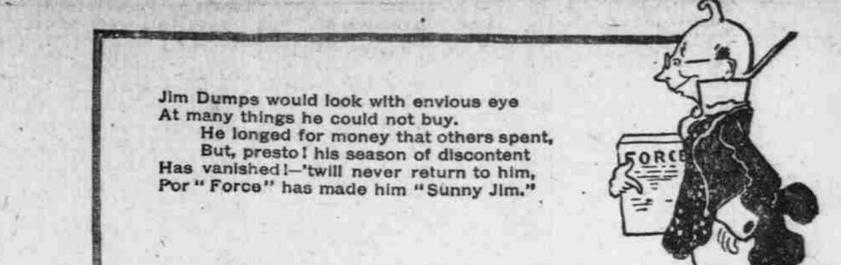
GEORGE G. McNAMARA DEAD. Ex-Minister to Argentina and Postmaster at Port Townsend. PRINEVILLE, Or., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—After an illness of 24 hours, at the home of Henry Cram, State Senator Thomas M. Prineville, died late Sunday night. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock this morning in the Union Church, and the deceased was buried in the Fraternal Rest Cemetery.

George Gordon McNamara was born in Kentucky, July 1855, and was educated in Illinois and Ohio. He was appointed and served as Minister to the Argentine Republic under the first Administration of Grover Cleveland, and also served two terms as Postmaster at Port Townsend, Wash. He left a wife and one child at Portland; also two brothers.

Small Imports From Philippines. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Surprising results have followed the compilation of tariff returns from the Philippines for the first five months of the operation of the Philippine tariff act, approved March 8 last. Under that act, approved March 8 last, the duty on imports from the Philippines was reduced to 15 per cent. The Dingley rates were to be collected on the Philippine imports from the United States, and this was to be held as a trust fund in the Treasury of the United States. Although when the act was published, it was realized that the imposition of any duty of this kind would be restrictive of trade, it was argued that as the returns would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$500,000 per annum, that consideration would outweigh the drawbacks of maintaining a tariff system against the Philippines. The returns just published in the Treasury show that the total receipts for the first five months of March, April, May, June and July were but \$1,125,000, a sum so small, in the opinion of the officials, as scarcely to meet the cost of collection. Moreover, the returns by months do not show any increase, but rather a decrease in the collections. These facts will be brought to the attention of Congress at its next session.

Exhausted the Edition. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The War Department has completely exhausted two full executive editions of Judge Magoon's book, "The Laws of Civil Government in Territories Subject to Military Occupation by the Military Forces of the United States," and is still receiving many applications for this work. There is no warrant of law for additional printing at present, but when Congress meets again an attempt will be made to secure authorization for 5000 additional copies.

President Will Meet a Prince. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The State and Navy Departments have been making arrangements for conveying Prince Boris from Newport to Oyster Bay and back. The Prince is expected to arrive Wednesday on the night New York boat, arriving at Oyster Bay.



Jim Dumps would look with envious eye At many things he could not buy. He longed for money that others spent, But, presto! his season of discontent Has vanished!—'twill never return to him, For "Force" has made him "Sunny Jim."

"FORCE"



The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

braces like a brisk morning walk.

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt—eaten cold.

Was Troubled with Nervousness. "I have used your 'Force' this summer and have found it very good for nervous troubles, as well as for constipation and indigestion. I was troubled also with sour stomach and constipation and found 'Force' very beneficial in every respect." (Name furnished on application.)

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Jealousy Causes Killing of One and Wounding of Two Others. WINEFIELD, Colo., Sept. 1.—A revolver and rifle duel to the death was fought here on Main street at 6 o'clock last night, and as a result Gus Sjostrom, aged 35, a Swede miner, was instantly killed; Jim Amson, aged 32, also a miner, was shot through the left breast, two inches above the heart, and mortally wounded, and Chauncey Bennell, a bartender, was shot in the groin and perhaps fatally wounded.

The shooting was the direct result of insane jealousy of Amson over Amy Butt, a pretty 15-year-old girl, living with her married sister here, with whom he was desperately enamored. The girl did not reciprocate Amson's feeling. Yesterday morning Amson learned for the first time that Amy Malloy, a young miner, had called at Miss Butts' home and was seen in the girl's company. Amson secured a rifle and went on a hunt for Malloy. He saw Malloy on the street and fired two shots at him, but neither reached its mark. Malloy escaped, and during the remainder of the day kept under cover, fearing Amson would kill him if he appeared on the street. Last evening Gus Sjostrom, who was a friend of both Malloy and Amson, met the latter on Main street and attempted to make peace between the two men. Amson became greatly excited and told Sjostrom to mind his own business. Sjostrom in turn grew angry at Amson's manner. High words followed and both men began to shoot, with the above result.

Stabbing in Penitentiary. SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 1.—Michael McCormick, a convict, died tonight from the effects of wounds received at the hands of John Gray, in the laundry of the state penitentiary, yesterday. The men became involved in a quarrel over some trivial affair, when Gray picked up a case-knife and stabbed McCormick five times.

Hunter Accidentally Shoots Himself. SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 1.—C. Hostrup, a member of the crew of the battleship "Wisconsin," accidentally shot himself while hunting today, and died before attendance could reach him. He will be buried with naval honors at Bremerton.

At Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Frequent showers interfered greatly with the celebration of Labor day in Pittsburg. In the morning there was a large parade of members of various organizations.

Wilkesharre Miners Marched. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 1.—Nearly 10,000 men took part in the Labor day parade here today, the majority being miners.

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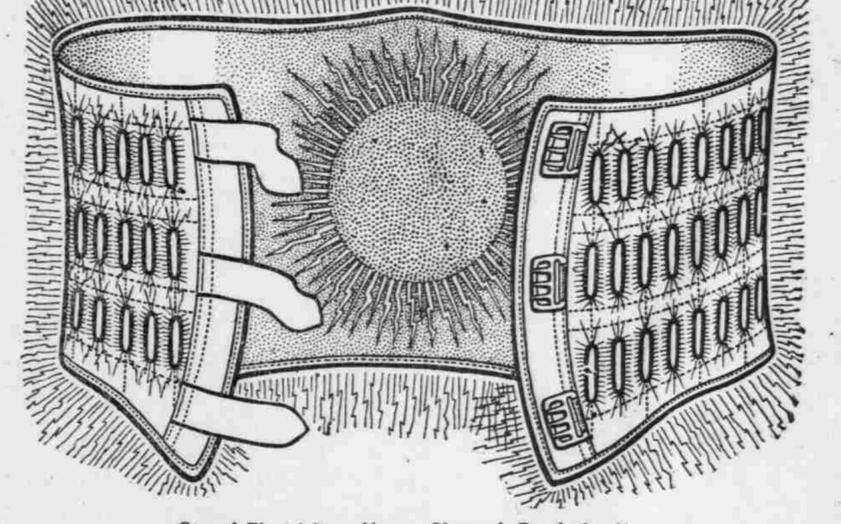
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FREE MAGNO APPLIANCE FOR WEAK MEN

Nature's Remedy—A New and Successful Treatment for Weak Men—Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, Old Men. If You Really Want to Be Cured, Now is Your Opportunity.



Stored Electricity. Always Charged, Ready for Use.

No burning—no blistering—no skin poisoning—no charging the batteries with dangerous acids. A dry, soothing current applied direct to the nerve centers controlling the nervous system. Even the very worst cases find a cure under our wonderful MAGNO-MEDICINAL TREATMENT. All diseases that affect the nervous system or caused by impurity of the blood, are speedily and permanently cured. For the purpose of popularizing my wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO treatment, I am going to send to each sufferer who writes to me at once my NEW MAGNO APPLIANCE absolutely without any cost. FREE AS THE AIR YOU BREATHE. All I ask in return is that you recommend my appliance to your friends and neighbors when you are cured. Are you a strong, vigorous, manly man? If not, write for my ELECTRO-MAGNO APPLIANCE today. Send your name and full particulars of your case. It matters not what you have tried, how many belts you have worn without relief, my new method will cure you. Why suffer from WASTED VITALITY or any form of NERVOUS ORGANIC DISEASES when my MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE will restore the declining forces to the strength and vigor of robust manhood? Cures permanently all NERVOUS and SEXUAL DISEASES—LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, VARICOCELE, CATARRH of the BLADDER, INFLAMMATION of PROSTATE GLAND, Spermatorrhea, Nervous Debility, Nocturnal Emissions, Losses, Drains of any description, Weak Back, Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Neglected or Badly Treated Cases of Gleet, Stricture, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Spinal Disease, Constipation, Asthma, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, Urinary Diseases, Incontinence (sleeplessness), Throat Troubles, Paralysis, Epileptic Fits, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Dropsy, Piles, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Indigestion, Lung Difficulties, Weakness, Sciatica, Gout, Varicocele and Headache. My wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE has astonished the world. Thousands of sufferers have already been cured, why not you? No tedious waiting for renewed health and strength. My appliance cures quickly, and, what is more, you stay cured. Remember. Write to-day, and I will send the appliance absolutely free of cost. DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

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