JIM YOUNGER DEAD

Famous Outlaw Commits Suicide in St. Paul.

OULD NOT GET MARRIED

Ill Health and Estrangement of Friends Made Him Despondent—Left Letters Exhibiting a Bitter Spirit.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 19.—James Younger, formerly a member of the notorious James band of outlaws, which infested the Western country a quarter of a century ago, committed suicide today by shooting. He left a letter to the press, in which he gives as a reason for his act despondency over continued ill-health and separation from his friends. The suicide is supposed to have occurred about 8 o'clock this morning. Younger occupied a room in a down-town block, and when he did not make his appearance as usual today search was made for him. About 5 o'clock this afternoon the door of his room was broken in and his dead body found, stretched on the floor beside the bed, a revolver clutched in his right hand. He had shot himself through the head and evidently had been dead for several hours.

Younger, since his parole from the State Penitentiary in July of last year, had led an exemplary life. His first employment was as a traveling agent for a tombstone dealer, and on one of the trips he made about the state he was quite seriously hurt by a fall from a wagon. Old wounds he had received earlier in life also gave him much trouble and, although he soon obtained lighter employment, his health was extremely precarious and this caused him much worriment. He was 54 years of age. On a bureau in the room was found a long manila envelope, on one side of which was written:

"To all that is good and true I love and bid farewell.

"JIM YOUNGER."

On the other side of the envelope were these words:

"Oh, Lassie, good-bye.

"All relatives, just stay away from me. No crocodile tears wanted.

"Reporters—Be my friends. Burn me up. JIM YOUNGER."

On another sheet of paper Younger had written this message, evidently his last words before committing suicide:

October 18.—Last night on earth; so good-bye, lassie, for I still think of thee. Forgive me, for this is my only chance. I have done nothing wrong. But politics that Van Smt, Wolfer and others of their stripe care for; let the people judge.

Treat me right and fair, reporters, for I am a square man, a Socialist, and decidedly in favor of woman's rights. Bryan is the brightest man these United States has ever produced. His one mistake was in not coming out for all the people and absolute Socialism. Come out, Bryan.

There is no such thing as a personal God. God is universal, and I know him well and am not afraid. I have pity for the pardoning board. They do not stop to consider their wives or to think of the man who knows how to love and appreciate a friend in truth. Good-bye, sweet lassie."

Could Not Get Married.

The envelope contained a package of letters that had passed between Younger and a lady with whom he is said to have been much in love. The lady, who is prominently connected, is said to have reciprocated his affection, and it was reported at one time that they were to be married. The lady's relatives raised strenuous objections to the wedding and a further obstacle was the fact that it was pointed out that a paroled prisoner could not legally contract a marriage. The couple determined to disregard the objections of relatives and an effort was made to overcome the other obstacle to their marriage by securing from the State Board of Pardons a full pardon and restoration to citizenship. This effort failed, and this, it is thought, had much to do with Younger's determination to end his life. The lady is said now to be in Boise, Idaho, for her health. It is also said that relations between Jim and Cole Younger were very much strained—in fact, that the brothers had not been on speaking terms for the past six months. Cole is confined to his bed with sickness and could not be seen by reporters. The difference between the brothers is said to be over money matters.

The body was viewed by the Coroner, who decided that an inquest was not necessary. It is not yet known what disposition will be made of the remains, some doubt arising upder the terms of the parole as to whether the body can be removed from the state.

Career of Desperadoes.

James Younger was the youngest of three brothers, Robert, Coleman and James Younger, who, between the years 1866 and 1873, gained great notoriety through their association with Jesse and Frank James. The band, headed by Jesse James, was charged with innumerable robberies of banks and railroad trains, in the execution of which many desperate encounters took place and a number of men were killed. The members of the band had served through the Civil War, fighting on the side of the Confederacy with Quantrell and his guerillas. The scenes of most of their alleged post-bellum depredations was the State of Missouri and those adjacent, but in September, 1876, the band entered Minnesota, traversing the state as far as the little town of Northfield, in Rice County. There, on September 7, after terrorizing the people on the streets, an attempt was made to loot the First National Bank. Cashier J. L. Heywood, who was in charge of the bank, made a plucky fight to preserve the funds of the institution from the robbers and during the encounter was shot and killed, not, however, until he had wounded one or more of the raiders.

Citizens Followed Mob.

The citizens of Northfield, quickly recovering from the panic in which the advent of the raiders had thrown them, armed themselves and started in pursuit of the desperadoes, who, baffled at the resistance they had encountered, had mounted their horses and were attempting to escape. A week was spent in their desperate retreat, the pursuing posse of citizens now and then coming in contact with the bandits and exchanging shots with them. The raiders were handicapped in their retreat by the wounded, whom they were endeavoring to carry along with them, and finally, in a thick wood, the posse surrounded them. A battle ensued, in which three of the members of the gang were killed and the three Younger brothers were captured. Jesse James and the remainder of the outlaws succeeded in making good their escape. All of the three Younger brothers had been wounded in the series of battles that had marked their retreat and to this day carry the bullets fired at them by the citizens.

The prisoners were brought speedily to trial, and on November 21, 1876, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, this plea, it is said, having been entered in order to escape conviction by a jury, which would have involved the infliction of the death penalty. The brothers were sentenced to the Stillwater Penitentiary to serve a life sentence.

In 1889 an effort was made to secure an unconditional pardon for the brothers, it being pleaded in support of this effort that it had not been proved that either of the brothers had fired the shot which killed Cashier Heywood, and a further plea for mercy was based upon the ground that Bob Younger was dying of consumption. Superintendent of the Census William R. Merriam, who then occupied the gubernatorial chair, refused to accede to the request for a pardon, there still being a very strong sentiment against the brothers in Northfield and Rice County. Shortly after this Robert Younger died in prison.

Saved Senator Elkins' Life.

Frequently attempts were made to secure pardons for the remaining brothers, petitions being signed by leading men in all walks of life, both citizens of this state and of Missouri. Among those who made special effort to secure the granting of a pardon was Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, who, it is said, had known the brothers well in the days before the war. It is also related that the Senator's life was saved during the Civil War through the efforts of Cole Younger. Elkins had been captured by Quantrell's guerrillas and had been sentenced to be shot, but Younger connived at his escape from the gang and succeeded in returning him to his regiment.

All efforts at securing an unconditional pardon having failed, a bill was introduced in the State Legislature in 1901, empowering the State Board of Pardons to grant paroles to life prisoners who had served 25 years or more. The bill was hard fought, but finally passed both branches of the Legislature and was sent to Governor Van Sant for his signature. The Governor had three days within which to sign or veto the bill, failing which the act would become a law without his signature. Before the three days had expired the House recalled the bill and did not return it to the Governor until the time for approval had elapsed. The State Pardoning Board, however, of which the Chief Justice is a member, decided that the bill had become a law without the signature of the Governor, and on July 10, 1901, upon recommendation of the Board of Prison Commissioners, a parole was granted to Coleman and James Younger, and on July 14 they were released.

Under the terms of the parole the brothers were not to leave the state, and since their release they have been engaged in business of various sorts. James Younger had suffered much from old wounds and several months ago an operation was performed for the removal of a rifle ball from his back.

ACTION WAS UNDECISIVE

Government Beat Revolutionists by a Scratch.

WILLEMSTADT, Curacoa, Oct. 19.—A leader of the Matos revolution in Venezuela, who is in Curacoa, has furnished the following details and explanation of the retreat of the revolutionary army from La Victoria. He says the rebels only abandoned the fight after being convinced that La Victoria was impregnable, and after President Castro had refused to come out and attack the revolutionists outside of La Victoria. Twice did the revolutionary General attempt to force President Castro to take the offensive, and twice the President refused. When the rebel reinforcements arrived at La Victoria last Thursday, President Castro and his forces were located at a point on the German railroad. The rebels made a detour of the city and cut off the only road of retreat open to the government forces. They were then short of ammunition, and had it not been for the arrival of a train bringing them 500,000 cartridges, it is believed Castro's forces would have been annihilated. Preparations for their retreat had already been ordered.

The revolutionists stationed near Caracas, some 1200 men, under the command of General Ramos, are alone responsible for the retreat of General Mendoza; they permitted the train carrying ammunition to the government to leave Caracas and reach La Victoria. This train had an escort of only 100 men. The men under Ramos did not attack it, nor did they destroy one of the 80 bridges between Caracas and La Victoria, over which the railroad runs.

An added proof that the government suffered terribly in the La Victoria fight from the repeated attacks of the rebels is found from the fact that President Castro does not pursue General Mendoza. The latter's plan in withdrawing from La Victoria is to oblige President Castro to abandon the positions he holds there. The rebels suffered losses, but the government did also. President Castro's forces are reduced to 3100 men, while General Matos has 9000 men in the field. It was not a rout, but a methodical retreat.

In conclusion, the rebel officer said that the revolutionists within a few days would be found near Caracas.

Gonaives Is Quiet.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Oct. 19.—The town of Gonaives is quiet. General St. Foix Colin, commander of the government forces there, is maintaining order. There are still a great number of refugees in the foreign Consulates. The family of the late Admiral Killick is at the German Consulate. The marines which were landed from foreign warships last week to protect the Consulates have gone back to their vessels.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati has left here for Port de Paix, the French cruiser d'Assas has left for Port-au-Prince, and the German cruiser Falk has gone to Cape Haytien.

Advices From Minister Bowen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In a telegram to the State Department, dated Caracas, October 18, and received here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, Minister Bowen stated that the revolutionary army had withdrawn from near La Victoria, and that it was believed the battle was not ended. He also stated that the government troops still held Valencia.

A later dispatch, dated 10:45 this (Sunday) forenoon, from the same source, stated that the battle had ended with no decisive result.

INSTALLING A PRESIDENT

Ceremony for New Head of Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—With impressive ceremony the services attending the installation of Edmund James James as president of the Northwestern University were begun in Evanston today. The services will continue morning, afternoon and evening until Tuesday, when Dr. James will be inaugurated formally as the head of the university, which has been without a president since the retirement, more than a year ago, of Henry Wade Rogers. Every important educational institution in the country has sent one or more delegates to attend the inauguration exercises. Evanston was garbed in gala day attire for the occasion. All public buildings and business places were draped with American flags and streamers of purple bunting, the university color. In many of the stores and private residences President James' picture was displayed.

The opening exercises today consisted of religious services, which were held in seven Evanston churches, where prayers were offered for the future of the Northwestern University and for President James' administration. President James and members of the university faculty attended services at the First Methodist Church and listened to an address by Rev. William Dewitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, on the "Reconciliation of Our Educational Ideals." Rev. George F. Reed, president of Dickinson College, delivered a sermon on the theme, "Greatness Through Service." Among those who spoke at other meetings were:

Rev. William F. Slocum, president of Colorado College, on "Winning Yourself"; Rev. James D. Moffatt, president of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, who preached at the First Presbyterian Church; Rev. Samuel Plantz, president of Lawrence University, on the "Vision of the Invincible"; Rev. Clifford W. Barnes, president of Illinois College, on "A Pattern for All Things."

If It's a "Garland,"

That's all you need to know about a stove or range.

BIG EXPORT FIGURES

TOTAL FOR SEPTEMBER REACHED $115,521,984.

Effects of Corn Failure Last Year Now Passed—Improvement in Cotton Already Shown.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The export figures for September are extremely encouraging. They are the largest ever shown for September, with the single exception of that month in the year 1900, and fall less than $500,000 below the high-water mark made in that year. The figures, as just presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show the total exports in September, 1902, to be $115,521,984, against $106,989,926 in September, 1901, and $115,901,722 in September, 1900, the highest figure ever shown by September exportations. Comparing present conditions with those of earlier years, the figures for September, 1902, are 25 per cent in excess of those of September, 1898; 50 per cent greater than those of September, 1890; more than double those of September, 1888, and nearly three times as great as those of September, 1885. This seems to indicate that the downward tendency in the export trade caused by the corn crop failure of last year has reached its lowest point, and that the reverse movement toward normal conditions has begun. Following the failure of the corn crop last year, the exports tended steadily downward. Beginning with October, 1901, in which the export figures were $145,000,000, the movement was steadily downward until they reached $88,000,000 in July of the present year. In August the upward movement began, reaching $94,000,000, and in September $115,000,000, which is about $3,000,000 in excess of September of last year.

This decrease in exports, as is well known, was due to the corn crop failure of last year and to the low price of cotton; and while the new corn crop has not yet begun to make its appearance in the export figures of the Bureau of Statistics, the movement of the new cotton year has been active and is the principal cause of the upward trend in the export figures. The cotton exports for September were 347,000,000 pounds, valued at $30,000,000, in round terms, against 200,000,000 pounds, valued at $16,000,000, in September of last year, and less than 200,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000, in September of the preceding year, 1900. Even breadstuffs show a decidedly upward tendency in the export movement during September, the total value of breadstuffs exported in September, 1902, being $22,000,000, against $12,000,000 in June and $21,000,000 in September of last year.

The above figures relating to cotton and breadstuffs, it should be understood, are those of the preliminary statement of the Bureau of Statistics, but include 98 per cent of the entire export of the articles named, while the figures of the total exports of the month, although practically complete, are the preliminary figures and subject to the usual revision.

The following table shows the September exports in each year from 1888 to date:

September.	Total exports.
1888	$ 51,384,554
1889	64,209,033
1890	68,898,137
1891	82,854,085
1892	62,908,483
1893	72,026,798
1894	58,798,675
1895	58,540,063
1896	85,131,098
1897	104,340,912
1898	90,645,937
1899	109,886,677
1900	115,901,722
1901	106,989,926
1902	115,521,984

BERLIN BOURSE SORRY FOR PEACE

Strike Settlement in This Country Causes Disappointment There.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Almost all the departments of the bourse, and especially industrials, were weak last week. The announcement of the plans for the settlement of the American coal strike has been taken as unfavorable to the German iron trade, because of the cessation of German iron exports to the United States. Many operators, however, point out that the recent shipments to the United States were not remunerative, inasmuch as American buyers offered the lowest prices. A more serious bear factor for iron, however, was found in the numerous price reductions on half-rolled iron goods and the publication of more annual reports which disappointed the market. The foregoing factors resulted in an average drop in irons of about five points. Coal shares showed considerable resisting power, owing to increasing coal exports to France. This increase brought the daily loadings in the Essen district to the highest figure for several years. Nevertheless, coal shares were several points lower.

General industrials were weak, especially machineries and some electrical shares. Shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines fell to the lowest point in several months as a result of heavy sales for Hamburg and Bremen account, in connection with the rumors of reduced dividends.

Foreign railroads were mostly neglected last week, but Canadian Pacific were bought actively after the receipt of the coal strike news. Foreign rentes were inactive. Domestic loans were weak upon higher money rates, and because of the plan of the nationalizing of Prussian railroads, which necessitates an increased issue of Prussian consols.

The rise in money is partly due to large offerings in American bills, and partly to the fact that money is being raised for the repayment of end of September loans to the Reichsbank. Lenders are not now inclined to buy three-months' bills because lower money is expected toward the end of the year.

New York bought Paris and London exchange heavily here last week.

CHEERED BY STRIKE SETTLEMENT

London Stock Exchange Watches the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The continued abundance of money, combined with the easing of monetary conditions in the United States and the news regarding the settlement of the coal strike, caused a cheerfulness on the stock exchange last week such as has not been known for months past. The plentifulness of money is largely explained by the fact that the government has disbursed nearly $80,000,000 within the past ten days. It is expected, however, that the great superabundance of money to loan will disappear this week, thus bringing the market back to the bank, which will resume its customary control. A consequent general hardening of money will also be effected. Financiers are apprehensive that unless the market prices of money closely approach the bank's minimum rate of 4 per cent, the latter's reserve, which is already rather low, will be considerably decreased by foreign demands for gold, which may possibly necessitate a further rise in the rate.

The upward movement of prices on the stock exchange, which began on the announcement of the plan to settle the coal strike in the United States, has continued. Final figures show practically an all-around improvement, in which even English railroad shares are included, which the demands for American railroads have greatly increased. Business, however, needs to expand considerably before it reaches what is termed normal conditions.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Mississippi Tugboat Boiler Bursts, Killing Three.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—Two persons were killed and three slightly injured in an explosion that partly wrecked the tugboat Fred Nellis, of St. Louis, near Mound City, Ark., early today. The dead:

Mrs. Josie Hill, St. Louis, badly scalded; died in hospital.

William Phillips, Memphis, second engineer; badly scalded; died in hospital.

The injured:

Willie Gillem, negro porter, will die; Tom Manning, deckhand, scalded; Captain Thomas Ledger, St. Louis, scalded; Frank Hill, St. Louis, chief engineer, husband of Mrs. Hill, slightly scalded.

The Nellis, which was put in commission at Plaquemine, La., 30 days ago, had 11 persons on board at the time of the accident. The boat left Memphis last night, bound for Thebes, Ill., where she was to be used in constructing a railroad bridge. She tied up near Mound City. The explosion was caused by three boiler flues giving way. The upper deck of the tug was wrecked, but she can be repaired.

Mrs. Hill leaves five children, all of whom were on board the vessel.

Annual Statistics of Marriages, Divorces and Births at Leading Northwest Cities—Compiled From County Records and Reprinted From September Bulletin, United States Department of Labor.

CITIES.	Marriage licenses issued	Marriages	Divorces granted	Births. Male	Female	Total	Birth rate per 1000 population
Portland	977	999	144	619	546	1155	12.30
Seattle	1379	1351	323	470	449	919	10.21
Tacoma	756	691	99	350	266	616	15.40
Spokane	781	720	149	338	322	660	16.50

FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

Prominent Guests for Princeton University Ceremony.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Preparations for the inauguration of President Wilson are going on and by next Saturday everything will have been arranged. Among the prominent men who will be the guests of the university, not as representative of institutions of learning, will be ex-Speaker T. B. Reed, of Maine; Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain); Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War; Wayne MacVeagh, Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan, New York; Bishops William Satterlee, of Washington, and Scarborough, of New Jersey; H. C. Frick, Pittsburg; Thomas Nelson Page.

The presidents and secretaries of all the classes which graduated from the university, now living, or their substitutes, will also be in the procession.

Some of the leading colleges which will be represented are: Harvard, Professor Abbott Lawrence; Yale, President Hadley; Johns Hopkins, President Remsen; West Point, Colonel Mills; Columbia, President Butler; University of Pennsylvania, Provost Harrison; University of California, President Wheeler; University of Wisconsin, President Bergler; University of Minnesota, President Northrup; LaFayette College, Acting President Kirkpatrick; Vassar College, President Taylor; Wellesley, Professor A. V. Prowe; Princeton Theological Seminary will be represented by Professor B. B. Warfield, and Union Theological Seminary by Professor C. A. Briggs.

Immediately after the exercises in Westander Hall President Wilson will turn the first sod for the class of 1879 dormitory, which will be erected at the head of Prospect avenue. The Columbia-Princeton football game will be played on University field at 3 o'clock and at the close of this a reception will be held at "Prospect" by President and Mrs. Wilson for all the visiting guests and alumni.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Aged Maryland Abolitionist.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Richard B. McCoy is dead at his home in Dublin, Hartford County, aged 81 years. Mr. McCoy was a member of the Maryland Legislature which met in extra session in 1861 to pass upon the question of the state rights. He was a strenuous Abolitionist, but opposed to negro suffrage. He was one of a party who conferred with President Lincoln on negro suffrage the night preceding the latter's assassination.

Prominent Librarian Dead.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—Walter Crane, for years librarian of Carnegie Library at Braddock, died suddenly today of apoplexy, aged 45 years. Fourteen years ago he located in Joliet, Ill., where he founded a combination clubhouse for workingmen. It was while there that Andrew Carnegie heard of his work and brought him to Braddock, and he has had charge of the library there since. He was a member of the National Librarians' Association.

Colonel Mendell Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—Colonel George H. Mendell, president of the board of Public Works of this city, died today. He was a West Point graduate, and served with distinction during the Civil War as a topographical engineer. He aided in carrying on the siege before Petersburg. He was a recognized authority on hydraulics.

Death of Newspaper Man.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 19.—Colonel John C. Moore, a newspaper writer of this city, died suddenly this evening of paralysis. He was 80 years of age, and had had a remarkable career. He was an Englishman and a veteran of the Crimean War. During the Civil War in this country he served on the Confederate side.

A CRUEL ISOLATION.

(Continued from First Page.)

spread out over it, will firmly, and I believe permanently, fix upon the Southeastern Oregon district the California commercial connection. If it shall get into the Klamath country before any other road it will take possession of the best routes and will thus be able to hold the field against all comers.

There is one better way into the country. It is the route south from the Columbia River, the route which would connect the whole of Central and Southeastern Oregon directly with Portland. And this fact suggests an opportunity for Portland which I shall consider in my next writing. A. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify your blood, expel all traces of disease and give you strength.

LADY SOMERSET'S SPEECH

DEPRECATED THE APATHY IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Arraigned Bishop Potter for Conditional Condonement of Drunkenness.—W. C. T. U. Workers.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19.—Delegations to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union today attended services arranged in nearly all the churches for their benefit. At St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Rev. Henry S. Sanders, vicar of Bromley, London, and warden of the Duxhurst Homes for Inebriates, preached. Mrs. Stevens, the National president, and Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, of New York, National superintendent of the Evangelistic Department, gave the sermon at Jefferson Theater. Lady Henry Somerset made an address tonight at the City Hall, speaking at some length. She said:

"I well remember my former visit to Portland, when I stood in this self-same spot and addressed an audience. There are many here tonight who were present then. There was a good gray head present, now laid to rest, the head of the founder of prohibition (Neal Dow), who had labored for the cause for many long years and has now gone to his well-earned reward. Then, too, there was that womanly woman who stood for everything that was good, everything that was lovely and everything of good report, Frances Willard. While these two are not present in bodily form, yet they are undoubtedly present in spirit. The only difference is that their message comes to the hearts of those who bow before their God and pray to him in secret.

"The temperance question is becoming a great and burning question, and nearer to the hearts of all of us now than it ever was before. The time has come to put aside theories and principles and crystallize them into action, and when that time comes it is a crucial time, and it means war against the powers that be.

"Why is it that so few people are willing to go into this reform movement? Because they fear to lose some little political or social advantages. The community is so bound up that it is hard for a man to come out strongly against intemperance without offending some one, and they remain silent. At the ballot box men should put their temperance principles before their political principles. When they do this they will settle a great many evils that now prevail all over the world."

Lady Somerset called on the church people to rise and band together and stand on the side of temperance. Lady Henry arraigned Bishop Potter for published words, a part of which she read from a newspaper, to the effect that the poor people and laboring men live such contracted and monotonous lives that he does not much blame them for occasionally getting drunk, just to even things up. This was greeted with a storm of hisses. She said that it must first be assumed that Bishop Potter was correctly quoted, which she herself doubted. If he really said the words given, words that were of the same general purport, it was a strange perversion of the Christian ministry, she said. A clergyman should not rail at those who are striving to uplift the down-trodden, and who might go to the multimillionaires of New York and ask them to give of their millions toward the establishment of something that would go toward ameliorating this humdrum condition of monotony.

EPISCOPALIAN MISSIONS.

Visiting Clergymen Address Sunday Schools of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—As a preliminary to the annual meeting of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which will begin here Tuesday, services were held today in the city churches, the visiting clergymen addressing the Sunday school children on missionary topics. Bishops and clergymen from every section of the country have already arrived, and many more will reach the city tomorrow.

Among the bishops who addressed the Sunday schools today were Bishops Van Buren, of Porto Rico; Kendrick, of New Mexico; White, of Michigan City; Peterkin, of West Virginia; Brewer, of Montana; Barton, of Lexington, Ky., and Francis, of Indianapolis.

The membership of the missionary council consists of all the bishops of the Episcopal Church, together with all the members of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and other clergymen and laymen selected by the general and diocesan conventions.

The objects of the missionary council are given as follows:

First—To bring clergy and laity of the Protestant church together, mainly for the purpose of consultation as to the best means of filling the church's mission.

Second—To discuss and suggest plans for directing effectively the missionary forces of the church.

Third—Through common worship to lead church people to a larger realization of their corporate and individual responsibility for prayer, service and gifts for the extension of God's kingdom.

Daily sessions will be held by the council until Thursday night.

COMMUNION TO 14,000.

Incident of Disciple of Christ Meeting at Omaha.

OMAHA, Oct. 19.—Visiting ministers to the Disciples of Christ filled pulpits in every church in the city at the morning services, the larger down-town meetings being at St. Mary's-Avenue Congregational Church, where Dr. B. B. Tyler, of Denver, president of the International Sunday School Association, preached on the "History of the Christian Religion." This afternoon several thousand of the visitors attended holy communion service at the Coliseum, and later visited down-town meetings, the principal one of which was held at the First Methodist Church, where Dr. John Mott addressed the young men. A boy's meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., where Dr. Tyler delivered the address. Tonight the visiting ministers again filled the local pulpits.

The communion service at the Coliseum was probably the most elaborate ever held. It was estimated that 12,000 persons were in the auditorium, and there was an overflow meeting of 2000 on the outside, where the sacrament was administered in the open air. Ninety-six assistants marched down the aisles with the bread and wine, and so perfect was the arrangement that the vast audience was served in 23 minutes.

Preceding the communion, Mrs. Princess Long, of California, sang a solo.

RUSSIAN OIL AND COAL.

More Crude Petroleum Than United States, Less Refined.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey of Russian and American petroleum production says that since 1897 Russia has produced more petroleum than the United States last year, the output in Russia being 85,000,000 barrels, and in the United States 68,000,000 barrels. The facilities for handling the large Russian product are at present crude, costly and wasteful. The markets are far away from the production. It is said that 3½ barrels of oil equal one ton of Russian coal, which is high-priced and inferior in quality. The irregular supply and the fluctuating price interfere with the sale of larger quantities of fuel oil in the great interior of Russia.

During 1900 Russia produced about 17,800,000 short tons of coal, the higher grades of which sell from $7 to $8 per ton. During the same year the United States produced about 270,000,000 short tons of coal. All countries bordering on the Mediterranean are poorly supplied with fuel. Two-thirds of the total production of oil at Baku, about 81,000,000 barrels in 1901, now find a market as fuel oil.

The total petroleum exports from Russia in 1901 were 428,668,210 gallons, and from the United States during the same year 1,062,750,306 gallons. The very great differences between the petroleum of the United States and that of Russia is shown in the statistics of refined petroleum. Of the total world's production of crude petroleum in 1901, 165,395,732 barrels, the United States produced 69,389,194 barrels, or 41.97 per cent, and Russia produced 85,168,556 barrels, or 51.49 per cent, and yet of the total production of refined petroleum of all grades in 1901, estimated at 1,500,000,000 gallons for all countries, the United States produced 911,120,944 gallons, or 60.7 per cent, and Russia 414,122,990 gallons, or only 27.7 per cent.

Methodist Missionaries Meet.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19.—The missionary forces of the Methodist Episcopal church, numbering 2000 persons, will convene Tuesday afternoon in Gray's Armory for the first convention of its kind ever held. The several interests of the church will have delegations and leaders present. Missionary work will be the principal topic of discussion. Among the bishops who will be present and address the convention are: Bishops Moore, of China; Hartzell, of Africa; Vincent, of Europe; McCabe, of South America, and Thoburn, of India. The convention will last until Friday.

German Epworth League.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The ninth biennial convention of the National German Epworth League, which began Thursday, ended tonight with a mass meeting at Salem Church. Before the adjournment officers were elected for the ensuing two years as follows:

President, Dr. Munz; secretary, D. Hovighorst; treasurer, H. C. Dickhaut; vice-presidents—California, W. C. Schmutzler; North Pacific, H. F. Lange.

More Catholic Protests.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Over 400 German Catholics, representing 50 German Catholic organizations in the German Catholic Staatsverband of the State of New York, met in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows today and indorsed resolutions of protest against the public schools of the United States and the exclusion of the friars from the Philippines.

THE MACEDONIANS.

Large Public Meeting Approves Revolutionary Movement.

SOFIA, Oct. 19.—An open-air meeting convened here today by the Macedonian Committee was attended by 10,000 people. M. Michaelowsky, president of the local committee, described Turkish misrule in Macedonia and was loudly cheered by the gathering. The meeting passed one resolution approving the revolutionary movement, and another condemning Turkish atrocities. It is reported here that Turkish troops have occupied the Kresna pass, thus becoming masters of the Struma Valley and that all the insurgent positions are now untenable.

Plea for Macedonians.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The Tribuna today publishes a communication from M. Michaelowsky addressed to the powers and inviting their intervention in behalf of the Macedonians against Turkish vengeance. M. Michaelowsky declared that in several districts Turkish troops are massacreing women and children.

Bulgaria Asked to Help.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Oct. 19.—There was a large meeting here today under the auspices of the Macedonian Committee. Resolutions were passed requesting Bulgaria to negotiate with the powers to secure their mediation for the enforcement of the Berlin treaty in Macedonia.

Diseases at the Isthmus.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19.—The steamer Orinoco, from Colon, Colombia, which reached here today, brings a report that yellow fever and smallpox have broken out among the forces of the Colombian government at Colon, and that there are 10 deaths daily from these diseases among the soldiers there.

Algeria-Morocco Dispute.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—In a dispatch from Fez, Morocco, a correspondent of the Times says the Algeria-Morocco frontier dispute has been satisfactorily settled. France obtains possession of the disputed districts she already has occupied, but the Sultan has refused to entertain the French proposal for preferential trade.

Death From Football Injury.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—Charles R. Gager, 17 years of age, whose spine was broken while he was playing football three weeks ago, died at St. Francis Hospital tonight.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Only one-tenth of the emigrants who leave Europe by German ports are Germans.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If constipated, use Ayer's Pills. Two grand family medicines. Sold for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are **an absolute cure** for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Woodard, Clarke & Co.

TOILET PAPER

TOILET PAPER SPECIALS.	Reg. Price, per roll	Special Price, doz.	Special 10¢ Roll Case.
Nero, 6-oz. roll	3c	$ .29	$2.48
Umpqua, 8-oz. roll	5c	.39	3.27
Sanitas, 9-oz. roll	6c	.48	3.70
Multnomah, 1000 sheets	9c	.67	5.17
"Woodlark," 1000 sheets	10c	.79	6.15
"Orient," extra fine, 1500 sheets	15c	1.29	10.45
"Pilot," squares with hook	5c	.39	3.09
"Blue Bells," squares with hook	10c	.79	5.97
"Klondike," squares with hook	10c	.93	6.95
"Pond's Extract," medicated	10c	1.05	8.75

Druggists' Sundries

Mennin's Talcum Powder	14c	Wisdom's Robertine	25c
Lyon's Tooth Powder	13c	Camelline	29c
Sozodont	14c	Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	29c
Graves' Tooth Powder	9c	Bay Rum, 8-oz	16c
"Rubifoam"	14c	Cold Cream	12c
Bell's Talcum Powder	7c	4711 Soap	11c
Pinaud's Cosmetic	7c	Fairy Soap, doz	37c

Household Drugs

SPECIALS COMMENCING TODAY—THREE DAYS ONLY

AMMONIA, WASHING, qts	7c	POWDERED BORAX, lb	9c
WITCH HAZEL, Dickinson's, pts	14c	BIRD SEED, mixed, lb	5c
BICARB. SODA, lb	5c	SULPHUR, powdered, lb	8c
CREAM TARTAR, lb	29c	CARBOLIC ACID, 6-oz	14c
SAL SODA, lb	4c	SOAP BARK, 10c package for	6c
EPSOM SALTS, lb	5c	ROCK CANDY, lb	14c

Homeopathic Dept.

KOUMYSS

The Great Arabian Milk Wine.

This effervescing liquid is the most nutritious and healthful food ever placed on the market. It may be given to the most delicate child or invalid with the best results. It agrees with the most delicate stomach when all other preparations fail.

Price, 35c

Burnt Wood

Nut Bowls, Placques, Tabourets, Steins.

Largest stock of burnt wood or plain in the city.

Free demonstrations all the time.

"WOODLARK" CHOCOLATES FRESHEST, RICHEST THAT'S ALL 25c AND 50c