

triviality which happened during the last session. When the Bpeaker ruled the mo-tion out of order, great disorder followed. with strikes. Nationalist after Nationalist sprang to his feet, and violently challenged Argentine Request Denied. Speaker's ruling. Mr. Redmond was spe-

cially prominent, insisting on arguing with the Speaker, to which he was egged LONDON, Oct. 23 .- Mr. Hanbury, presi-dent of the Board of Agriculture, replying on by frantic cheers and shouts from the o the deputation which waited upon him

obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss certain rioting in Belfast, October 19. The motion came up tonight. Premier Balfour declined to change his attitude regarding the granting of a day for Patrick O'Brien's resolution of yesterday that a day be granted for debate on the state of Ireland, the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, declining to say he would accept the motion or would support it as a vote of censure against the government. The evening session of the House devel-

oped recriminations between the Irish Catholic members and Thomas Sloan, the new Protestant member for South Bel-There was much cheering and counter-cheering. In moving the adjournment of the House to discuss the Belfast rloting, Mr. Devlin, while disclaiming any motive of religious bigotry, made an attack on the Irish executive for permitting disorderly Sunday meetings on the steps of the Belfast Custom-House, during the course of which he charged that "itinerant blasphemers insulted the Cath-olic community and fomented infamous attacks on certain Protestants."

Mr. Devlin said that the result of the Belfast elections, however, had served to frighten the Irish supporters of the Gov-

Mr. Sloan, in his maiden speech before House. the House, replied that there had been more rowdylsm in the House of Commons in the past week than he had seen on the steps of the Custom-House. He said that hone of the speakers at the latter place was ever jalled for boycotting and intimidation, for the simple reason that they were all loyal subjects, who did not believe in such conduct,

William Redmond then arose to speak, but Premier Balfour moved the closure which was carried by 188 to 121. Mr. Dev lin's motion was defeated by 209 to 85. The House then resumed the discussion of the education bill.

NATION TO END STRIKE.

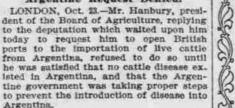
France Will Step In in the Conl Miners' Trouble.

PARIS, Oct. 23 .- The Chamber of Dep uties today resumed the discussion of the interpellations on the subject of the fresh mining strike, M. Jures, Socialist, asked the government to intervene and end the He advanced the claims of the miners, and asked the Chamber to pass laws providing for eight hours' work per day, old-age pensions, and to adopt other measures in favor of the miners. M. Jures asked, amid the applause of the Chamber, that the state, employers and miners furnish an equal part of the pension fund. He urged that the companies be compelled to furnish to Parliament an annual statement of their accounts He recalled the successful result of Presi-dent Rooseveit's intervention in the coal strike in the United States, and asserted that the companies could not resist if the Chamber gave the Premier moral power to decide disputes. Premier Combes repiled, justifying the dispatch of troops to the coal regions, and in conclusion said:

pass The government will strive to bring about a favorable solution of the labor question, and is willing to intervene in order to urge a more equitable solution of the strike, which is causing great mis-ery, and is, perhaps, ruining the mining while at the same time causindustry. ing rejoletog among our foreign com

The Premier's statement was received with cheers, except from the extreme So-challsts. Immediately afterward the following order of the day was accepted by the government and adopted by 375 votes to 164:

"The Chamber of Deputies, taking into account the declaration of the president of the Council that he will press in Par-



Worrled by Germany's Action.

LONDON, Oct. 24 .- "Great anxiety is felt here," says the Geneva correspondent of the Dally Chronicle, "at Germany's decision to fortify the entire German Swiss frontier with a line of forts. It i expected that Switzerland will follow

Killed in Anti-Tax Riot in Spain. MADRID, Oct. 23./-During an anti-tax tot at Valdecorro, in the Province of Orense, the gendarmes were compelled to fire upon the rioters. One pensant was ELUCIDATED AT HEARING YESTER. killed and two gendarmes were wounded before order was restored.

Minimum Duty on Grains.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.-The Reichstag today adopted a minimum duty of \$1 37 on both oats and barley, in accordance with the roposals of the tariff committee of the

DEER IN THE WOODS.

Their Appearance Deceives All But the Old Hunter.

Outing.

Next to the difficulty of comprehending the wonderflu senses of the deer is that of understanding how one looks in the woods. Your ideas are necessarily taken woods. Your meas are necessarily taken from pictures or from stuffed deer or tame ones in a park. You are almost cer-tain to be looking for a deer, whereas you might better be looking for almost any-thing else. In the woods you seldom see half of a deer, and generally much less, often only a part of the shoulder, or only an ear over a log or a leg under it, a bit of rump projecting from a bush or a head and bit of the neck reaching up for leaver. The arcade of maple lit up by the scarlet of the ginseng and bush cran the scariet of the gaineng and buck cran-berry, the little arbor where the wild hop is yellowing over the thorn apples on which half a dozen ruffed grouse are tak-ing their breakfast, the edge of the post where the trout flashes through the water over which the chelone is still nodding darksome glade where the golden petals of the witch hazel are closing the floral march of the year, would all make lovely frames for that charming artist's deer with individual hairs all glistening. the dark dew claws shining, and even the split in the hoof flashing artistic light from its edges. But the glittering times, the proud neck of the sculptured war horse, the shaggy chest and bulging rump with tuil full of shining hairs are not there except at long intervals when may rout an old fool out of bed and get him twisted as to the points of the com-

First Gentleman in America. Kansas City Star.

This indomitable display of honest purpose and this utter absence of fear in their President are a joy and a delight to the American people, and to their enthusiasm over these superb natural gifts of charac-ter they are able to add the high felicitation which they feel because of the pres-ence in the White House of a gentleman of learning, breeding and distinction and of those excellent antecedents which nt the President for the social dutics of his

General Counsel Clough, of the Great Northern, Chief Witness-President Mellen Examined.

DAY IN MERGER CASE.

bargain they are \$2.98 at only.....

New Pompons

Of fluffy marabout feathers;

colors white, light blue, navy

is quite so popular as these

Hats. We have them in a

great variety of attractive

brown, price, 98

and

shapes.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 23.-The hearing in this city of Special Examiner F. G. Ingersoil, appointed to take testimony in the suit of the United States against the Northern Securities Company and others, under the Sherman anti-trust law, was concluded late this afternoon, and an ad-journment taken to New York, November 10 next, when the examination of witses residing in or about that city begin. The hearing in this city has insted four days. Presidents Hill, of the Great Northern; Harris, of the Burlington, and Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, being the principal witnesses. The other witnesses were: Colonel W. R. Clough, vice-presi-dent and counsel of the Northern Securities Company, and Frederick Weyer-hneuser, the big lumberman. Today's witnesses were Colonel Clough and Presi deat Mellen, but nearly the entire day was devoted to the former, the Government attorney paying particular attention to the matter of rates and joint rates; various schedules of tariff having been

introduced into the record. Colonel Clough was again on the stand at the afternoon session, Assistant Attorney-General Beck seeking the reason why the Northern Securities Company had been incorporated in New Jersey Colonel Clough alleged that it was be-cause the corporation laws of that state had been judicially passed on, interpreted and their validity established, while the laws of New York, under which it was at

one time thought possible to incorporate, and which are similar to the New Jersey statutes, were new laws and had never cen sustained by the courts. He denied that the Northern Pacific stockholders had been consulted before the articles of the Northern Securities Company filed, but admitted that J. P. Morgan, a large holder of stock, and D. Willis James and other holders in both roads had been consulted before arrangements were completed, and consented to put their stock in a holding company. Much time was given to questions about increases in capital

stock of the Great Northern, all of which Colonel Clough said had been sold at par to stockholders for cash or its equivalent, and he insisted that the \$32,000,000 par and be institued that the section of the securities that the securities company represented a genuine valuation and not any inflated valuation. The Securities Company held proxies for all Northern Pacific and Great

Northern stock deposited. He admitted

\$1.00; special Dress Goods

The newest weaves and shades, all-wool, especially adapted 77c for street wear, widths 46 to 56 inches; special this week 77c White Beavers, nothing else

Royal Worcester Corsets

jeweled styles; shirtwaist sets, cuff links, etc.; values 59c 15c to \$1.00 each; special, each, 5c to

Novelty Silks

Very choice selections in stripes, figures and colors, suitable for

street or dressy evening waists; regular price per yard, 69c

Straight front, bias gored, colors drab, black and white: 3 styles, regular price \$1.50 and \$2.00; special \$1.17

2 styles, regular price \$2.25 and \$2.75; special\$1.79

BOX 2 TO LO TO LO

election of identical boards of directors of iffs," and identified documents showing **RATES AND JOINT RATES**

both roads, except the laws of the coun-try, which positively forbid such action. C. S. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific Railway, was sworn and was ex-amined by S. C. W. Bunn, general counsel for that corporation. Mr. Mellen has been president and director of the North-ern Pacific since August, 1897, and he stated positively that his company had tot as an organization taken any part in the formation of the Northern Securities

Company. He believed that the purchase of the Burlington had promoted commerce, having opened wider markets to the different roads. The largest single ar-ticle of traffic is the lumber, minerals being next largest in shipments, and live-stock shipments being very heavy. He regarded the lumber business secured for the Northern Pacific and Burlington Jointly as business made. Joint tariffs made it a possibility to secure such shipments. but they could never assure a permanent and positive business, and might at any time be canceled by the whims of man agement of any one party to the joint traffic. He said his road gave no orders to the Burlington; that he knew of no authority for issuing orders to the officials of that line except the board of directors. The simple fact of a common ownership tended to greater stability and better feeling between the officials of the various lines, and thereby promoted busi-There being no other witnesses ready.

and the next witnesses being most easily accessible in New York, the hearing was adjourned to that city, November 10 next, The examination of E. N. Saunders, which

was deferred until such time as counse

Merger Hearing.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 23 .- When the hearing before Special Examiner Ingersoli, in the civil suit against the Northern Securities Company and other defendants, charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, began today, Colonel W. P. Clough, vice-president of the Northern Securities Company, was recalled. He identified for

the record a map of the territory covered by the railroads interested, for the purwere pose of demonstrating that, even if it had been so desired, it would not have been possible for them to control the rates completely on 10 per cent of the traffic carried in the territory through which they

The witness told in some detail of the organization of the Northern Securities Company and its incorporation. The capital stock was placed at a high figure make possible the acquirement of any de-sired railroad or industrial stock. The map of the Northwest being placed in evi-dence, Colonel Clough told of the connect-ing points of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and their interests in that it was in both cases a majority, and North Dakota, Montana and Washington, that there was nothing to prevent the He explained the meaning of "joint tar-

the nature of such tariffs, which were then placed in the record.

"Joint tariffs," he said, "greatly facili-tate the movements of freight. This arrangement makes a single route out of several independent ones and is the par-ticular point in which the rallroads of the United States are far superior to those of Europe." Colonel Clough was cross-examined by

Special Attorney Beck, who sought to learn whether there had ever been any context with Mr. Hill and his associates in their practical control of the Great Northern, Colonel Clough said there had not been any such contest, and admitted that Mr. Hill's policy would probably be supported also in the Northern Securities Company. He insisted that there had never been any real attempt to consolidate the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads, and held that the only action over taken had been really nothing but personal acts of individual shareholders. Speaking of the Northern Securities Com pany, he said its organizers did not adopt the idea of a trustee for their stock, as they did not desire to tie up their stock that tight, as the stock should be in such shape that it could be dealt with. The effect of possible adverse legislative ac-tion had been one influence in the action of the Northern Securities Company, as some Supreme Court decisions had made a little uncertain the question of vested tights, and they even feared that their charters might be taken away. Colonel Clough was still on the stand when a recess was taken for dinner.

Railroad Negotiations Completed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Oct. 23 .- That ne gotiations having an important bearing on the completion of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad are practically completed was admitted today from the company's local headquarters. The facts will not be made public officially until the return to the city of J. Ross Clark and Thomas E. Gibbon. Both are engaged examining the Southern branch line of the Oregon Short Line about to be acquired by Senator W. A. Clark and his associates.

The Arts and Crafts. Pilgrim.

Among the different arts and crafts ex-hibitions which have been recently held in Chicago, the most interesting one-was at the Krayle workshop, which has be-come the market place for nine or ten art workers who pretend to no associative dependence aside from that of having two oms conveniently located in the center

of the city, and who call themselves "in-dividual workers in bandleraft." The walls are covered with tapestries of woven stuffs and leather, bas-reliefs, cabinets, framed etchings and sketches and various designs for mural decorations The tables and chairs were covered with articles of leather, copper and all sorts of pottery.

some one else takes pleasure in making it, as Ruskin and Moses would have him B do, but he is quick to feel the beauty of a ney design or a new idea.

necessity of appealing to those who can afford handmade things in a machine age. The average person does not react

against commercialized art unless he can afford to patronize those artists and craftsmen whose prices must be high if

they are to live by the slower methods of handwork; the average person has not yet learned to desire a thing because

KIPLING'SEARLYARTSTUDY How the Author Worked at Drawing,

S.

but Hardly for a Love of Art,

The wide interest aroused by Mr. Kipling's debut as an illustrator of his own writings was the topic of discussion at a little gathering of friends who wrote or painted or otherwise "did things," His excellency of Rottingdean was spoken of ; frequently at these meetings, for one of the lights of the circle had been the great man's school-fellow at the United Service College, Westward Ho, and he declared it his mission ever since to flicker in the greatness of his playmate's glory.

"I remember one time at the college, began this fountain of anecdote, "that Kipling developed a great enthusiasm for art This wasn't due so much, however, to the delicate sensitiveness of his own soul as to the peculiarities of Old Timhertoes, the master. Old Timbertoes was not a very flattering designation for professor of fine arts, but such was the nickname given to the master of painting and drawing at Westward Ho by Kipling

and his two particular chums, "Kipling, or Gigs, was always quick to detect peculiar characteristics in any one and, fortunately, or unfortunately, Old Timbertoes was a ready mark for youthful ricicule. In the first place Timbertoes differed radically from the generally accepted type of an artist. He was short and stout, with exceptionally well devel-

oped hands and feet. He always work targe, doubtless comfortable shoes, and stepped lightly about the classroom, If troubled with corns. Then, too, 'Tim-bertoes' possessed a broad Devonshire accent, and adopted the peculiar habit of solemnly pointing a finger at a refractory pupil, instead of delivering an ultimatum with the swish of the cane. All these traits 'Gigs' was not slow to observe, and after his own fashion, to bring to the notice of his classmates. "It was remarkable what an earnest

He study he made of hands and feet. drew large feet from casts with conspicu-ous mounds on the toes, that looked astonishingly as if they were intended to fill his instructor's shoes. It was wonderful too, what a proficiency he acquired in the Devonshire dialect, so that while the class were convulsed with laughter he would draw the unsuspecting 'Timbertoes' into a discussion on, say, the merit 'abble zider' as a good beverage to take after 'futball.' .

"Whatever distinction "Timbertoes' may have achieved in his profession, he was certainly not bright at perceiving a joke But at last it did seem to dawn upon him that his pupil's earnest study of feet and the Devonshire dialect bore, perhaps, some remote reference to himself. As a consequence, Kipling was given a long course in beautiful antique vase outline drawing, and whenever he attempted to speak, two warning forefinger was solemnly pointed

Prunes.

at him."

London Chronicle. What is a prune? Most of us would say a dried plum. Our excuse for lacking more specific knowledge is that even if we can grow prunes, we cannot cure prunes. But in California, from which we are the largest purchasers of dried fruit, a prune And throughout there was great sim-plicity and true artistic feeling; it was the best example of the kind of work prisms!) is issued for the use of children.

in sizes the prunes are dipped in hot liquid to crack the skins, and then are given a cold water bath. Next they are placed on trays for four or five days to dry in the sunshine, for, unlike England, it rarely rains during the Californian Sum-About 62,000 acres, each acre with mer. 100 trees, are planted with prunes,

when the little tree is a year old, it is cut to the ground and a piece of live prune tree fastened to it. After three

years the prunes grow, the deep-blue ripe fruit being most plentiful at the end of

August and beginning of September, At

the right moment the prunes fall to the ground, and are picked up. When graded

Pumpkins.

Boston Transcript. Isn't it time for a pumpkin fad with mateur gardeners and with housekeepers? Time was when New England hou keepers made the most delicious confection, called pie, from pumpkins, and every one who ever got a taste of one of them is hoping for a pumpkin revival. Surely a "meaty" pumpkin baked in its shell, then properly treated with milk, eggs and sugar or molasses and used in conjunction with a proper flaky crust, eaten within an hour or two after coming from the oven, proves its worth so conclusively that only an ungrateful individual would refuse to recognize it as one of the most delightful gifts of the Fall season. Besides, the gardener in suburban districts, with an eye for the esthetic in miniature landscape gardening, should nee at once that a pumpkin vine stfelling over a part of his domain, leaving, here and there great golden spheres which look as if they might be the fruiting of sunflowers, has a distinct value as a beautifier, and neglect not hereafter to drep a pumpkin d or two in company with his sweet corn.

Ellinh Norton, of Bangor, Me., conducts a fox farm near that city, and says their raising is considerably more profitable than the raising of vegetables or grain.

A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE.

About "Blood Puriflers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and that is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way, and the idea that a medicine in it-self can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the fol-de-rol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease, or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so by irritating and inflaming

the bowels by pills and cathartics. Stuart's Dyspepsis Tablets cure indiges tion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonies," "pills" and "cathartics," which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stu-art's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods, and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but, of course, are much more effective in the stomach. There is probably no remedy so univers-

ally used as Stuart's Tablets, because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well, prevention is better than cure, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

may agree upon.

had been expected to take place today

TOLD ABOUT TARIFFS.

Colonel Clough's Testimony in the