MITCHELL IS CONFIDENT

SAYS THE MINERS' STRIKE IS AS GOOD AS WON.

Operators Are Preparing to Start Up Several of the Collieries in a Few Days.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 5.—President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, delivered an address before the striking firemen, who held a meeting in this city today. Mr. Mitchell spoke as follows:

"I am well pleased with the showing made by the steam men in obeying the strike order and the firmness displayed by them. This is the battle of our lives, as it means the success or downfall of our union in the anthracite region.

"Of all the strikes of my recollection or that I have ever participated in, there was not one I was so confident of winning as this one. And let me tell you that the day is not far away when my words will come true.

"Those fellow-workers among your craft who refused to obey the strike order and those few who deserted you since will soon have to regret their action, as they will suffer greatly when this strike is won or lost. I have yet to meet the man who prefers a traitor to a good, upright, honest man, and those men who are now getting patted on the back by the officials of the coal companies will, at the close of our strike, be treated with scorn by their employers. And one thing that I wish to impress upon you people is that this great strike will never be settled with my consent except on condition that each and every man that left his place with us in our battle shall be returned to his former position—otherwise there shall be no settlement that will permit discrimination for taking an active part in our battle."

Mr. Mitchell also advised the firemen to remain firm and determined, as success was sure to crown their efforts ere long if they did.

Adam Rescavage, vice-president of district No. 1, United Mineworkers, in an address issued tonight, says:

"The Lithuanians, Poles and Slavonians propose to stand by the United Mineworkers until a victory is won. If the strike should be prolonged and the resources of the strikers give out, the Poles, Lithuanians and Slavs are willing to leave the region and not return until President Mitchell advises them to do so."

The movement of empty coal cars along the railroads and the unusual activity about several of the collieries in the region indicate to the strikers that an effort is to be made in a few days to start work in some of the collieries. In the Hazleton region the Bardees are expected to mass men at the Harwood colliery, which, being on the outskirts of this region, is in less danger of attack than a mine in the heart of the district, and the coal can be shipped from it without being sent past any mining village.

It is understood in railroad circles tonight that three crews of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, stationed at Coxton, have been ordered to be in readiness Monday to move coal to tidewater.

It is also stated that Senators Penrose and Quay are to use their influence with President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Road, and President Roosevelt to bring about an amicable settlement of the strike.

President Mitchell held a conference at headquarters tonight with District Presidents Nicholls, Fahey and Duffy. Nothing could be learned as to what was done at the meeting.

Anthracite Production Curtailed.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 5.—An order was issued here today by the United Mineworkers of district No. 2, rescinding the order of June 25, which curtailed the soft-coal output of the region by reducing the days of labor to four each week. The last order states that the purpose of curtailing the output was to prevent the filling of anthracite orders, and that this has been achieved.

STREET-CAR STRIKE OFF.

Providence Motormen and Conductors Willing to Go Back to Work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—The strike of motormen and conductors on the Union Traction Company, which has been in force since June 3, was declared off tonight. An official of the union, which embraces the employes of all the street railway lines in Rhode Island, states that there had been so many breaks in the ranks of the strikers that it was necessary to stop the strike to allow those now out to get their old places.

The end of the strike was forecasted this morning, when a committee of the strikers held a secret conference with Manager Potter, of the Traction Company. At the close, the committee returned to headquarters, when the union voted to declare the strike off. Manager Potter said that some of the strikers had told him that they wished to return to work, and he told them that he was willing to take back the old men pretty generally, only excepting a few whom he did not consider it for the company's interest to take back on any condition. Regarding the employes of the repair shops, over 300 of whom quit work when the strike was declared, Mr. Potter said that he could not take them back, as he had thought they were never coming back again and had filled their places.

Later, when it was known that the strike had been declared off, Mr. Potter was asked if the men hired during the strike would be kept, and he said that some would be kept and others would be allowed to go.

It was presumed the strike in Pawtucket, Central Falls and throughout Blackstone Valley would be ended, but later the strikers in those places refused to end the strike, acting independently of the union in Providence.

BLACKSMITHS WALK OUT.

Several New Features in the Union Pacific Strike.

OMAHA, July 5.—Several new features appeared in the Union Pacific strike today. The developments consisted of a strike of 85 blacksmiths and helpers, the walkout of part of the remaining machinists at Evanston, Wyo., the arrival in this city of a new batch of men to take the strikers' places, and the refusal of brickmasons and helpers employed on the new shops to return to work until the strike is settled. In addition to these developments the electrical workers and switchmen have announced their intention to take a hand in the strike if the company continues to hire nonunion men.

There was no trouble when a new batch of 14 men arrived this morning and were sent to the boarding cars in the shop yards. A picket who accompanied the men from the East says they are mostly Pennsylvania coal miners, who availed themselves of free transportation to the harvest fields, and will desert the company at the first opportunity. Railroad officials pay little attention to this talk, and say the road is progressing favorably, and that trains are still being run without difficulty. They insist that the strike of blacksmiths is not serious, and that the motive power department is not seriously crippled.

Will Not Meet Union Men.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Nearly 9000 freight-handlers will decide tomorrow night whether or not they will strike to enforce their demands for higher wages. President Curran, of the freighthandlers, called on Chairman Job, of the State Board, this morning, and demanded that he take some action toward settling the differences between the men and their employers. Mr. Job, who has had the matter in hand for some time, at once sent word to the general managers of the railroads, and was informed that they would meet committees of their own men, but would not meet any of the officers of the union. When this reply was given to the men they decided to hold a meeting Sunday night to consider the advisability of going on strike.

OREGON'S CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In This State and in Washington a Decade Has Seen a New and Profitable Industry Spring Into Prominence.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The census bulletin on the canning industries of the United States contains some information of interest to the Pacific Northwest. It shows that the number of fruit and vegetable canneries has increased very much since 1890. Then there were only two establishments in Oregon; now there are 17. There were none in Washington and now there are 18. The following table shows the business in fruit and vegetable canning for the year 1900 in the two states:

	Oregon.	Washington.
Number of establishments	17	18
Total capital	$121,355	$78,627
Land	16,030	1,894
Buildings	29,945	11,000
Machinery, tools and implements	20,050	10,177
Cash and sundries	45,730	56,656
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	9	4
Salaries	$10,350	$4,250
Wage-earners, average number	129	44
Total wages	$18,070	$12,484
Men, 16 years and over	72	15
Wages	$8,993	$5,879
Women, 16 years and over	60	24
Wages	$9,075	$5,675
Children, under 16 years	37	5
Wages	$3,000	$970
Miscellaneous expenses	4,343	2,077
Cost of materials	79,290	24,781
Value of products	141,408	63,141

The vegetable canning in Oregon shows the following: Tomatoes, 110,000 pounds, value $2700; corn, 14,400 pounds, value $405; peas, 141,800 pounds, value $8630; beans, 57,000 pounds, value $2565. Fruits: Pears, 530,400 pounds, value $22,900; peaches, 72,000 pounds, value $2550; apples, 405,000 pounds, value $12,800; blackberries, 422,400 pounds, value $15,000; strawberries, 165,000 pounds, value $15,000; raspberries, 124,800 pounds, value $6600; cherries, 699,360 pounds, value $30,500; plums, 163,200 pounds, value $6800; dried apples, 37,250 pounds, value $2110; dried prunes, 300,100 pounds, value $17,351. The only statistics given for Washington are 286,000 pounds dried prunes, valued at $14,645.

The fish-canning statistics show that in 1890 Oregon had 15 and in 1900 24; Washington 7, increased to 36, and Alaska 36, with no statistics for 1890. The following is the table of statistics for the three divisions, no reports being made for Alaska 10 years ago:

	Year.	Oregon.	Washington.	Alaska.
Number of establishments	1900	24	36	36
	1890	15	7	.....
Total capital	1900	$2,558,842	$2,222,726	$2,202,228
	1890	1,275,800	220,700	.....
Land	1900	127,522	116,288	78,135
	1890	372,000	14,945	.....
Buildings	1900	1,533,129	284,804	971,604
	1890	220,000	53,615	.....
Machinery, tools and implements	1900	363,780	457,478	1,849,204
	1890	275,050	46,800	.....
Cash and sundries	1900	528,190	1,362,161	302,735
	1890	488,750	205,450	.....
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	1900	58	116	64
	1890	51	15	.....
Salaries	1900	$56,125	$93,117	$166,430
	1890	29,302	8,050	.....
Wage-earners, average number	1900	838	2,199	2,002
	1890	1,473	310	.....
Total wages	1900	$219,744	$711,214	$1,242,642
	1890	300,824	62,280	.....
Men, 16 years and over	1900	620	2,086	2,091
	1890	1,467	306	.....
Wages	1900	$217,150	$693,481	$1,242,237
	1890	300,824	62,620	.....
Women, 16 years and over	1900	11	75	1
	1890	.....	.....	.....
Wages	1900	1,494	18,730	405
	1890	.....	.....	.....
Children, under 16 years	1900	5	31	.....
	1890	6	10	.....
Wages	1900	$500	$4,004	.....
	1890	200	1,000	.....
Miscellaneous expenses	1900	$ 147,858	$ 285,353	$ 130,534
	1890	92,972	33,801	.....
Cost of materials used	1900	1,182,318	3,080,925	1,587,888
	1890	1,066,127	346,532	.....
Value of products	1900	1,788,808	4,831,088	3,221,136
	1890	1,643,324	525,000	.....

The bulletin has the following concerning salmon canning, which is principal feature of fish canning in the Pacific Northwest:

Salmon canning, one of the most important branches of the fish-canning industry, was carried on to a limited extent in Europe and the United States, prior to 1864. In that year the industry was started on the Pacific Coast at Washington, Yolo County, Cal., on the Sacramento River, by Messrs. Hapgood, Hume & Co. Their success can be attributed to the fact that a member of the firm had previously mastered the process of canning as practiced on the Eastern Coast, and consequently the goods packed found a ready market. With the increasing demands for the product, an establishment was built on the Columbia River, at Eagle Cliff, in 1866. The industry developed rapidly and reached its maximum production in 1883. The constant fishing for salmon along the river seriously affected the possible supply, but the exhaustion of these fisheries, threatened in the early years of the decade, was averted by more rigid laws against improvident fishing and also by the artificial propagation of fish. The waters of the streams and rivers of Alaska were found to possess an unlimited supply of salmon, and in 1878 canneries were located at Klawak and Old Sitka, the latter cannery being removed to Cook Inlet in 1882. In the following year there were five canneries located in Alaska, and six years later, 37 were in operation, with an output of 714,196 cases. The great production of these canneries in 1890 and 1891 glutted the markets, with a considerable loss to the owners of the canneries. This led to a combination of the firms engaged in this business to limit the yearly output of each salmon cannery. This plan has been successfully adopted, and the average output each year is now regulated to meet the probable consumption.

Since the beginning of the industry, in 1864, the methods in the process of canning have been greatly improved. The original appliances and devices used were very crude and involved considerable labor and expense in operation. The improvements made here mainly been in lessening the period of cooking, permitting the escape of heated air in the cans, softening the bones of the small fish, and in the filling, capping, labeling and boxing of the cans.

Salmon canneries are generally located at the water's edge or partly projecting over the water. The fish are received by the Chinese, who have practically a monopoly of the labor performed in salmon canneries, weighed, and thrown from the scales upon a floor where they are washed and treated to an ice-cold water bath to keep them fresh and cool. They are then taken to the dressing tables, where the head, fins and tail are severed. After this they are passed to another operator, who removes the viscera and thoroughly scrapes the carcass inside and out. The waste if not used for oil or fertilizer is thrown back into the water. The fish is then subjected to another washing and at the same time the scales are removed. It is now placed in a second tank of clear water for its final washing and cleaning. By a mechanical device, operated either by hand or machinery, the fish is cut transversely in sections of the exact length of the cans to be filled. The fish is then ready for the fillers' table, where it is placed in cans either by machinery or by hand, after which the cans are topped and soldered together. After the cans are tested for defects they are sent to the "bathroom" for their first cooking. Here they are heated in retorts made of heavy plank well bolted to sustain the steam pressure, or in retorts made of iron or steel plate. It is necessary to cook not only the fish thoroughly but also the bones in order to make them crumble to pieces. After the first cooking, the cans are tested by the process known as "blowing" or "venting," which consists of making a small perforation in each can to permit the escape of the steam, which, if allowed to remain, would ruin the can. The can is then placed in another retort for its second or final cooking, after which it is subjected to a lye bath to remove the grease and dirt. Fresh water is then poured on the can to remove the lye. When once cooled the cans are lacquered, and after being labeled and cased they are ready for the market.

It is shown that Washington has three establishments for oyster-canning, employing 24 persons, with an aggregate value of products of $65,980.

To End Lace-Mill Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 5.—The National Board of the Amalgamated Association of Lacemakers, composed of five members who reside in Philadelphia, came to this city tonight for the purpose of settling the strike at the lace mill. It is understood that the mill company and the employes had reached an agreement last Saturday by which work was to be resumed Tuesday, but some hitch occurred in the arrangements, and the mill did not start. The National board members held a conference with a committee of mill employes this evening. Monday they will confer with the superintendent of the mill. The present suspension was brought about by the refusal of the superintendent to discharge five girl employes whose fathers and brothers remained at work in the mines after the miners' union had requested them to join the strikers. The girls were not discharged, and the 1100 employes quit work.

To Handle Freight at Corliss.

RACINE, Wis., July 5.—Corliss, formerly Western Union Junction, seven miles west of this city, promises to be an exceedingly lively town during the next several months. Anticipating a strike among the freighthandlers in Chicago, the Milwaukee Railway and other large companies of Chicago purpose to erect a platform 500 feet long and 200 feet wide at Corliss. The object is to handle all freight at this place formerly handled at Western avenue in Chicago. Possibly representatives of all the trunk lines will be at Corliss with a large force of clerks next week. The freight will be transferred to cars and sent straight through Chicago on the various lines.

Rock Island Firemen's Grievance.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—The Star will say tomorrow:

"Unless the demands of the firemen on the Rock Island Railway system are granted in the next 10 days or a compromise is effected, a strike will be ordered. The grievances of the firemen originated in an order that went into effect recently, by which each fireman is required to work as "wiper" for his own engine. The Rock Island is the first railroad running out of Kansas City to work the new system. It is said among the firemen that the company is preparing for trouble by establishing employment agencies in the large cities through which the railroad runs."

BIG CHECK MISSING.

Mailed From Washington for Indiana in Payment of War Claim.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—Indiana officials are worrying as to the whereabouts of a check for $635,000, drawn by the United States for Indiana in payment of its war claim. The check was mailed in Washington two days ago, but up to this time it has not been seen by the state officers. The fact that the checks to Illinois and several other states in payment of similar claims have been received has increased the anxiety of the Indiana officials. Governor Durbin is out of the city today, but other officials took the matter up with local postoffice officials.

Resignation of Salisbury.

LONDON, July 5.—King Edward has signed the appointment of Lord Salisbury's principal private secretary, Schomberg McDonnell, to succeed Lord Esher, who retires from the secretaryship of His Majesty's office of works. The Times, in an editorial article on this matter, says it thinks it doubtful if Lord Salisbury will try to find a new secretary, and that the appointment of Mr. McDonnell cannot fail to revive the rumors of the Premier's resignation after the coronation.

Rural Delivery for Ontario.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Representative Moody has been advised that rural free delivery will be inaugurated at Ontario early in August. Special Agent Clemens, who recently reported on a number of proposed Oregon routes, has been ordered to return to the state this Summer and continue his investigations.

J. A. Peterson was today appointed postmaster at Bay View, Or., vice D. M. Ostland, resigned.

EXPEL FRIARS BY FORCE

VATICAN WOULD NOT OBJECT TO SUCH A PROCEEDING.

Shirks From Appearing as a Direct Party to the Withdrawal—A Compromise Suggested.

ROME, July 5.—After an examination of the note submitted by William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, regarding the friar lands in the archipelago, the Vatican finds one very great obstacle to the withdrawal of the friars. The Vatican would not object if the expulsion of the friars was arranged and carried out by another power, so that the holy see would only have to recognize the accomplished fact; but it shrinks from appearing as a direct party to the withdrawal, especially since the religious orders are powerful in Rome, and above all others in the sacred college. The efforts of the Vatican are directed toward finding a way to consent to the withdrawal of the friars from the islands without appearing to do so. In fact, the Vatican, it is believed, would welcome a show of force, to which it could submit. It would much prefer, however, a compromise prohibiting the friars from returning to the parishes they left in 1898, but allowing them to remain where they now are or where there is no local opposition to their ministrations.

The cardinals appointed to discuss Judge Taft's note were to meet July 10, but a requiem mass for the late King Albert of Saxony, to be celebrated in the Sistine Chapel, at which the pope and the cardinals will assist, has necessitated a postponement of the meeting.

ILL TREATMENT OF FILIPINOS.

Lieutenant Arnold Acquitted of Complicity in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department today gave out the results of the inquiry made by Colonel Crowder into the case of Lieutenant Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, acquitting him of direct knowledge of or complicity in the ill treatment of Filipinos by United States soldiers.

This is the case referred to by Senator Culberson on the floor of the Senate some time ago. The case grew out of charges made by ex-Private Weir against Lieutenant Arnold, alleging cruel treatment of prisoners of war occurring within his command while serving in the Philippines. It was understood that General Miles had said that the charges were of a charkcter to justify a court-martial. The action of the War Department is embodied in the following extract from a letter to Lieutenant Arnold, through the Commanding General of the Department:

"The Secretary of War, while concurring in the conclusion expressed by the inspector that the evidence acquits you of direct knowledge of or complicity in the infliction of the punishments shown to have been practiced by members of your command, is of the opinion that these abuses were preventable, and could scarcely have occurred had you exercised that high degree of vigilance which was imperatively demanded by the unusual conditions under which your command was operating; that your failure to do this is only measurably excused by the numerous and exacting civil duties imposed upon you, and justly exposes you to official censure for neglect of duty, the direct result of which has been that, because of the few instances of cruel treatment of prisoners which were of undoubted occurrence within your command, the military service generally has incurred unjust criticism.

"That such neglect has not been made the subject of charges is due to the considerations above noted, and to the further fact shown in evidence that in your personal and official relations with the natives you uniformly exhibited kindness and consideration for them and worked assiduously and with excellent results for the betterment of conditions among them, particularly in the establishment of municipal government and in the maintenance of public schools.

"In this connection, and as further influencing the action taken, the Secretary of War is pleased to recognize the special commendation for gallantry in action extended you by your regimental and division commanders."

The War Department also furnishes the following statement of the facts developed:

"The evidence taken in the course of the investigation shows that the punishment charged by Private Weir as having been inflicted on the native prisoner at Passy was administered by three native policemen of Passy, directed and assisted by Sergeant James C. Edwards, Troop H, Fourth United States Cavalry, in the quarters of the detachment, six of whom testify in substantial corroboration of the material allegations held by Weir, but state that no serious injury resulted from this punishment. It appears that, with the exception of Sergeant Edwards, none of these men had anything to do with the administration of the punishment, all except him being spectators.

"Private Weir's allegations of severe punishment resorted to by members of Lieutenant Arnold's command at Calaca, Luzon, were stated by him upon hearsay evidence, he disclaiming all direct knowledge as to their punishment. The evidence taken completely refutes the charges, but does establish the fact that punishment of a lesser degree of cruelty, but wholly unjustifiable, was secretly inflicted by Sergeant Edwards and the native scouts in the quarters separately occupied by them at Calaca and behind closed doors.

"The evidence of guilt against Sergeant Edwards and the native scouts, who under his direction administered in greater part all the punishments above referred to, is reported as conclusive by Colonel Crowder, who expressed the view that their trial, therefore, if now possible, would of necessity be followed by conviction and severe punishment. He also reports that such action in the case of Sergeant Edwards cannot be had for the reason that upon publication in the daily press of the fact that such charges had been made against him and that an investigation had been instituted and preliminary action looking to his trial ordered by the Secretary of War, he deserted the service on May 29 at San Francisco, Cal., and has not since been apprehended."

Navy Free From Cholera.

WASHINGTON, July 5. — The naval forces on the Asiatic station have been singularly fortunate or careful during the presence of the outbreak of cholera in the East. So far, only three deaths from that disease have been reported. Moreover, there have not been, it is said, over half a dozen persons attacked by the disease in our naval establishment in China and the Philippines.

Tried to Chloroform a Family.

BUTTE, Mont., July 5.—A most diabolical attempt was made at an early hour this morning to chloroform a family of seven persons with the object, it is presumed, of abducting Eva McCaffery, a quarter-breed Indian girl. The perpetrator of the deed is believed to have been Peter Dempsey, the condemned murderer, who recently escaped from jail. Dempsey was believed to have been enamored with the Indian girl before his arrest. The man made three attempts to enter the house. He was seen by Sergeant Dawson, who took a shot at him.

Stockholders Victimized.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Upon allegations of dishonest and corrupt methods of management, by which the directors of the Model Gold Mining Company, an Arizona corporation, it is charged, have made fortunes at the expense of the stockholders, Joseph H. Marshal has secured from Judge Tuthill the appointment of a receiver, R. H. Thatcher, who is now in charge of the company's affairs. The amount involved in the case may run up to $1,000,000, and hundreds of residents of Chicago and vicinity, including policemen and persons of Catholic connections, are said to have been victimized. Frank Jager is alleged to have been the manipulator of the affairs of the corporation.

PE-RU-NA IS THE WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

So Says Mrs. Rose, of New York City, and Tens of Thousands of Other Women.

Mrs. Jennie Rose, 362 W. Twenty-second street, New York City, writes: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "Peruna is a blessing to suffering women. I suffered with female trouble since I began menstruation, and every month I suffered two and three days of untold agony, and had to arrange my work and duties so as to be in bed every month for two days at least.

"My brother was cured of Bright's disease from the use of Peruna, and so I determined to try it for my trouble.

"Imagine my great joy when I found that it relieved me quite a bit the first month and I was entirely without pain during that period after having used Peruna only four months.

"This is about two years ago and all during that time I have suffered no pain. I can now come and go as I like and consider Peruna woman's best friend, and wish that every suffering woman might know that she can find relief through the use of this medicine." Truly yours.

MRS. JENNIE ROSE.

Mrs. Ellen Thompson, Battle Town, Ky., writes:

"When I wrote you for advice I was very bad off. When I received your letter I commenced using Peruna and it did just what you said it would. I have had a cough for about fifteen years and your medicine has done me more good than anything I have ever used. I am so thankful to you for your advice to me."—Mrs. Ellen Thompson.

Mrs. James Eighmey, Grape, Mich., writes:

"I have been troubled with pain before and during my monthlies ever since I was seventeen. I was also troubled with other female weakness. I took your treatment, and am now well, and thank you for your kind advice."—Mrs. James Eighmey.

Mrs. John Meyers, Erhart, O., writes:

"I have been a sufferer from chronic catarrh for years and have thereby lost the sense of smell entirely. I had four of the best physicians in this vicinity without receiving any benefit whatever.

"Now I am once more a well woman. I find Peruna to be the best medicine in the world, as it has done me more good than my physician could have done for me. My friends say I look ten years younger. I tell them that Peruna did it. I can't thank you enough for your free advice." — Mrs. John Meyers.

Mrs. Ida Baker, Portsmouth, O., writes:

"I am glad to say that I am well. I have taken Peruna and feel better than I have for ten years; have gained twelve pounds and am still gaining. When I wrote to you for advice I had given up all hope of being well again, and I feel that it has saved my life."—Mrs. Ida Baker.

Alice Scott, of Franklin, Ky., in a letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"For seven long years I have been a constant sufferer from catarrh of the pelvic organs, which resulted in displacement of the uterus. I wrote you, telling you all my complaints, from beginning to the present, made happy and much encouraged every time by your kind and fatherly letters of advice and instruction. I am now a strong woman, weighing 148 pounds."—Alice Scott.

A Senator's Wife.

Mrs. Verona E. Roach, wife of United States Senator Roach, from North Dakota, writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good. It is a grand tonic, and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results."—Verona E. Roach, Larimore, N. D.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ACCIDENT NEAR UTICA.

Particulars of Trolley-Car Wreck on the Mountain Lake Road.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 5.—The wreck which occurred on the Mountain Lake Railroad late last night caused the almost instant death of 10 persons, and one victim died in the hospital here today. It is believed that several others will succumb to their injuries. The bodies of many of the victims were crushed and maimed almost beyond recognition, and the scenes about the wreck were horrifying.

The accident was caused by a combination baggage and passenger car getting away from the motorman and rushing down the mountain side at terrific speed. The brakes refused to work, and the heavy car crashed into a loaded open car also descending the mountain. The latter was hurled from the track and turned on its side, and over 50 per cent of the passengers were injured. Both cars were derailed and passengers were thrown in every direction. Some were killed instantly; others died from their wounds soon afterward. The following, all of Gloversville, were killed:

MRS. EDWARD J. BACID.
MISS ELECTA BACID.
MISS MARGARET MAIN.
MRS. ORNAN EASTMAN.
EDWARD DAVIS.
EDWARD L. TREVITT.
JOSEPH SALOY.
MRS. JOSEPH SALOY.
ISADOR ROTHBERG.
FRED CRONIN.

Mrs. Maria Annabel, of Northville, died from her injuries.

The seriously injured: Recorder Frank Wood, legs broken, condition serious; Miss Wilmarth, serious internal injuries; Mrs. Herbert Maxson, badly cut about head; Mrs. E. L. Heacock, face badly cut; James Heacock, fracture of leg, bruise on hip; Robert Butler, cut about head and internal injuries; Miss Ruby Hines, shock and bruises; Miss Louise Chapman, severe shock and internal injuries; Arthur Perkin, motorman, shoulder dislocated; Robert Maxson, knee crushed; Ben Rice, scalp wound, leg broken; Orrin Eastman, internal injuries; Nathan Johnson, both legs severely bruised; George Fisher, head bruised and internal injuries; William Dodge, motorman, legs broken, condition serious; William Brown, Kingsboro, leg broken in two places; Charles Brown, compound fracture of leg; Robert Saloy, cut about face and bruised; Edward S. Schell, leg broken and terribly injured about abdomen and hips, condition serious; Mrs. George Fisher, leg broken.

Fire in Elevated Railway Car.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A motor car on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad caught fire last night while passing Augusta street. There were 200 people on the train, and a panic ensued. Several of the passengers made efforts to jump from the moving train, but were prevented by the guards. In the scramble that resulted when the prisoners endeavored to get out of the way of the flames, a number of persons were crushed, and two women are said to have been seriously injured.

The motor car was destroyed by fire, and the car next to it was badly damaged. The passengers were compelled to get off the cars and walk back on the track 500 feet to the nearest station.

Wagon Overturns, Eleven Men Hurt.

FLORENCE, Colo., July 5.—Eleven men were injured, three of them fatally by the overturning of a wagon near Coal Creek today. The fatally injured are: Clyde Nevins, ribs fractured and internal injuries; William Davis, skull fractured, and Robert Easton, head hurt. The party, which numbered 16 men and included a baseball team from Pueblo, was driving to Coal Creek when the accident occurred.

Died as a Result of Punishment.

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—The State Board of Charities, which has been investigating the affairs of the State Industrial School for Girls, today filed its report with the Governor. The committee finds that Nora Ferris, an inmate, who was punished by being placed in a straight-jacket, died as a result of the punishment inflicted. The Governor immediately sent a copy of the report to the Attorney-General, with the suggestion that he confer with the Prosecuting Attorney of Delaware County to decide whether criminal action should be instituted as a result of the death of the Ferris girl.

LEFT TO THE PARTY.

Colorado Socialist Convention Makes Its Selection of Candidates.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 5.—The Socialist Convention adjourned tonight, after having nominated the following persons for places on a state ticket to be submitted to a vote of referendum to the party which will make the final selections:

Congressman-at-Large—Franklin P. Wood, Denver; Ida C. Hacklett, Victor.

Governor—J. C. Provost, Cripple Creek; Edward Boyce, Denver; B. E. Morris, Denver.

Lieutenant-Governor—R. A. Southworth, Denver; C. E. Williams, Norwood; Forest Woodwide, Colorado Springs.

Attorney-General—Carl Whitehead, Denver; D. J. Morris, Boulder.

Secretary of State—R. H. Meacy, Cripple Creek; J. C. Childs, Carbondale; C. H. Norris, Buena Vista; P. C. Hill, Denver.

State Treasurer—F. B. Logan, Pinon; George R. Arnold, Golden; Effie Jenks, Victor.

State Auditor—William Ash, Delta; Eli F. Anderson, Denver; J. T. Grant, Altman.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miss Frances Rand, Denver; Anna C. Parrott, Goldfield.

The feature of the day was the withdrawal of Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Coates from the party because a resolution was adopted by the convention calling upon all officeholders elected by another party and claiming membership in the Socialist party to resign.

"Gunpowder Socialism" was loudly denounced, and Delegate Hanson, who voiced the denunciation, was warmly applauded. The convention adopted a resolution criticising the platform adopted by the National Socialist convention held in Indianapolis in June, 1901, as "inefficient as a method of organization," and demanding a more efficient method of organization, "to the end that the entire party throughout the whole Nation be thoroughly protected under a uniform system of National control."

DENVER COLONEL'S SUICIDE

J. N. Smithee, Worrying Over a Sprained Ankle, Ends His Life.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—Colonel J. N. Smithee, of Denver, was found dead in his room at the Merchants' Hotel in this city at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A pistol clasped in his right hand and a bullet-hole through his head explained the manner of his death. A note near by gave this further explanation:

"For cripples, paupers and mendicants I have no use. Fearing I may get in one of these classes by reason of the injury by which I was recently visited, I end the doubt."

While in New York several months ago Colonel Smithee severely injured his ankle by a fall. He had been in Little Rock about two months, and was preparing to leave for Denver in a few days. The Coroner's jury held an inquest and decided that his death was caused by a gunshot wound self-inflicted with suicidal intent. Colonel Smithee's wife and children in Denver have been notified of his death.

Colonel Smithee was a native of Arkansas, and was 60 years old. He was in the Confederate Army, and after the war he became connected with the Arkansas Gazette in this city. In 1874 he was elected State Land Commissioner, and was subsequently chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1878 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Arkansas. He then moved to Colorado, but returned to Little Rock in 1898 to become editor of the Gazette, which place he held for over two years, then returning to Denver.

DENVER, July 5.—Colonel James N. Smithee, who committed suicide in Little Rock, was well known in Denver, where his family, consisting of a wife, two sons and a daughter, reside. Colonel Smithee was for some time connected with the Rocky Mountain News, and was also engaged in mining. He was prominent in politics.

Death From Heat at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—This was the warmest day of the year, the mercury reaching 94 on the street level. The humidity was high. William Nagler, a laborer, died from the heat. There were seven other prostrations.

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No wonder. Your hair is starving. Feed it before it all leaves you. Then you can keep what you have and add greatly to it. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-food. It stops falling of the hair, makes the hair grow, and always restores color to gray hair.

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