

INDIAN BUT \$22,000

Robbed by Cultus Montana White Men.

WOULDN'T TRUST THE BANKS

Wealthiest Red Man on the Flathead Reservation—Young Bucks Have Gone in Pursuit of the Bold Thieves.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 2.—A special to the Miner from Butte says that one of the most sensational robberies that has ever occurred in the history of Western Montana was enacted at Plains yesterday, news of which has just reached this place. A wealthy Flathead Indian named Machell was robbed Saturday night of \$22,000 in cash, the money consisting of \$100 bills and \$20 gold pieces.

Machell was a visitor in Plains Saturday night, and during his absence, at about 10 o'clock at night, a man dressed as a squaw visited his home on Cannes Prairie and engaged in conversation with Machell's squaw. Mrs. Machell noticed that the visitor was not an Indian squaw, but a white man, as he could not talk good Flathead, but she did not suspect anything wrong until she saw two men run from an outbuilding, carrying something with them. Then it was that her suspicion was aroused, as the wealth had been stored in that building. The robbers jumped on their horses, which were near by, and the one that had been talking to her joined them, and the three rode hurriedly away.

As soon as she reached the Plains with the news, several of the white citizens of that place accompanied Machell to his home to find if the story was true, which was proved on their arrival there. A score of young Indians started out to try to locate the robbers, but no clue was to be found.

Machell is the wealthiest fullblood Indian on the reservation. He has large herds of cattle and horses, and was always known to have money, but few people knew that he kept it at home. It develops, however, that the old Indian was afraid to trust his money in the bank, and kept it in an old trunk in an outbuilding at his home.

FAMILY BLOWN UP.

Father and Daughter Killed—Two Houses Burned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A dynamite bomb, the weapon of a deranged assassin, blew up the home of Joseph Kordeck, in Chicago Heights, today, killing two members of the family, and injuring several others. The house was set on fire and burned, and that of a neighbor caught fire and was also destroyed. The dead: Joseph Kordeck, arms and legs blown off.

Lucy Kordeck, aged 2 years, body blown to pieces.

The injured: Mrs. Lucky Kordeck, flesh blown off right side, injured internally; may die. Seven children who escaped were injured, but not seriously.

The explosion occurred while the family was asleep. The father and mother, with the daughter, Lucy, occupied a room in the front of the cottage. On the other side were rooms occupied by the rest of the family. The cottage stood two feet from the ground on wooden posts. The bomb was placed under the room occupied by the parents, and the impact of the explosion blew it into the air, scattering it into fragments the body of Lucy, who was sleeping with her parent. The force of the explosion blew the hand which was the largest, from the child's body that could be found.

The force of the explosion was directly upward, and tore a piece of flesh from Mrs. Kordeck's right side and blew her through a window. The noise aroused the rest of the family, and they heard hardy time to escape from the flames, which soon destroyed the cottage. Kordeck's body, torn to shreds, was found in the debris after the fire.

Charles Smith, a former boarder at the Kordeck house, who was paying attention to one of Kordeck's daughters, was arrested, charged with the crime. The Kordeck girl was to have been married to another man next week. Smith declares he is innocent, but neighbors declare that he had threats that if the girl refused to be his wife, he would blow up the entire family with dynamite.

LYNCHING IS THREATENED.

Father Killed 4-Year-Old Son in Death-Abused Family.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—A special from Inez, Ky., to the Enquirer says:

Pleasant Spradling, held for the killing of his 4-year-old son, is threatened with lynching. Spradling's family consists of a wife, three daughters and a son. With his daughters and the boy the father was heading sheep last Friday. The boy was unable to keep up with the flock, and the father placed him on a stone beside a spring, telling him to wait until his return. The boy, becoming tired of sitting still, began to peel the loose bark off a tree that overhung the spring. Presently the father returned, and noticing the bark on the ground, asked the boy who had done it. The boy replied that he had. "I would rather have you dead than release you to destroy everything on the farm," is the reply the father is said to have made, and then it is charged, he picked up a stone and struck the boy on the head, knocking him down. Then it is alleged, he kicked the prostrate baby in the head until he had killed him, and, turning to his daughters, threatened them with a like fate if they ever told what had occurred. Afterward he went home and said the boy, while chasing sheep, had run against a tree and killed himself.

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Covered Fields and Choked Brooks With Ashes and Cinders.

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Noted Landscape Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Charles Miller, a landscape engineer of National reputation, died today at his home here, aged 73 years. During the Centennial celebration in this city, Mr. Miller was in charge of the horticultural exhibit, and designed the famous sunken garden in Fairmount Park. At the time of his death he was consulting landscape engineer of Fairmount Park.

GONE TO INSPECT MINES.

Commission to Spend Four Days More in Various Coal Workings.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 2.—The mine strike commission left for Hazleton tonight to spend four days in further acquaintance themselves with the physical features of mining. They had not decided tonight, up to the time of leaving, how they would divide their time while in the middle and lower districts. It was definitely decided, though, that not more than four days would be devoted to the trip.

Assistant Recorder Neill was left behind to receive the miners' statement from President Mitchell tomorrow. On Thursday it is expected that the operators' counter-statement will be presented. The commissioners will then take a recess until Friday, November 14, by which time the two parties will be expected to have completed the preparation of their cases, and to be ready to go on with the hearings. The commission will also devote the interim to preparations for the hearings by acquainting themselves with the geology and the two statements.

Bishop Spalding preached at the late

BIG INCREASE OF COAL

UNITED STATES HAS COME TO BE LARGEST PRODUCER.

Three Nations Mine 83 Per Cent of the Mineral Fuel of the World

—The Age of Coal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The coal production and consumption of the world, and especially of the United States, in comparison with other coal-producing countries, is the subject of a monograph which will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The general demand for coal seems to have increased very rapidly in recent years, not alone in the United States, but throughout the world. One of the most characteristic features of modern industrial development has been the rise of the coal industry. Modern society relies upon coal as the fuel and source of power, and the terms "iron age," "machine age" and "age of steam" may all be translated "age of coal."

The rapidly with which the production of coal has increased may be appreciated when the present volume of that production is considered and when we reflect in how recent a time the production formed but a very small fraction of that quantity. In 1901 the total coal production of the world was \$3,155,000 short tons (until as late as 1883 the world's production had never been half so great, being only 460,000,000 metric tons in that year; and not until 1872 had the world's production been as much as a third as large as it is at present. By 1884 the world's production was only 173,000,000 metric tons, or less than 23 per cent of the production of 1901. The statistics of the world's production for still earlier periods cannot be determined with any pretense of accuracy; but on the basis of the British statistics from 1854, and of estimates for earlier periods and from such statistics as are obtainable from France, Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, an approximation may be made of the actual production. In 1860 the world's production of coal was about 144,000,000 metric tons, or less than one-fifth of the production of 1901, and considerably less than the production of either the United States or the United Kingdom at present. Ten years earlier the world's production amounted to only about \$3,000,000 metric tons, about one-tenth of the present world's production and considerably less than the production of the single State of Pennsylvania. In 1840 the production was still smaller still, amounting to little over 4,500,000 metric tons, or about one-seventeenth of the present output; while during the three-quarters of a century since 1820, when the output was about 17,000,000 tons, the production has increased about 4,500 per cent.

While the present output of the world's production prior to 1840 are necessarily defective, owing to the absence of accurate statistics for the English and American industries, they indicate clearly the immense development of the industry during the last century. The significance of this development cannot be overestimated. The production of coal is chiefly in the hands of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. During the last 30 years, and even earlier, the combined coal output of the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany has averaged, year for year, about five-sixths of the coal output of the world. Possessing but a tenth of the world's population, they have produced about 83 per cent of the world's output, and maintaining 90 per cent of the world's inhabitants have produced only about 17 per cent of the coal, and even if the savage and semi-barbarous nations be disregarded, the present preponderance of coal production in these countries may be conceded. To this group might be added Belgium, which produces and consumes more coal per capita than any other European country except the United Kingdom, but for the fact of its small population placing it in the second rank of coal-producing countries.

While the continued output of these three countries has kept pace with the production of the rest of the world, their relative position has been materially altered. In 1820 the United Kingdom produced three times as much as either the United States or Germany, the output of these countries being approximately 62, 14%, and 19% per cent of the world's production, respectively. In 1850 the proportion was about the same, although the United States had gained upon Germany as a coal producer. By 1870 the output of the United Kingdom was considerably greater than the combined production of the United States and Germany, the output of these three countries being 45, 20 and 18 per cent of the world's production, respectively. The next half-century period witnessed a remarkable increase in the American production and a corresponding relative decrease in that of Great Britain, the proportion of these countries being 26, 29 and 45 per cent, respectively. This increase was maintained during the latter part of the past century, and in 1896 the output of Great Britain and Ireland was only 24 per cent, that of the United States about 30 per cent, and that of Germany 19.2 per cent of the coal production of the world.

In 1899, for the first time, the coal production of the United States exceeded in quantity that of Great Britain. This superiority has been maintained for two successive years. During 1901 the United States production was greater than that of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and all her colonies. During that year the shares of the leading coal-producing countries were as follows: United States, 34 per cent; United Kingdom, 28 per cent, and Germany, 19.2 per cent. Nor is there any prospect that the leading position of the United States may be lost in favor of another country within any foreseeable future time.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Irons and Electricals Occupy Attention in Berlin—Money Easy.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The course began the week under the influence of the gloomy remarks of Herr Daare, director of the

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PRESIDENT WENT OVER CEDAR MOUNTAIN FIGHT.

Virginian Participant Gave an Account of the Engagement—Roosevelt Will Vote at Home.

BRANDY STATION, Va., Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt passed several hours this afternoon on the battle-field of Cedar Mountain. Accompanied by Secretaries Root and Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the President drove to the site of the sanguinary struggle, and there received from an eyewitness and participant an accurate account of the fight. The day was perfect and the drive to the battle-field was as pleasurable as could be desired.

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Root, Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Judge Grimesley and two or three ladies arrived at the battle-field shortly after 3 o'clock. They were followed by a procession of carriages containing people from Culpeper and the surrounding country.

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PRINCIPALS IN THE IDAHO POLITICAL BATTLE



John T. Morrison, Rep., For Governor. Frank W. Hunt, Dem., For Governor. Burton L. French, Rep., For Congress. Joseph H. Hutchinson, Dem., For Congress.

mass in St. Peter's Cathedral this morning. His fellow commissioners attended the service and occupied front pews. The bishop's sermon was based on the 10th verse of the 13th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." No reference was made to the work of the commission, and only in a most general way could the sermon be made applicable thereto.

The mines which the commission will visit have not yet been decided upon. Superintendent Warriner has suggested a visit to the mines operated by his company. The miners prefer to have the operators inspect the Harwood colliery of Pardee & Co. There are 25 mines in the Hazelton region, and all but No. 50 shaft are owned by the American Federation, which commended it to reinstate the Typographical Union by November 16, or lose its right of affiliation with the National body. He in turn stirred up by the International Typographical Union, which notified him that unless he issued the order, it would withdraw from the American Federation.

OLD SCORE CLOSED IN CHICAGO.

Printers Upheld in Sticking to Their Contracts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Chicago Federation of Labor today rescinded its act of expulsion against Typographical Union No. 15, and offered to reinstate the delegates when they apply for admission. The act of the Chicago Federation is due directly to an order from President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation, who commanded it to reinstate the Typographical Union by November 16, or lose its right of affiliation with the National body. He in turn stirred up by the International Typographical Union, which notified him that unless he issued the order, it would withdraw from the American Federation.

Today's action terminates a two-year controversy that had its origin in a strike of the newspaper pressmen of Chicago. When the printers refused to join the strike, or give the strikers their moral support, maintaining that to do so would be to violate their five-year contract with the newspaper publishers, their delegates were expelled from the Federation of Labor.

Union Recognized at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The strike of the motormen on the Hudson Valley Electric Railway was settled tonight, the company recognizing the union.

Agreeing to the schedule of wages presented by the men, who will return to work tomorrow. The strike has been notable for much rioting and the consequent calling out of several companies of the State National Guard.

Silverworkers May Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A meeting of silverworkers, attended by 500 men, representing the 900 of the craft employed in this city, Brooklyn and Newark, was held today to discuss differences between the employers and workers. It was decided to go on strike at noon tomorrow unless a nine-hour working day, instead of the 10-hour day, now the rule, is granted.

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WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., DRUGGISTS

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Winter storms bring colds, cold feet, pneumonia. By using a hot water bottle you prevent these troubles. We have these bottles in the largest assortment on the coast and offer them at remarkably low prices.

YALE HOT WATER BOTTLE, 2-QT., SPECIAL.....\$.43
ALL RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLE, 3-QT., SPECIAL... .70
"WOODLARK" HOT WATER BOTTLE, 3-QT., SPECIAL... .98
"WOODLARK" HOT WATER BOT., (flannel cov'd) 3-qt., Sp'l ..98

PYROGRAPHY OUTFITS

For Burning Wood or Leather.

Every point carefully tested by our expert before leaving the store. Regular outfits, including double-bulb alcohol lamp, benzine bottle and platinum point.....\$3.50 and \$5.00
Special outfit in large wooden box stamped for burning; also three sample plaques to burn, extra bottles of stain and varnish and a high-grade pelican point for professional use, regular value \$7.50, our price.....\$6.00

STAMPED WOOD TO BURN.
Nut bowls, tie racks, photo frames, stamp boxes.....\$2.25
Photo shelves, ping pong bats, hat brushes, mirrors......40
Tabourets, hair brushes, mirrors, plaques......85

"Woodlark" HOMEOPATHIC La Grippe Cure

Consists of two remedies taken every alternate hour. Positively cures La Grippe and all kindred diseases. Kindly remember that these homeopathic remedies positively contain no opiates, quinine, caffeine or anything injurious to the human system. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

Allen's One-Day Cold Cure FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND CURE OF Colds, Grip and Influenza, 25c

"WOODLARK" Chocolate Emulsion of COD LIVER OIL

FLESH-FORMING FOOD. A reliable remedy for pulmonary diseases, coughs, colds and general debility. Price 75c.

Cabinet Baths Turkish Baths—the only bath for cleanliness, healthfulness and perfect complexion. Quaker Baths, \$3.50 and \$6.50 Robinson Baths, \$5.00 to \$12.50	Alarm Clocks Don't be late these Winter mornings. Long Alarm . . . 87c The "Reine" . . . 95c	Japanese Gold Fish Just received a shipment of Fan-Tail Fish from Japan. Special 25c ea.
RAFFIA FIBER—The children enjoy making baskets, hats, mats, etc. 25c per pound.	SUB-STATION POST OFFICE—Money Orders issued, stamps sold, letters registered.	CANADIAN MONEY RECEIVED AT PAR.

terms of a settlement between the revolutionists and the Colombian government are at present under consideration, and it is believed these terms provide for an armistice of 90 days during which time a commission composed of members of the governmental and revolutionary parties are to frame a new constitution which is to give equal rights to all persons. When the terms are agreed upon, it is considered doubtful whether the terms of the proposed settlement would be agreed to.

Ladrones KPH Official.
MANILA, Nov. 2.—A portion of a gang of Ladrones, which has been operating on the island of Biliran (just north of the island of Leyte), where they committed various outrages, crossed over to the island of Luzon and entered a small town near Carigara. Here they captured and beheaded the president of the town, murdered his wife, whom they raped with bullets, and abducted the president's children. The motive of this crime is said to have been the president's friendliness with the Americans.

Funerals are again active in the Province of Batangas and Bulacan, Luzon. Members of the native constabulary engaged the bandits twice during the past week at points close to Manila, and surrounded and killed a number of them. The constabulary is capable of suppressing these Ladrones.

A number of Dios-Dion, or religious fanatics, are still operating on the island of Samar, but officials report that the Samar police are able to handle the situation.

No Friction Between Authorities.
PANAMA, Nov. 2.—A high United States official here says the affair of the arrival of the Colombian cruiser Bogota at this port has been exaggerated. When the cruiser arrived, through Bogota's mistake, a Colombian flag, the government gunboat Claret cruised around her for some time and fired two shots after the port authorities had gone on board. As it had been understood that the Bogota was to come under the American flag, Rear-Admiral Casey, the American commander, sent an officer on board the cruiser to inquire how the mistake had been made, but this was not meant as intervention in the affairs of the Colombian government. There is no friction now between the United States naval authorities and those of Colombia.

Cuba's Balance in Treasury.
HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Montes, reports that the customs receipts for the entire island of Cuba for October amounted to \$1,314,475. Other revenues bring the total receipts for the month up to \$1,619,137. The cash on hand September 30 was \$1,405,728, which, added to the total of October's receipts, makes a grand total of \$2,924,865. The disbursements during October amounted to \$1,454,981, leaving a balance in the treasury October 31 of \$1,469,884.

TWO CHURCHES CLASH.
Roman Catholic Refuses Burial to Philippine Catholic.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—The body of a native woman, who was attended at her death by priests of the Catholic Church of the Philippines, was refused interment at the Pao cemetery, which is owned by the Roman Catholic Church. There was a division of the cemetery and the police were called in to maintain order. In retaliation for this refusal of interment "fisher" Aglipay and other leaders of the schismatic movement are discussing a plan to appeal to the courts to obtain possession of certain churches and other property in the Philippines.

This independent church movement is being watched closely in government and political circles. The extent of the defection of native clergy and their lay adherents from the Church of Rome is not known, but it is alleged that a majority of the native clergy sympathize with the movement. The appointment of an American archbishop in the Philippines

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Trent arrived here today from Colon. She brings reports that the Colombian rebels are still to be seen in the vicinity of the Isthmus, and that they occasionally appear in the towns along the railroad line.

Considerable indignation is felt by the Colombians because American guards are still maintained on the railroad. Officials of the Colombian government say that the interference of the Americans prevents them from dealing effectively with the rebels who occupy certain towns, where they collect taxes and make seizures of property. The revolutionists in their turn say the presence of the Americans prevents them from bringing about a final coup in the revolution.

There is much suffering on the Isthmus, and the position of civilians there is becoming intolerable. It is reported that the

Disorders of Men Cured

We Guarantee It

We cure Contracted Diseases thoroughly and in less time than is commonly required to even cure partially. Do not endanger your health and power by relying upon patent nostrums or other uncertain measures.

Special attention given to Varicocele, Contagious Blood Diseases and Acute and Chronic Urinary and Prostatic Inflammations. Consultation free, and no charge whatever for treatment of any case in which cure is not effected.

Dr. Talcott & Co. Reliable Specialists for Men. 250 1/2 Alder Street.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, strengthened, refreshed. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you. Take Ayer's Pills for constipation, sick-headache, biliousness. Sold for 60 years.

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