SIGNS OF YIELDING

Allied Representatives Send Off Joint Note.

BROUGHT TO TIME BY BOWEN

They Advise Acceptance of Limited Priority in Venezuelan Settlement-Don't Want to Go to The Hague-Castro Wins Victory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-There are as yet no advices from the ailied governments respecting the nature of the next proposal they will submit to Minister Bowen, Venezuela's representative, for a settlement of their claims, but there is good authority tonight for the statement that the note of Mr. Bowen addressed to the British Ambassador last night will result in adjustment of the trouble. At the British Embassy today the most important conference that the representatives of the allies have held among them selves took place. As a result of this conference the Foreign Offices in London, Berlin and Rome are in possession of suggestions which, if adopted, will mean the cess of the Washington negotiations and the raising of the blockade.

The allied powers have been again re-quested by their representatives to consent to priority of payment of their claims for a limited period only and equality of all claimant nations thereafter. Bowen has stated that he is willing that the allies receive preferential treatment for one month, if at the end of that time all the claimant nations be placed on an equal basis as to time and proportion of payments. It is the conviction of one of these negotiators, at least, that the prop caltion of Mr. Bowen is eminently fair. It involves a compromise of the powers' original request for six years' preferen-tial treatment, but will enable them to retain a part, at least, of their prestige.

All Enger for Settlement. The feeling is growing that a persistence in the present position can result only in loss of prestige for the allies and bad feeling against them, not only in Venezit elsewhere throughout the Americas. As a result of these considerations it was agreed at the conference at the British Embassy that a note should be addressed to the three governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy setting forth the exact attitude of the United States with reference to the powers' pref-erential demand, and the state of public feeling here regarding it, and urging a prompt acceptance of payments for a period of from one to six months. An answer is hoped for from one of, if not all, the allies within the next 24 hours.

The question of referring the one quespreferential treatment to Hague for settlement, as suggested by Mr. Bowen in his note to the British Ambaseador, came up at the conference, and it was evident at once that the negotia-tors were one in their opposition to calling in The Hague tribunal, except as a last

The British Ambassador, in a call or Mr. Bowen during the forenoon, asked him regarding his proposition to refer the matter to The Hague, and it developed that Mr. Bowen was no less anxious than the aliles' representatives that the wh controvers; he settled here and now. All these facts have been cabled in full to the three powers.

Von Sternberg Is Helping. ofidence that a settlement will be forthcoming at Washington in a short time is based to a considerable extent on the activity of Baron von Sternberg, who has given every evidence that he sincerely longing the blockade and unnecessarily coercing Venezuela. The fact that the Minister is known to be in close touch with the Emperor is the ground for the belief that he may be able, through his representations to Berlin, to arouse the ondon Foreign Office to a realization of the acuteness of the situation here and the desirability of prompt action of a character that will settle the trouble.

The German government has been in formed of the difficulty with which public feeling in this country has been restrained from an outbreak against the Anglo-Gerce, and it is believed that it appreciates the necessity of an early setent of the dispute.

e President today received a call from

Baron von Sternberg, and the two spent ur or more in an informal conversation on the Venezuelan affair. President is most anxious that the blockade be raised at the earliest possible mo

The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, paid an informal call on Mr. Bowen to-The Ambassador made it plain that, tion of her rights, she was anxious that uld be also protected. Citizens of Mexico have also claims

against Venezuela, and that government has asked to be put on an equal footing with other nations when the time come settling up. Mexico adds another to the list of nations who are against the proposition of the allied pow-ers for preferential treatment in the pay-ment of the claims.

WORTHY OF COMIC OPERA. Ex-German Minister's View of San Carles Affair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Herr G. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, German Charge d'Affaires in Caracas when the present Venezuelan imbroglio began, who reached this port yesterday, said in the course of an interview that Venezuela should easily be able to pay the allies 20 and France 13 per cent of the customs receipts, besides providing for her own administration expense and other obligations. A moderate esti-mate of her yearly income he placed at

He declared that Germany had not been he aggressor, and that the trouble at Fort San Carlos was almost a comic opera opisode. The Panther, he said, is a small vessel, and while blockading off Maracalbo she found the water inside the bar so rough that she went closer ashore to get out of the choppy seas, when she was fired upon by the fort. She replied with about 15 shots and, going closer for better range, found herself in dangerous shoal water and withdrew. This was claimed to be a great victory by the Ven-ezucians. They set off fireworks and had great rejoicings in Caracas. The fort was

then destroyed as a lesson to Venezuela.
"What Venezuela most needs," continued the diplomat, "Is an antitoxin for the revolutionary bacillus. Castro tinued the diplomat, is an action the revolutionary bacillus. Castro whatever his shortcomings, is energetic and a fighter. Matos is merely a moneyed men. He was at Willemstad during the month I spent there, but I avoided meeting him. He is waiting for the psychological moment. Matos is not a soldier

EAGER TO CUT LOOSE. British Realize Alliance With Ger.

many Is Unpopular. BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The German Amnich, in a dispatch to his government, re-ferring to British public opinion on the Venezuelan situation and the British Cabinet's attitude in consequence thereof, says the government is conscious of lack of popular support in its association with Germany, especially of the disapproval of the middle classes. Premier Balfour and Poreign Minister Landowne have

Cabinet in their steadfast determination to carry out the agreement with Ger-many, but the Ambassador ventures the opinion that Lord Lansdowne's position is weakened through loss of public support, and that the Cabinet is in a mood to accept almost any way out of the Vene-zuelan entanglement that promises the ultimate payment of the claims.

Ambassador Wolff-Metternich also says very genuine dislike exists generally in Great Britain to the government's partnership with Germany, and, in counsel-ing that the negotiations at Washington be hastened, he intimates that if the situation becomes more confused it is con-ceivable that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on his return from South Africa may become the interpreter of the popular view in the Cabinet and advise the other Ministers accordingly.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF REBELS. West Pointer Leads Castro's Army

to Victory Near Carnens. CARACAS, Feb. 3.-The government troops under General Alcantara, a gradu-aie of West Point, have defeated a force of rebels numbering 900 under the revolu-tionary General Bucharme, on the Camaagua River, south of Caracas. The reb is were routed, their ammunition and 230 orlsoners were captured.

On the receipt of the news of the vicon the Stock Exchange here umped four points.

Since the rout of General Matos and his army of 19,000 men by President Castro near La Victoria, October 18, the remnants of the rebel forces have been disersed in all directions. These scattered odies of rebels, believing that arms and immunition had been landed, lately reunited, and to the number of about 2000 under Generals Rolando and Bucharme, assembled at Altagracia, at the entrance to the Gulf of Maracaibo, and at Orituco, a village @ miles south of Caracas.

General Bucharme, with 900 men, adcanced up the Camatagua River, Prestdent Castro sent a force gainst him under General Alcantara, who took the rebels by surprise and routed them after seven hours' fighting. Alcantara captured 39 officers and 200 soldiers, 6,600 rounds of ammunition and all the The balance of Bucharme's army fled in the direction of Orituco.

SAY THEY ARE MISUNDERSTOOD. Allies Want Separate Not Prior Settlement of Their Claims.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-Reuter's Telegram Company says that it is officially informed that the attitude of the allies regarding the so-called priority claims against Vene-guela has been misinterpreted, thus in-creasing the complications. It is exained that the allies do not insist on the precedence of their claims over others, but insist that they shall be regarded as eparate, to be dealt with directly between themselves and Venezuela. Until a specific arrangement is made for the satisfaction of their claims they are determined to continue the blockade,

It is further stated that the allies do not bind Venezuela regarding the sum to be periodically paid, or the time in which the debt must be paid off. It is added that this is renewed evidence that Vene-zuela is endeavoring to complicate matters by playing off the interests of one power against another, and that such a course must be frustrated in the interests of all the creditors. They consequently hope that Venezuela's attempts in this di-rection "will not receive support or connivance from any quarter."

ONLY ONE MONTH'S PREFERENCE. Claimants Are Willing to Concede Allies That Much.

PARIS, Feb. 2.-The advices received here from Ambassador Jusseraud, sum-narizing the status of the Venezuelan regotiations at Washington, lead the officials to express more confidence in an adjustment of the difficulties than at any time previous. The tendency here appears to be toward silowing the allies a month or other brief period for priority collection of the customs. As it is estimated that the amount which would thus be collected will not exceed \$20,000, it is considered that it will not interfere serient of all the claim

It is further said here that the negotiations have developed a general disin-clination to consider a reference to The Hague court of arbitration as a means of terminating the difficulties

CABINET TALKS VENEZUELA. Watches Negotiations Keenly, But

Takes No Part in Them. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-It is known that the Venezuelan question was under consideration for some time at the Cabinet neeting today, but at the conclusion o the sitting no member would discuss for publication this phase of the meeting. It can be said that this Government, while deeply interested in the pending negotia-tions, has taken no part in the contro-versy. Both the President and his Cabinet are entirely hopeful of an early adjust-ment, although it is realized that serious

obstacles yet remain to be overe British Cabinet Will Meet.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-The first Cabinet neeting since the prorogation of Par- Other meetings have been arranged for February 7 and for next week. While the principal business discussed will be the arrangement of the legislative programme for the forthe encing February 17, advantage will be taken of the presence of all the pres-ent Ministers except Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, to review the Venezuelan situation thoroughly.

Some Rebels Surrender.

PARIS, Feb. 3 .- A dispatch from Caracas to the Matin says it is reported from Maracsibo that the Oquendist faction of the rebels had surrendered. Troops under General Ferrera, says the Matin's correspondent, were sent from Caracas Tuceday morning to the Guatira region from Caracas where the principal body of revolution ists under General Rolando is gathered.

Germany Names New Minister. BERLIN, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzelger from The Hague today announces that Herr von Prollius, secretary of the German Legation there, had been appointed Minister of Germany to Venezuela

EFFECT OF FREE COAL. Prices Have Settled to Normal Level in the East.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-It is the general pinion among local dealers that the rreat inconvenience caused by scarcity of an end and from now on the price will continue to drop, especially if the present mild weather continues. In some places yesterday hard coal could be bought for \$7 50 a ton and one dealer put his price at \$7, with 1000 tons on hand. The price for soft coal was as low as \$2 50 a ton, while independent dealer were retailing coal at \$6 and \$6 50 a ton.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.-The retail price of anthracite in Boston has been reduced to

A Prisoner in Her Own House.

Mrs. W. H. Layha, of 1001 Agnes avenue. Kansas City, Mo., has for several years been troubled with severe hoarseness and at times a hard cough, which she says, "Would keep me in doors for days. I was prescribed for by physicians with no noticeable results. A friend gave me part of a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Rennedy, with instructions to closely follow the directions, and I wish to state that after the first day I could notice a decided change for the better, and at this time, after using it for two weeks, have no hesitation in saying I realize that I am entirely cured. From this time on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will be in my house constantly." This remedy is for sale by all druggists. A Prisoner in Her Own House

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR DECIS ION OF TRIBUNAL.

Six Learned Men to Study Whether "Sinuosities" Means "Windings," and Other Points in Grammar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-There was e discussion today in the executive ion of the Senate with reference to making public the treaty recently negoti-Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert for a settlement of the Alaskan oundary dispute. Owing to the fact that a number of articles are in French, it was secided to await a translation before making the treaty public. The Secretary of the Senate was directed to prepare a

the boundary line tribunal shall be im-mediately appointed, and shall consist of six impartial jurists, three to be named by the President of the United States and three by his Britannic Majesty. All questions must receive a majority vote of the tribunal. Provision is made for the appointment of other jurists to fill vacancles and for officers of the tribunal, including scientific experts and agents.

Article II provides that a written or printed case of the two parties and other

Article 1 of the treaty provides that

documents, correspondence and evidence shall be submitted by the two parties within two months of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. Two me afterward the counter-case may b mitted, but the tribunal may extend the time if it so desires.

Article III provides that the tribunal

shall consider in the settlement of the questions submitted to its decision the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of 1825 and the treaty between the United States and Russia of Murch 30, 1867, and "particularly articles III, IV and V of the first-mentioned treaty."

The original text of these articles is given in French. In the treaty between the United States and Russia articles III and IV of the Anglo-Russian treaty are quoted as describing the line of demarcation between Russian and the British ns. These articles read as fol-

Original Boundary Trenty. "Article III.-His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, agrees to cede to the United States, by this convention, immediately upon exchange of the ratifications hereof, all the territories and dominion now possessed by his said majesty on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, the same being connected within the geographical limits herein set forth,

"The eastern limit is the line of de marcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain of February 28 (16th), 1825, and described in articles III and IV of this said convention in the fol-

lowing terms: encing from the southernmost coint of the Island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in a parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degrees of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where It strikes the 56th degree of north lati-tude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation, as far as the frozen ocean."
"IV-With reference to the line of de-

marcation laid down in the preceding ar-"First-That the Island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia (now by this cession to the United

States). "Second-That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the lilst degree of west longitude shall prove to se at the distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British poss and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit of the possessions ced this convention), shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention) shall be formed by a line parallel to the vinding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine agues therefrom.

The above description is further explained by article 4 of the older treaty, ions, and another clause of the new

Study What Was Meant. "The tribunal shall also take into conideration any action of the several governments or of their respective represename tends to show the original effective understanding of the parties in respect to the limits of their several territorial jurisdictions under and by virtue of the

provisions of said treaty." Article 6 provides as follows: Referring to articles 3, 4 and 5 of the said treaty of 1825, the said tribunal shall and will decide the following questions:
"First-What is intended as the point of commencement of the line? Second-What channel is the Portland

"Third-What course shall the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland channel? Fourth-To what point on the 16th parallel is the line to be drawn from the course should it follow between these

Fifth-In extending the fine of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 66th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains intersection with the Hist degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the ondition that, if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of 10 marin eagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than 10 marine leagues, was it the intention of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland not exceeding 10 marine leagues in width, separating the British ossessions from the bays, ports, inlets, tending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to where such line of demarcation should intersect the Hist degree of longitude west of the

meridian of Greenwich? "Six-If the foregoing question should be cided in the negative and in the event of the summit of such mountain proving to be in places more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisiere which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) from the mainland coast to the ocean, strictly so-called, along ine perpendicular thereto, or (2) was t the intention and meaning of the said convention where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisiere was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets? "Seven-What, if any exist, are the

to the coast, which mountains when with in ten marine leagues from the coast are declared to form the eastern boundary." Decision in Three Months.

It is provided that the first meeting of the boundary tribunal shall be in London. As soon as possible after the arguments are concluded a decision shall be prepared and within three months, unless the President or the British King, by common ac cord, extends the time. Provision also is made as to how the decision shall be prepared and handed to the agents of the respective governments. As soon as pos-sible a decision shall be prepared and handed to the agents of the respective

governments. As soon as a decision has been sent to he contracting parties each shall send one or more scientific experts to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the ould there be a failure of the majority to agree on any of the points submitted, the respective governments are to be notified through the agents. The exchange of ratifications,

While there was no discussion of terms of the treaty on the floor of the Senate in today's executive session, inferences among Senators were with reference to it and the fact became cenerally known that the agreement could not be accepted without opposition. The

as the same has become effective, is pro

Northwestern Senators manifest especial opposition, taking the ground that there is nothing to arbitrate, that the terms of the treaty of 1825 are clear and that, if there should be a chance to be a decision against the United States, this country would not accept the result.

CHANCES OF ELKINS' BILL. Author Discusses Them With

Anti-Trust House Leaders. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Senator Elkins, author of the bill amending the interstate oday, discussed the prospects of the bill in the House today with Representative Hepburn, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, to which will be referred the bill, and also with Repre bill, reported from the judiciary commit-

trouble in securing a favorable report, but said that the possibility of a radica amendment in the House made it questionable whether it would be feasible to attempt to pass it. The fact that the El-kins bill was passed without discussion or attempt to amend has encouraged its friends to believe that a similar result may be achieved in the House.

Some of the provisions of the Elkins bill are incorporated in the Littlefield bill, but Mr. Littlefield told the Senator today that he would not oppose the measure in the House on that account.

COURT WILL NOT MEDDLE. Rival Claimants to California Oil

Land Battle for Millions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The District Court of Appeals today announced an opinion in the case of the Riverside Oil Company against Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, the court sustaining the District Supreme Court, which refused to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the ecretary to issue patents to certain lands. This case involves the title of oil lands in Southern California said to be worth in Southern California said to be worth \$20,000,000, and now controlled by the Kern

Oil Company. The court says that it is apparent that the action against the Secretary of the Interior is in reality a continuation of a fight of rival claimants for the land. The court states that the Department of the Interior has jurisdiction over matters per-taining to land grants, and is authorized to make investigations necessary to de termine the right of warring claimants. The court's decision is based solely on the question of jurisdiction, and the court says that it does not feel called upon to make an investigation.

DOBLIN IS GUILTY.

(Continued from First Page.)

respecting ; roposed legislation pending be-Third-That there is no evidence to sustain the charge of an attempt by the Holland Submarine Boat Company or any of its agents to corruptly of the committee on naval affairs respecting proposed legislation before said

"In view of the foregoing we recommend that the clerk of the committee be directed to certify to the Attorney-General of the United States a copy of the testi-mony taken at the hearing, with a request that he take such action as the law and

The minority report, after reciting that those signing it are unable to agree to all the conclusions of the majority, says: "On the 20th day of January, 1900, essier stated to the committee on naval affairs, while that committee was asidering a proposition to secure more Holland submarine boats for the Navy that these people (meaning the Holland Submarine Boat Company) had, through an ex-Congressman, who used an inter-mediary, offered him, the said Lessler \$5000 for his support of such appropriation Thereafter to a subcommittee he gave the name of Lemuel E. Quigg as the x-Congressman and Philip Doblin as the intermediary referred to by him. The minority report then states the cir-

TOOK A STRAW VOTE. Interesting Experiment in a Restau

rant. An advertising agent representing a

prominent New York magazine, while on a recent Western trip, was dining one evening in a Pittsburg restaurant.

While waiting for his order he glanced over his newspaper and noticed the ad-vertisement of a well-known dyspepsia preparation, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; as he himself was a regular user of the tablets, he began speculating as to how many of the other traveling men in the dining-room were also friends of the

popular remedy for indigestion.

He says: "I counted twenty-three men at the tables, and in the hotel office I took to interview them, and was surprised to learn that nine of the twentythree made a practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after

"One of them told me he had suffered so much from stomach trouble that at one time he had been obliged to quit the road. but since using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets had been entirely free from indigestion, but he continued their use, especially while traveling, on account of irregularity in meals and because, like all traveling men he was often obliged to eat what he ould get and not always what he wanted, "Another, who looked the picture of health, said he never ate a meal without taking a Stuart Tablet afterward, bewhen he pleased without fear of a sleep-

"Still another used them because he was subject to gas on stomach, causing presbreath and distress in chest, which he no onger experienced since using the tab-"Another claimed that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was the only safe rem

ity. He had formerly used common soda

to relieve the trouble, but the tablets were much better and safer to use." After smoking, drinking or other excesses which weaken the digestive organs, nothing restores the stomach to a healthy, me condition so effectually as Stu-

art's Tablets Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the natural digestives, pepsin, diastase, which every weak stomach lacks, as well as nux, hydrastin and yellow parilla, and can-be safely relied upon as a radical cure for every form of poor digestion. Sold by ntains referred to situated parallel druggists everywhere.

nority, the first of which is as follows: "First-That the charge that an attempt was made to corruptly influence a member of the committee on naval affairs recting proposed legislation pending be

fore the House is not sustained." The minority differs with the majority only in its first conclusion. In other respects the conclusions are identical, committee, having concluded its report, then resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. A vote was taken on the proposition to authorize the pur chase of five submarine boats, six voting in the affirmative and nine in the negative. Another motion to authorize the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion to purchase submarine boats was lost by a vote of eight to seven. The committee completed its work on the appropriation bill today.

WILD STORM RAGING.

It Sweeps Over Prairies, Stopping

Trains and Killing Stock. OMAHA, Feb. 2.-For 20 hours a storm wind and snow has raged over Ne braska and Western Iowa, forming worst bilzzard that has visited the for years. Streetear traffic in Lincoln Omaha, Council Bluffs and other cities within the range of the storm, which is central over this state, was almost at standstill, and railroads are confining the efforts to moving passenger trains.

The storm began at 7 o'clock this morning and continued until midnight without a sign of abating. The temperature tonight ranges from b above at Omaha to 4 at Valentine, Neb. Owing to the suddenness with which the bilgrard struck the country, it is feared the loss of stock will be large. Wires are prostrated in nearly every direction, and passenge trains are generally from three to ten hours late. The snow has reached a depth of from five to eight inches through out the state, and is badly drifted.

Blizzard Began Early,

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.-A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by a stiff northeast wind, formed a good-sized bilizzard, which segan at daylight today. Street-car traf The storm is general throughout the state especially in the northern portion, and the Black Hills country reports one of the worst storms of the Winter. The temperature is 16 above.

All early morning trains in and out o

Lincoln are fled up, and the street-car service there is stopped entirely. The transcontinental train service across Ne braska will be affected if the storm con

Thunder Storms in Missouri. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.-Rain, hall an now prevalled in the last 12 hours over this part of the Southwest, with thunder storms in Missouri, South Central Kansas Arkansas and Oklahoma. In Western Missouri the rain turned to sleet, damaging wires to a greater or less extent, bu ausing no serious trouble, although trains in and out of Kansas City were delayed slightly, and the street-car service in Kansas City was impeded. The temperature ure at Kansas City this morning w above, and from 30 to 56 in Southern Mi souri, Kansas and in Oklahoma

Colorado Has Snowslides SILVERTON, Colo., Feb. 3.-Although here have been numerous snowslides in this vicinity during the past 48 hours only one fatality has yet resulted, so far an known. At Howardsville, four miles eas of Silverton, F. S. Hayes, 35 years of age, superintendent of the Big Five amining ompany, was caught by a slide and killed Fully six feet of snow fell above timber line during the storm, which began Sunday and continued until noon today. No train has reached Silverton for three days, and none is expected for a few days more,

Chicago Has Joblot of Wenther. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-One of the wors storms of recent years has been raging in this city since early this morning, and has caused much damage to the telephone and telegraph wires. The storm com-menced with a fall of rain, which later changed to snow, and tonight has changed back to rain. The rain, freezing on the trolley wires, has caused the streetcar companies much trouble. Several persons have been badly injured by falls

Wind and Snow at Des Motnes. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.-With the mercury at 15 above zero, a fierce gale rom the north, accompanied by heavy snow, is blowing here today, while re ports from Western and Northern Iowa indicate even more severe weather. The ther drop in the temperature.

Henvy Sleet at St. Joseph. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.-A heavy slee storm started here at midnight and ed until 8 o'clock this morning. Many telephone and telegraph wires are down

Blizzard Rules Wisconsin. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—A blizzard is raging throughout Eastern and Southern Wisconsin. Railroad trains and streetcar traffic are much hampered.

Tornado in Texas. DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 3 .- A small tornad passed over this county at noon today, in-juring four persons. A private residence also was destroyed.

DAY'S DEATH ROLL.

Cousin of Garfield Dead. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Rev. Ellis Ballo cousin of President Garfield, and at one time his private secretary, is dead, after an illness of two weeks, at the house of the Lord Mission. Mr. Ballou was 76 years old. His friends attributed his death indirectly to a blow received last death indirectly to a dinner giver Thanksgiving day. After a dinner giver to about 300 men and women at the mis to about 300 men and women at the sion, of which he was superintendent, he went to the door to check some turbulent boys, and one of them threw a stone, which struck him above the heart. Alknew the boy, he would never tell his name.

Colonel Ira Ayer Dead. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Colonel Ira Ayer, the oldest Special Treasury Agent in the service, died of apoplexy, aged 67. Her served in the Civil War and rose to a Colonelcy. In 1868 he was appointed to the Trensury Department, served from 1885 to 1889 as Special Agent in charge at San Francisco, and since has held im portant commissions there and at Wash ington.

Ploneer Chicago Packer Dies. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-James Turner, meer packer of Chicago, is dead. Forty five years ago, when the packing industr was in its infancy, Mr. Turner was one of the influential men of the packing dis-trict. He retired from the business several years ago. He was born in England in February, 1828,

A Washington Descendant. BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.-Mrs. Louis A Cruger, widow of Louis T. Cruger, today after a lingering illness, age Her father was the fate James H. Ancrus and her mother was Miss Jane Washington, a great granddaughter of Colon William Washington, a first cousin of George Washington.

Leslie Russell Dend,

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Ex-State Attorney-General Leslie Russell died here to-day, He was, until a few months ago, a Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Eldest Child of Brigham Young. SALT LAKE, Feb. 3.-Mrs. Elizabeth Young Elisworth, who was the eldest

child of President Brigham Young, is dead at her home in Lewisville, Idaho, aged 78 years. Mrs. Ellsworth was born in Port Byron, N. Y., and accompanied her husband across the plains with the sec-ond company of Mormons in 1817. She left four children, 37 grandchildren and 50 great grandchildren

Finances of Cuba. HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The treasury report for January gives the balance on hand at the end of the menth as \$2,190,841, against \$1,824,882 at the close of December

Four Deaths From Plague MAZATLAN, Feb. 3.-There were four deaths from the pingue, and eight net

Wasting Away.

Lack of fat in the food is the beginning of a wasting condition. So many people that we meet are thin and keep getting thinner. Perhaps there are some in your own family. Look for the cause and it is more than likely you will find that such people do not eat the fatty portions of their food. They either will not or cannot eat fat, and yet it is the absence of this element in their ordinary food that causes a wasting condition.

For such people we offer Scott's Emulsion as containing in the most palatable and easily digested form the element of fat they need. It supplies, and more than supplies, the lack of fat in ordinary food. A small quantity (a teaspoonful for a child and a tablespoon for an adult three times a day) will enable the body to get the strength and proper fat supply that it

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil so prepared that all of it is utilized by the system. Raw cod liver oil is not only repulsive to the taste but only a part of it is taken into the system, the weakened organs being unable to digest it all.

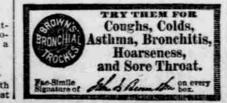
Theemulsion passes almost immediately through the stomach and into the blood. The stomach is scarcely aware of its presence there. It shows itself first in the nourishment it affords and the new strength that it gives. The weight gradually increases and the flesh becomes firmer. It is the return to health; the stopping of the wasting condition. Scott's Emulsion has supplied the elements of fat that the body needed.

It is not a question of how much you eat or can eat, or even of appetite. It is rather what becomes of the food. Does it contain the proper nourishment and the right proportion of fat? If the food does you no good it does you harm, for digestion is work, and when the body is in a wasting condition the stomach must work to some purpose. Scott's Emulsion saves a great deal of this work, and what is more, makes it effect-

We place on every package of Scott's Emulsion our trade mark label of a man with a big fish on his back. It is our personal guarantee that the emulsion is right in every respect. If this label is missing you are not getting the genuine Scott's Emulsion, which means that you are not getting the full value of the oil or the kind of a preparation you need.

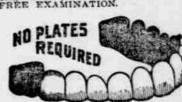
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