Probably fair.

"The advice that is wanted is generally unwelcome, and that which is not wanted, is evidently impertinent."—Dr. Johnson.

Now we are not going to give advice—but we will just make a few suggestions for thought.

The Best

Clothing that has ever been made comes from the wholesale clothing manufacturers. They pay the largest salaries to the designers, the tailors and the workmen. The make-to-order tailor cannot secure such talent. Let us show you the Best Clothing for Men and Boys.

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6,600 Cass County, Ind	4½s
7,200 Mt. Vernon, Ind	5s
7,500 Clay County, Ind	5s
9,000 Indianapolis, Ind	6s
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SUNDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

Over 100 Houses Wrecked or Damaged in and Near Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 13.—The storm which raged here last night also visited sections of Missouri and Illinois. Reports indicate the complete or partial demolition of more than one hundred houses. Many people were hurt, but strange to say there were no fatalities. At Camp Point, the southeast corner of the town was practically destroyed, and twenty or more houses are in ruins. Henry Jacob's home was among those destroyed. Jacob is a complete wreck from nervous prostration and may die. Robert Garrett was sick in bed. His house was unroofed, and part of the wall fell in on his couch. He was unhurt, but may die from exposure. Mrs. Robert Tribue was buried in the ruins of her home and may die.

First reports from Missouri were exaggerated. There was great general damage, but it was mostly in the demolition of barns. The northern part of Quincy was struck by the storm, and Greenmount cemetery was stripped of every tree. Many of the monuments were blown over. At least fifty houses and barns in the southern part of the city were destroyed. The financial loss will reach $200,000.

Snow and Low Temperature.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—The first snow of the season came this morning, the coldest weather as well. The flakes began floating earthward shortly before 7 o'clock, and the solidified shower ceased an hour later. About 10:45 more flakes revived conversation on the street cars. It was the earliest snowfall in the last seven years. In 1895 snow was recorded Oct. 8. The temperature at 7 p. m. descended to 34, or two degrees above the freezing point, the minimum since last spring.

OPERATIONS ON CHILDREN.

Dr. Lorenz Publicly Uses the Knife on Seven Little Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—The operation upon his little daughter Lolita, which is costing J. Ogden Armour more than $100,000, and for which he has brought Dr. Lorenz, the greatest specialist in the world, all the way from Vienna, will be duplicated upon Catherine Brown, daughter of a freight handler for the Illinois Central Railway, Wednesday evening, by Dr. Lorenz himself for nothing. The two children are the same age—five years—and, according to a diagnosis made by Dr. John B. Murphy, little Catherine Brown is suffering with the same hip trouble that afflicts Lolita Armour. Prof. Lorenz operated on the Armour child yesterday. The operation on the Brown child will be before a clinic at the Northwestern University Medical School.

To-night before an audience that crowded the amphitheater at the College of Physicians and Surgeons Professor Lorenz conducted the largest clinic ever held in Chicago and perhaps in America. The surgeon performed seven operations for congenital dislocation of the hip, or three more than he ever had treated in one day. All the patients were children and all were suffering from the same affliction which Professor Lorenz came to America to treat in little Lolita Armour. Patient after patient was rolled in already under chloroform, and the eminent surgeon turned from one to the other and proceeded with his operations with a deftness and dispatch that held the audience spellbound.

DEFEATED BY REBELS.

Venezuelan Government Troops Beaten in Two Engagements.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Oct. 13.—The troops of the Venezuelan government have been repulsed while reattempting to again occupy Coro, capital of the State of Falcon, and suffered heavy losses. A schooner with sixty men on board was sunk.

An engagement was fought at Goyabo, three hours from Caracas, Saturday. The government forces were defeated, losing 112 men. The revolutionists have almost completely encircled Caracas.

An important engagement began this (Monday) morning near La Victoria, between the forces commanded by President Castro, numbering 4,500, with fifteen guns, and the revolutionary forces commanded by Generals Matons, Mendoza, Peraloaza and Riera, about 6,000 men, with twenty-two guns. At Valencia, two hours' march from La Victoria, the sound of fierce cannonading can be heard. Vice President Gomez left Caracas to-day by a special train with 800 men and a large amount of ammunition to reinforce President Castro.

The British cruiser Indefatigible arrived at Laguayra Sunday. Other British vessels are to follow. The United States gunboat Marietta has returned to Laguayra from Curacoa. Serious events are predicted for this week.

MR. SPOONER ON TRUSTS

ANTHRACITE COAL COMBINATION CONDEMNED BY THE SENATOR.

State of Pennsylvania Alone to Blame for Its Existence—The Tariff Is Not Responsible.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 13.—United States Senator John C. Spooner made his first speech of the Republican campaign in Wisconsin at Schlitz Park in this city to-night, speaking under the auspices of the national Republican congressional committee. A crowd of 3,000 people turned out in a drenching rain to hear him. He received a tremendous ovation. During the course of his remarks he paid a magnificent tribute to President Roosevelt.

Touching upon the coal strike, the senator said: "The coal strike is an element which disturbs the people of this whole country. It is a menace which frightens almost everyone. Does any man attribute it to the Republican policies? Who does? It is a quarrel between the operators, the coal mining companies, and their men in which I sympathize with the men. [Applause.] The coal combination is one, gentlemen, which exists in violation of the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which prohibits any railroad company from owning or operating coal mines. If that constitutional provision has not been enforced, it is not the fault of the Republican party in the United States. It is the fault of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. No man can attribute the founding and continuance of the so-called coal trust to national legislation. It cannot be attributed to the tariff, for until a duty and a small duty, on anthracite coal found its way somehow—I have yet to find the man who knows how—into the Dingley law there has been no tariff on anthracite coal. The government of the United States cannot enforce the Constitution of a State in a State. The coal operators had no right to stand out upon a difference of that sort with their men till the verge of winter and until there was forced upon the apprehension of our people a coal famine which would affect detrimentally not simply industries, but men and women and children, their health and life. If they had accorded the increase of wages which the men demanded you and I would have been obliged to pay it, for they would have added it to the price of coal—and we would have gladly paid it to avert this trouble. So it was not that; but when a combination of capital like that of the coal trust refuses to recognize a combination of labor it reaches the dizzy height of impudence. Labor has as much right to combine as capital. Capital has as much right to combine as labor. Both must keep within the law. But, bad as it is, it will pass away. There are some men who can settle it, and they must settle it. And I may say one thing here to-night, that never before within my recollection has a President of the United States, not speaking for the employes, not speaking for the operators—he had no right to do either—but speaking for the people of the United States, done as much to compose a difference and protect the people."

Senator Hanna Is Better.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 13.—Senator Hanna, who was taken ill at Ironton, O., Saturday while on a speaking tour and compelled to return home, was at his office today and feeling much better. The senator expects to resume his trip on Wednesday next, speaking at Xenia, O., probably on Wednesday evening. As a result of his illness the senator will be compelled to omit a number of points, including Norwalk, Findlay, Lima and Piqua from his itinerary. It will also be necessary to revise his itinerary in Indiana next week. Senator Hanna said to-day that he had been scheduled to make twenty-four speeches in two days in that State. Owing to his illness, he said, he would be unable to fulfill all these engagements.

Samuel Hoke in Hot Water.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 13.—Samuel Hoke, the Democratic nominee for county treasurer, who offered to return annually $1,000 of his salary and all interest received from county funds in his hands, is in hot water. His declaration is equivalent to offering a bribe to voters, and if he should be elected the votes thus secured could be rejected on account of the offer. He has a majority of over 800 to overcome. Mr. Hoke must either withdraw his offer or give up the office if elected.

Cromer to Speak at Parker.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PARKER, Ind., Oct. 13.—Representative George W. Cromer will open the campaign at this place Saturday, Oct. 18, at the opera house. A large attendance is expected. Monroe township, of which Parker is the leading town, is the banner Republican township of Randolph county. Out of a total of more than 800 voters less than 100 are Democratic.

Will Hold Noonday Meetings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 13.—The Republican campaign managers this week will hold noonday factory meetings, at which the principal speaker will be Joseph N. Rea, formerly president of the Cook County, Illinois, Republican Workingmen's Club.

SMALLEST LIVING CHILD.

Tiny Baby Placed in the Incubator of a New York Hospital.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—What is said by physicians at the Bellevue and Postgraduate hospitals to be the smallest living child ever born, has been placed in an incubator at the latter institution. The child, a boy, weighs one pound seven ounces. It is fourteen inches in length. It was taken to Bellevue by John Clark, a carpenter. He carried it in a paper bag filled with cotton, and stated that his wife was too ill to care for the child. The doctors were greatly interested and carried the infant wonder to the Postgraduate Hospital, where it was placed in an incubator.

The rapid advance of the United States during the last few years to the first place in the financial world is graphically illustrated by a chart, showing the clearances through the New York Clearing House from the foundation of the institution in 1854 to Jan. 1, 1902, issued by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and sent free upon request.

GREETED BY PARISIANS

WARM WELCOME GIVEN GENERALS BOTHA, DE WET AND DELAREY.

Money for the Aid of Children—American Generals Entertained at Luncheon by King Edward.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey arrived in Paris to-day. Senator Pauliat and the pro-Boer committee received them at the railroad station. After speeches of welcome had been delivered the party drove to a hotel. The precincts of the station and the route to the hotel were thronged with spectators, who heartily cheered the generals, although the crowds present and the enthusiasm manifested was nothing like the assemblages and demonstration witnessed on the occasion of Mr. Kruger's arrival here two years ago.

General Botha, replying to Senator Pauliat, said: "We have suffered greatly and had to sign a peace which was a great shock to you and us. I hope self-government will soon be given to the Boer people, for they loyally laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance. But it must not be inferred from this allegiance that they will allow themselves to be dragged in the mud." This statement was greeted with cheers.

A big crowd gathered during the afternoon in the vicinity of the Hotel de Hollande, where the Boers are staying, and the police and municipal guards were forced to cordon part of the Rue de la Paix. A few anti-British cries were raised, but the cheers were generally for the Boers and were mingled with the singing of the Marseillaise. The generals had to appear several times on the balcony and one general held in his arms a little French girl who had presented him with a bouquet tied with the Boer colors. This evoked a great outburst of cheering.

The generals called at the Elysee Palace, where they signed the register. From the palace they went to the residence of Premier Combes, where they were receivd by the premier. They explained to M. Combes that they had been greatly touched by the courtesy of the French people and that they considered it their duty to express their gratitude to the French government. M. Combes thanked the Boers for their words and shook hands with them. The generals then proceeded to the Foreign Office, where they had a brief and similar interview with the foreign minister, M. Delcasse. Afterwards they visited the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. As they drove about the city they were acclaimed by the crowds. A man outside the Elysee Palace shouted: "Death to the English." He was arrested, and, with this exception, there were no unpleasant incidents.

The pro-Boer committee gave a banquet privately to the Boer generals this evening. They will be received by the municipality of Paris at the town hall to-morrow. The Society for the Aid of Boer Children handed General De Wet $15,000.

Boer Giant to Live in America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The most striking passenger who arrived Saturday on the St. Paul was Capt. P. J. Visser, late chief of Boer scouts, who measures six feet eight and one-half inches without his shoes on. Stalking about the pier in cloak and wide-brimmed hat the giant Boer made a sensation. He is only twenty-five years old and is a native of Johannesburg. In the last war he fought with his countrymen against the British as chief of scouts. He had a corps of twenty-five picked men. He has come to stay in the United States.

DINED WITH KING EDWARD.

American Generals at Buckingham Palace—Toast by His Majesty.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Ambassador Choate and Generals Corbin, Wood and Young were the guests of King Edward at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace to-day in honor of Lord Kitchener prior to the latter's departure for India, where he is to take command of the British forces. Lord Roberts also was the guest of the King.

General Corbin delivered to the King a message from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that King Edward would lend his assistance in creating interest in Great Britain in the St. Louis exposition. The King replied that he would answer the message personally in the same kindly spirit in which it was sent.

At the conclusion of a rather elaborate luncheon his Majesty arose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt. The King spoke in most admiring terms of the President and expressed his delight in seeing such distinguished Americans present. Before any other toast could be proposed his Majesty announced an adjournment to the smoking room, where he had a long talk with Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, and personally expressed to them his gladness to see them in England "because," he said, "I feel we are not only friends but relations." The King asked many questions about the American army.

INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

Macedonian Rebels Have Seized a Mountain Pass.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Sofia announcing that the Macedonian insurgents have been victorious along the left bank of the Struma river and that they have seized the mountain pass between Melnik and Serres.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Volo, Greece, says twenty-two villages in Macedonia are in complete revolt and that half a battalion of Turkish troops has been annihilated by insurgents in the Krezna defile. This news, continues the dispatch, emanates from sources which have hitherto minimized the trouble. The situation, consequently, appears suddenly to have grown worse.

The Porte Complains to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Porte has sent a circular to the powers complaining that Bulgaria is inadequately guarding her frontier; that she is permitting Macedonian bands to cross, and that the remnants of these bands after being dispersed by Turkish troops recross the frontier and find shelter in Bulgarian territory. The Turkish government also complains that a revolutionary banner was recently consecrated in a Bulgarian monastery at Rilo, and that commands of revolutionary bands have been apportioned to Bulgarian reserve officers. Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Demir-Hissar, Roumania, to strengthen the frontier cordons.

In the recent encounters at Djumabala, Razlog and Nevrokop twelve Turkish soldiers and seventy-eight Bulgarian insurgents were killed.

Foreign Notes.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse in a dispatch from Belgrade says that the Servian government has resigned.

Nearly 35,000 francs have been collected in Paris for the proposed erection of a statue to the late Emile Zola.

Marshall Field and Mrs. Potter Palmer will be among the passengers of the steamer Majestic, which is to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 15, for New York.

Concessions for petroleum, coal and iron, covering sixteen counties in the Sze-Chuen province, China, have been granted to separate French and English companies.

The engagement is announced of Commander Wentworth Chetwynd, of the British navy, and Augusta, daughter of the late F. R. Robinson, of Washington square, New York.

It is stated unofficially that the British government will ask Parliament to authorize a Transvaal loan of $150,000,000 or more, to be guaranteed by the imperial government.

The automobile which Prince Henry of Prussia is using is an American machine which he picked out at the motor exhibition at Hamburg in competition with French and German models. The German makers are therefore much annoyed and their trade journal intimates that the Prince ought to think more of his own country.

It is said that France has communicated her desire to Spain to carry out the convention of 1882 for the construction of two railroads through the Pyrenees, one to run from Saragossa, Spain, to Ororon, France, and the other from Lerida, Spain, to St. Girons, France. This news is regarded as of great importance from the political standpoint of the rapproachement of the two countries.

A newspaper of Tarnow, Galicia, reports a curious incident in connection with the Pan-German movement. Fifty dragoons living in German Bohemia returned to their homes recently on the completion of their military service in Galicia, when they were all placed under military arrest for a political demonstration. When the soldiers entered the train to go home they hung Prussian flags out of the car windows and sang "The Watch on the Rhine."

PLAN TO END THE STRIKE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

by brokerage houses with Western connections. The conservative element paid little heed, and denials of a settlement were authorized by representatives of the Lackawanna and the Ontario & Western roads.

The report that Mr. Morgan had assured Secretary of War Root that the miners would receive a 10 per cent. increase upon returning to work was answered by President Thomas's secretary at follows: "No 10 per cent. increase has been granted nor considered. This report must be denied emphatically." Mr. Olyphant said that he knew nothing about a 10 per cent. increase.

There is good authority for the statement that Secretary Root did not bring an ultimatum from President Roosevelt, as reported, but rather that the secretary was directed by the President to ask Mr. Morgan to devise some means to settle the strike. Mr. Morgan, it is said, took the President's request under advisement and later reported to Secretary Root his inability to do anything in the matter.

It is known that on Friday last one of the leading operators wrote to the Pennsylvania authorities demanding that the mines be furnished with better protection. There came a prompt reply, stating that the entire Pennsylvania militia had been called out and that the situation was well in hand. Apparently the operators are not of that opinion, as it is known that another letter has been forwarded to Governor Stone urging that he call on President Roosevelt for federal troops.

In all probability the coal operators will hold their regular weekly meeting in this city to-morrow. President Baer is expected to attend. Whether this meeting will produce any results is at this time a matter of conjecture.

CONFERENCES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Strike Discussed by Baer, Cassatt, Quay and Others.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—Numerous conferences took place in this city today relative to the anthracite coal miners' strike, the more prominent of the participants being President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company; President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and United States Senator Quay. The proceedings at the various meetings were not divulged, but it was evident that some new move is contemplated by the operators. A report was current here to-day that the weekly meeting of the coal road presidents would be held in this city to-morrow instead of New York, according to custom. To-night, however, it was learned on good authority that President Baer will go to New York to-morrow and the meeting will be held there as usual.

As President Baer was leaving his office in the Reading Terminal building this evening he was asked as to the truth of the report that the operators contemplated offering the striking miners an increase. To this and all other questions he returned his usual answer—that he had nothing to say.

President Baer returned to this city from New York early this morning. He remained in his private car until 7 o'clock, when he proceeded to his office and breakfasted. Two hours later he went to the office of President Cassatt, remaining in conference with the latter about forty-five minutes. The only other person present during the meeting was S. W. Prevost, third vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in charge of traffic.

Gen. Louis Wagner, president of the Board of City Trusts, which represents the Girard estate, owner of several collieries leased by the Reading Company, called on the two railroad presidents, but did not participate in the conference. After Mr. Baer had departed Mr. Cassatt proceeded to the office of Gen. Isaac Wistar, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's anthracite coal companies. While the two were in conference Senator Quay arrived. His visit was brief. As he was leaving Mr. Cassatt's office he was asked: "Is President Cassatt making any effort to procure a settlement of the strike, and have you been the bearer of any message from President Roosevelt to Mr. Cassatt?" The senator declined to answer, but immediately proceeded to Mr. Baer's office, where he remained in conference with the Reading Company's president for a short time.

In the meantime Joseph S. Stickney, of the New York firm of Stickney, Cunningham & Co., sales agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Morris Williams, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad's coal companies, were in conference with General Wistar. Nothing could be learned, however, of what transpired. General Superintendent Luther, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, held a lengthy conference with President Baer this afternoon.

GOVERNOR ODELL'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the Miners' Strike Will Be Ended This Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Governor Odell made this significant remark at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-night: "I believe the coal strike is nearer to a definite settlement than it has been since it started."

The Governor would make no explanation of the reasons for his belief further than to say: "In my opinion this week will see an end of it."

Although no definite information can be obtained, it is believed that Governor Odell was this morning in conversation with both J. P. Morgan and President Baer, to the latter of whom he so forcibly outlined his position on Friday. It is furthermore the opinion that Governor Odell's recommendation of a 5 cents per ton increase for the miners and recognition of the union will be the basis of settlement, although the latter may be avoided in part by asking the men to come back to work at the advanced prices without any agreement that they must leave their organizations, but also without any stipulation that the union will be recognized as a body. Governor Odell after reaching the hotel at 2:30 o'clock refused to see any visitors.

So far as any legislative extra session goes, it may se said on authority that if called it will be merely to provide money for the purchase of coal at higher rates for the public institutions, and possibly to appropriate money for the relief of the poor. But, although the Legislature might be called together for these purposes, it is in the power of the Governor while it is in session to send in a special message, calling for revocation of franchises of such roads in the State as obtained their franchises for the avowed purpose of providing coal to the people. It is said, however, that at the regular meeting of the railroad presidents to-morrow the Governor will be invited to again present his views. That his views have not changed since Friday is well known.

IN THE MINING REGIONS.

Operators Say They Started Twelve Collieries—Denial by Mitchell.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—What was looked on as an important day in the matter of resumption of work in the coal mines passed without any serious trouble, and each side to the controversy is claiming a victory. Reports received here from coal companies all over the region are to the effect that at least twelve collieries and four washeries started operations to-day. President Mitchell, in a talk with the correspondents, asserted that reports received by him from his lieutenants in the field showed fewer men at work to-day than last week.

It is quite evident that extra efforts were made on both sides to gain an advantage. The soldiers of the Third Brigade were sent into the outlying mining towns in this region long before starting up time to patrol the roads leading to the collieries. In some places the soldiers were scattered in twos and threes along streets and on street corners, but they were not compelled to rescue any one from strikers. The company superintendents are authority for the statement that for the past two days the mine workers have been again making house to house canvasses all over the entire territory, holding the men in line, and that if it were not for this method of keeping the men from work there would have been a large increase in the number of employes at work.

One superintendent, in speaking of the situation as it exists to-day, said: "The number of men who returned to work today was not very large, but the movement in that direction was gratifying. The companies did not make a great effort to break the ranks of the strikers, preferring to wait until the New York conferences are over. They have held out false hope to the men and as soon as they are over the men will see that there is no use to hold out any longer and will be glad to resume work."

In an interview to-night President Mitchell summed up the general situation as follows: "I have heard from every point in the coal region to-day, and my information is to the effect that fewer men were at work to-day than there were last week. There were desertions from the camps at Scranton, Hazleton, the Panther creek valley and Shamokin. The report that twelve collieries resumed operations is not true. The Bellevue colliery of the Lackawanna Company, which, it is claimed, was started, hoisted two cars and then shut down. The Johnson collieries Nos. 1 and 2 of the New York, Ontario & Western Company, contrary to report, did not move a wheel. At the Lattimer mines of C. Pardee & Co. the mine foremen raised some coal that had been gathered at the bottom and no new men started there, as reported. The Prospect colliery of the Lehigh Valley, which is also said to have begun work, did not ship any coal. I have not heard anything of the other collieries, but if they had started work I would have been informed."

While Mr. Mitchell was willing to talk about the conditions in the coal fields, he resolutely declined to discuss the conferences that have been in progress among the operators. In reply to all questions as to whether he had received any information or offers from the other side he said: "I won't talk about that." He said he had made no arrangements to leave the city to meet any one.

There was no news from the military end of the great struggle. General Gobin said his men had little work to do. He said there were several cases of violence of a minor nature reported to headquarters, but nothing of a serious nature.

Mobbed by Strikers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 13.—Orlando Schooley, who was taking a crowd of newly recruited men to work at the Edgerton colliery in Jermyn this afternoon, was set upon by a mob of one hundred and beaten so badly with clubs and stones it is feared he will not live. When taken to the emergency hospital at Carbondale it was found that his back was broken. The crowd of recruits who were with Schooley were allowed to go unmolested upon their agreeing to take a train out of town. They said they came from Noxen, Wyoming county, and that they were to be given jobs as firemen at $2 a day.

Soldier Shot in Haste.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 13.—The coroner's jury in the case of William Durham, who was shot and killed on Wednesday night last by Private Arthur Wadsworth, of the Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard, to-day returned a verdict placing the responsibility for the death upon Wadsworth, expressing the belief that the shooting was hasty and unjustifiable, and recommending that the matter be placed in the hands of the district attorney for investigation.

To Break the Fuel Monopoly.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A resolution was unanimously adopted to-night by the City Council memorializing Congress to obtain control of undeveloped coal lands in order that the fuel monopoly might be broken by competition with the government.

It was also decided to establish a board to be known as the "City of Chicago Anti-trust of Monopoly Commission," to consist of three lawyers selected to engage at once in the legal aspect of the coal strike. The members are to investigate and then they are authorized to seek to apply federal laws or those of any State that may be applicable in order to bring about a cessation of the labor difficulties in the anthracite regions and to break other monopolies.

Apart from this action, the councilmen also decided to ask Congress to employ none but union laborers in the development of the unmined coal territories, purchase of which was petitioned.

Public Funds for Coal Dealers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13.—Every effort is being made by Governor Kimball to secure through the General Assembly legislation necessary to protect from loss dealers who import coal into this State during the fuel famine. The plan of the Governor is to have a state guarantee fund of $125,000. He has obtained the assent of two-thirds of the House membership and of twenty-one senators to a bill which by passage would establish the fund. Protected from loss by state funds dealers will be able to import sufficient coal to permit Rhode Island industrial plants to continue operations without interruption.

Anthracite Miners in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 13.—Miners from the anthracite district of Pennsylvania are flocking to the bituminous mines of central Illinois for employment. All that apply are being engaged, owing to the unprecedented demand for soft coal. The newcomers say that wages here are higher and the cost of living less, and that they will send for their families.

Coal Cheaper at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The price of soft coal wes reduced here to-day by all dealers 50 cents per ton. It is now $3.50 per ton at the elevators and $4 delivered. This reduction is due to the arrival of a dozen towboats with barges from the Kanawha and Pomeroy districts and the prospective arrival on Friday of the coal fleets from Pittsburg.

English Coal Prices Advanced.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—On the London coal exchange this afternoon prices advanced 25 cents per ton. The quotations at New Castle are maintained. Little coal is obtained there for immediate delivery. Americans are said to be inquiring for coal in Scotland, Yorkshire, where there are larger supplies.

Heavy Shipments of Coal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—Sixteen steamboats, pushing 270 barges and twenty-four coal boats, left Pittsburg to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. The total number of bushels shipped was 7,500,000. About 3,000,000 bushels additional are expected to go out to-night.

Closed for Lack of Coal.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 13.—The Toledo plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company was closed down to-day owing to the fact that the company was unable to secure coal. Several other smaller institutions were compelled to shut down also for the same reason.

Stealing Sidewalks and Paving Blocks

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The prohibitive price of coal has resulted in raids being made on sidewalks and paving blocks in several sections of the city, and the police have been asked to stop the demolition. Three arrests, so far, have been made.

Strike of Belgian Miners.

MONS, Belgium, Oct. 13.—The miners of three pits in the Grand Hornun colliery went on strike to-day. The movement threatens to spread through the whole district. An increase in wages is demanded by the miners on the ground that the price of coal has risen in consequence of the strikes in the United States and France.

It is said that the mine owners' federation has refused the demand to increase wages, and that a general strike is expected to be declared Thursday.

Fund for Striking Miners.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 13.—At a mass meeting of citizens of Gas City last night the sum of $200 was raised to be given to the striking anthracite miners. Father F. C. Welchman, pastor of the Gas City Catholic Church, was the principal speaker. The Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor of the Gas City Methodist Church, also delivered a brief address.

Peasant Strikers Killed.

ROME, Oct. 13.—An agricultural strike has broken out in the district of Syracuse, Sicily. The carbineers who were sent to preserve order were received at Giacratana with volleys of stones. They fired their revolvers in the air, but this failed to overawe the rioters, who dragged one of the soldiers into a house and killed him. The carbineers then endeavored to retreat to their barracks to procure their rifles, but they were so closely pressed by the mob that they were compelled to fire their revolvers in self-defense, with the result that two peasants were killed and others were wounded.

MONEY FOR THE STRIKERS.

Secretary Wilson Tells of the Contributions Being Received.

"That is getting to be an hourly occurrence," said Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, yesterday afternoon, as he crowded a telegram into a pigeon hole of his desk stuffed with similar telegrams. "There is scarcely an hour in the day," he said, "that we do not receive a telegram from somewhere, stating that a big mass meeting has been held, resolutions passed in sympathy with the miners, a collection taken and the money will be forwarded later. And we get the money, too." As he said this he looked over toward two piles of $20 gold pieces six or eight inches high and a stack of bills sorted in bundles of $100 each, cross-piled equally as high.

Mass meeting contributions are just beginning to reach the United Mine Workers' headquarters, and the collections usually range from a few dollars to several undred and sometimes several thousand. Some of these contributions represent meetings of trade unionists only, while others come from meetings held by citizens. Up till the 1st of the month there had been few contributions from sources outside the trades union movement, except personal contributions, some of which ranged as high as $5,000. Mr. Wilson thinks that since the mass meeting movement has started the contributions will be greatly increased. He said the mine workers have been able to take care of the strikers so far, but as winter comes on these donations will be gladly received to meet additional expenses. He said the miners are only trying to give the strikers the bare necessities of life, which is not altogether out of their usual mode of living, but it takes considerable funds to feed the 500,000 persons now looking to trades unionists and the public for support.

PLEADS SELF-DEFENSE.

City Editor Kelly Surrenders After Shooting Dr. Cayley.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 13.—J. W. Kelly, city editor of the Butte Intermountain, who shot Dr. H. A. Cayley in the Broadway flats here, Saturday night, surrendered to the police this noon. He will plead self-defense. It is said that Dr. Cayley, who was taken to a private hospital, is dead, but the police are unable to learn definitely, as they have been refused admission to the hospital.

Kelly, it is said, suspecting intimacy between a woman with whom he was enamored and Dr. Cayley, lay in hiding and surprised the two in the woman's room. Kelly, with a pass key, got into the room and is said to have immediately opened fire. The first shot went wild and Cayley grappled with Kelly, but was felled by a blow from the butt of Kelly's revolver. With the prostrate man on the floor Kelly again fired, the bullet taking effect in Cayley's shoulder. The bullet was deflected by the shoulder blade. Ranging down, it passed through the left lung, and stopping near the spinal cord, paralyzed the left side of the victim. Dr. Cayley was one of the best known physicians in the city and was married. Kelly is single.

PRISON SHIP UNEARTHED.

Discovered by Workmen in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. After lying buried for over a century the famous English prison ship Jersey, in which several hundred Americans were martyred while the British held New York in the days of the revolution, has been accidentally discovered at the Brooklyn navy yard by the workmen who were putting up the launching stays for the battleship Connecticut. Historical associations have been searching for the Jersey for fifty years. The half-burned hull of the ship is lying under twelve or fourteen feet of dirt and water and is in perfect condition.

Wireless Telegraphy for Trains.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—An interesting feature of the trip of the special train on the Grand Trunk Railroad which passed through this city this evening with a large number of general passenger agents on board en route to Portland, Me., to attend the annual meeting of their association was an exhibition of wireless telegraphy, the first application of the new discovery to railroad purposes. The dispatching apparatus was stationed at St. Dominique station and the receiving apparatus on the train, moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Communication was first established eight miles from St. Dominique and continued uninterrupted until the station had been left eight miles behind. The experiment was conducted by a number of scientists attached to McGill University, and they describe it as having been most successful.

No Damages from a Trust.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 13.—The suit of the city of Atlanta against the Chattanooga Foundry and Pipe Company for $45,000 damages, which the plaintiff claimed to have suffered on account of the alleged "combine" entered into by the Chattanooga Foundry and Pipe Company, the Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company, the Howard Harrison pipe works, Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, and the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company, of Cincinnati, under the name of the Southern Associated Pipe Works, for the purpose of raising the prices on the products of their manufacture, was dismissed by Judge Clark in the Federal Court to-day on the ground that the statute of limitation prevented the plaintiff from recovery.

Siamese Prince at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13.—Chowfa Maha Vejiravudh, crown prince of Siam, and suite, accompanied by a number of prominent government officials from Washington, arrived here to-day and were formally welcomed by Superintendent Wainwright and the heads of the departments in the academy. A salute of twenty-one guns was then fired in honor of the Nation's guest, who reviewed the battalion of midshipmen.

Laundrymen May Raise Prices.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Laundrymen's National Association began here to-day, with President Henry S. Porter, of Dorchester, Mass., in the chair. More than 600 delegates were present. The convention may consider the question of a raise of prices for laundry work on account of the coal shortage.

Vice Consul Missing.

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 13.—Vice Consul J. F. Kimball, at Nuevo Laredo, stated tonight that a message had been received from the United States consul general at Monterey stating that no news had yet been heard of United States Consul Garret, who went into the Sierra Madre range on a hunting exposition Sept. 9.

Educators to Meet in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The executive committee of the National Educational Association, after a two days' meeting in this city, has announced the selection of Boston as the place of the next annual convention, July 6 to 10, 1903.

Choked His Mother to Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 13.—William Coates, aged eighteen, was to-day convicted of murdering his mother, Eliza Coates, three months ago. The boy had been anxious to obtain possession of the property held by his parent, and choked her to death with the expectation that he would not be detected in the crime, and would become the principal beneficiary of the estate.

Alaskan Steamer Lost.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 13.—The steamer Venture is a total loss on Tugwell island, according to a private dispatch which was received this morning from Port Simpson by her owners. The Venture, which has been engaged in the cattle carrying trade to Alaska, was bound down with 12,000 cases of salmon when she was lost.

Miss Lillian Ramsey

A Prominent Club Woman of Denver, and Her Mother, Tell What Warner's Safe Cure Has Done for Them.

New York's Most Successful Specialist in Woman's Diseases Says: "Nearly Every Case of So-Called Female Weakness and Painful Periods is Due to Kidney or Bladder Disease of Some Form."

If You Have Pains in the Back and Feel Miserable, Make a Test of Your Urine and Satisfy Yourself.

MISS LILLIAN RAMSEY.

Miss Lillian Ramsey, President of the Denver Quincy Club, of Denver, Col., says: "I was all run down, and had no appetite, was troubled with indigestion, pains in my back and suffered untol misery during my monthly periods until I used Warner's Safe Cure. Thanks to it I am now as strong and healthy as any woman could be. My mother suffered for over two years with what our doctors called "weakness peculiar to women." She had severe pains in her back and her head ached almost constantly; in fact, she was an invalid until the doctor prescribed Warner's Safe Cure. Three bottles made a permanent cure. She has no more of her old troubles and enjoys perfect health. All her complications were caused by diseases of the kidneys. Had my mother taken Warner's Safe Cure in the first place, instead of a lot of so-called cures for female weakness, she would have been saved a great deal of suffering. We will never be without a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure in the house, and if every poor, suffering woman knew the merits of Warner's Safe Cure she might be restored to perfect health."

Thousands who have died from kidney disease of one form or another because it had poisoned their systems before they knew it, might have been saved had they examined their urine and found out the true condition of their kidneys. Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand 24 hours; if then it is cloudy, or has a brickdust sediment, or particles float in it, your kidneys are diseased, and if not attended to at once your life will be cut off with Bright's disease, diabetes, uric acid poison or other complications.

A free trial bottle has often been sufficient to cure cases of kidney disease when the simple home test described above has been made in the earlier stages of the disease.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

will cure any disease of the kidneys, liver, bladder or blood; it will cure Bright's disease, diabetes, gallstones, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, swelling, eczema, jaundice, painful passage of urine, torpid liver, uric acid poison, indigestion and stomach trouble, which are so often caused by the diseased condition of the kidneys.

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs. It is free from sediment and is pleasant to take. (Beware of so-called kidney cures full of sediment and of bad odor—they are harmful.) Safe Cure does not constipate. It kills the disease germs. Warner's Safe Cure has been prescribed and used by leading doctors for over 25 years, and is used in many prominent hospitals exclusively.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

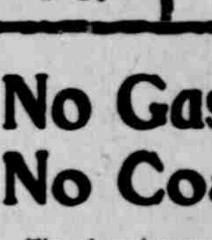
Warner's Safe Cure is what you need. You can buy it at any drug store, two regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle.

Refuse Substitutes and Imitations

There is none "just as good" as Warner's. Insist on the genuine, which always cures. Substitutes contain harmful drugs which injure the system.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free, post-paid. Also a valuable medical booklet which tells all about the diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder, with a prescription for each disease, and many of the thousands of testimonials received daily from grateful patients who have been cured by Warner's Safe Cure. All you have to do is to write Warner's Safe Cure Company, Rochester, N. Y., and mention having read this liberal offer in this paper. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher.



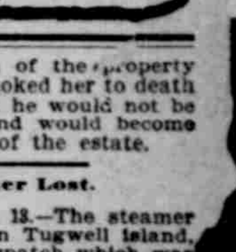
No Gas! No Coal!

The alarming prospect for winter sufficiently indicates that the Overcoat will be a most needful and important garment for several months to come.

Over 300 Styles! This is our presentation of Overcoatings for your inspection

We are making choice Overcoats at $20, $25 and $30. Splendidly tailored and trimmed, fully half less than prices charged by other high-class makers.

☞ Satisfaction positively guaranteed.

Kahn Tailoring Company

Makers of the kind of clothes gentlemen wear.