The Democrat.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY AND CITY

TELEPHONE 154.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1905.

Secretary Shaw was in Dubuque last week and it was reported that he was trying to buy a team of horses for his use in Washington, with the five hundred dollars which the government has given him for that purpose. This would indicate the correctness of the rumor that Secretary Shaw intends making his stay in Washington as long and pleasant as possible.

Every once in a while there is a quarrel among the managers of some great enterprise—railway, manufacturing, life insurance. And in the struggle the door is pushed open and the public has a glimpse of what is going on behind—bribery funds for public officials, salaries of enormous size to parasites, stock jobbing, gambling, swindles on the public. At the shout of dismay and horror from the public the quarrelers grow silent, cease their struggling, hastily draw the door to. And presently, on the marble steps, appears a smug, suave gentleman a "bulwark" of society, and he eloquently explains to the public that it really is mistaken in thinking it saw things more like the doings in a den of thieves than in a "great financial institution." Some day the smug gentleman will be pained by the discovery that he is no longer believed.—Saturday Evening Post.

Strike Declared Off.

The Chicago teamsters strike has been officially declared off. The Chicago papers make little comment on the event, not wishing to offer offence to either side. The strike was a hard blow financially, not alone to the unsuccessful strikers but to Chicago business houses. The Chicago Inter Ocean presents the following interesting table:

Strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. called	April 6
Number of men first involved	31
Strike extended to firms in Employer's association	April 27
Duration of strike	106 days
Teamsters involved	4,963
Cost of strike to unions in benefits	$ 365,000
Loss in wages to strikers	850,000
Cost of strike to Employers' association	750,000
Cost of strike to other employers	250,000
Cost of strike to city	200,000
Cost of strike to county	120,000
Loss in business (estimated)	12,500,000
Deaths due to strike	21
Injured during strike	500
Prosecutions for violence	815
Members of unions indicted	42
Regular police on strike duty	2,750
Special police sworn in during strike	1,380
Deputy sheriffs on duty	3,510

Henry Rule A. Defaulter.

The following clipped from the Daily Oklahoman of Oklohoma City O. T. will be of intrest to the older resident of this vicinity who were acquainted with Mr. Rule when he was a resident of this city:

Deputy Sheriff Casey is expected home this morning from Kansas City, Mo., with his prisoner, Henry Rule, who will be brought here to answer charges of a serious nature. Rule is charged with defaulting the Deming Investment company to the amont or $4,900 and the shortage is said to be traced back over several years. Rule was manager of the local office of the Deming Investment company and was never suspected of dishonesty until the time of his dissappearance about three months ago. An investigation of the company's books showed the manner by which Rule became involved, and at last so deep that he apparently saw no way of escaping the eventual exposure and fled.

The head office of the Deming Investment Company is in Oswego, Kansas, and Mr. Rule had been the manager here for several years. He was not suspected of being crooked at all, and was given the most implicit confidence by the firm. The matter first came out when Mr. Rule left here, going that morning to Mr. Wilkin, of the State National bank, and saying that he wanted $1,000 to close a loan right away; also that he did not want to wait until the bank opened. Mr. Wilkin knew that he had been making quick loans from time to time, and so he let him have the money. The $1,000 being given him. Mr. Rule left on the Chotaw that morning and was never seen again by the company. However, he sent back a part of the money that he had gotten from Mr. Wilkin. His leaving led to the investigation of the books, and an auditor from the head office came down to look them over. He found that Mr. Rule had been forcing the trial balances from time to time to cover shortages. One not an expert would not be able to understand the means he used. He was short on cash, and when he sent in the balances at the end of each month he would force them to make them balance with the cash on hand. One of the crookedest peices of work was in the matter of reporting money paid out on loans, when in reality, it had not been paid out. He would then borrow from the next month's business, and report the money paid out on loans, and so on until he became hopelessly involved. It was not known in what manner he took the money he used, but this was the one way, and in fact the only way that a man could cover up a shortage.

In this way he managed to drive along for three years, or it is supposed so, getting in debt each month deeper. His actual shortage on the forced trial balance was $4,700, while he returned $800 of the thousand, making the total $4,900. It was not known how he disposed of this money, but it was thought that he was living too extravagantly.

The story that Mr. Rule was demented was circulated by or with the consent of the Deming company, as they wished to shield him. They were informed that his friends would come to his rescue, and that perhaps 50 per cent of this money would be paid back at once. They have kept this matter from the public as long as they thought they could and protect themselves, but now that the law must step in and attend to the matter, this information has become public.

Rule was arrested at the home of his daughter near Mount Washington Cemetery Saturday afternoon, and was held in Kansas City to await the arrival of Deputy Casey. Mr. Rule will return to Oklahoma City to stand trial and it is understood that he waived extradition and returned willingly to the city.

A Trip to Old Mexico.

BY E. M. CARR

It is 3234 miles from Manchester to the City of Mexico, by way of Chicago, Memphis and El Paso, and the greater part of the past five weeks has been spent by me visiting the ancient home of the Montezumas and making side trips to places of interest along the way.

I intend each week hereafter until my notes are all written up, to tell the readers of the Democrat about the Republic of Mexico, its people, its places of historic interest and my impressions of the country through which I traveled before crossing the Rio Grande.

I secured some photographs of people and places which interested me, and am having cuts made from them in Chicago. These cuts will probably be finished in time so that my write up may commence next week.

Pneumonia Leads.

The statistics complied under the new vital statistics law show that during the eight months ending with February there were 7,840 more births than deaths. There were 10,335 deaths and 18,175 births the latter exceeding the former by 78 per cent. The report also will show that pneumonia and not the white plague is the most deadly disease which afflicts Iowa folk. During the eight months referred to there were 1,068 deaths from pneumonia and about 700 from consumption and tuberculosis combined. Following are the number of deaths due to the most interesting causes during the eight months, according to the first report of the vital statistics of the state:

Pneumonia	1,068
Consumption	758
Violence	722
Cance	311
Tuberculosis	121
Typhoid fever	130
Diphtheria	114
Scarlet fever	75
Meningitis	173
Influenza	180
Appendicitis	33
Whooping cough	29
Measles	11
Smallpox	2

RIVER ON A FATAL RAMPAGE

Three Persons Drowned and Thousands of Acres of Crops Flooded - Much Live Stock Lost.

St. Louis, July 21.—A special to The Republic from Carthage, Mo., says: Following twenty-two hours of continuous rain fall Spring river is on the greatest rampage in the history of Jasper county. Three teamsters — Calvin Rudy and two whose names have not been learned—are reported drowned, and thousands of acres of wheat and corn flooded. Much live stock is reported drowned.

The river rose suddenly in a day from a quiet, narrow, stream to a roaring torrent a mile wide. Half a mile from the river the 'Frisco railroad station stands six feet deep in water. One train attempted to ford the flood, but was stalled by extinguishment of the engine's fire. Six west-bound trains are stalled here.

DEATH OF DAN LAMONT

Cleveland's Secretary of War Crosses the Dark River After a Brief Illness at His Country Home.

New York, July 24.—Colonel Daniel Lamont, secretary of war under President Cleveland, died at 9:15 last evening at his country residence at Milbrook, Duchess county, N. Y., after a brief illness. Nothing but the bare announcement of Colonel Lamont's death was made public by the family, and this was contained in a brief message to the Associated Press. Colonel Lamont had been in feeble health.

Daniel Scott Lamont was born at Cortlandville, N. Y., on Feb. 9, 1851. He began life in journalism, and from 1885 to 1889 was private secretary to President Cleveland, by whom he was appointed secretary of war on March 6, 1893. Lamont leaves a widow and two daughters.

Government Will Not Resign.

London, July 24.—The government has no intention of resigning in consequence of Thursday's adverse vote. This was the gist of Premier Balfour's eagerly anticipated statement in the house of commons. Although it had been generally recognized that such would be the decision of the premier there was feverish eagerness on all sides to hear the exact terms of his statement. The house was literally packed.

Investigation of Leak Begins.

Washington, July 24.—The investigation of the leakage of the cotton reports of the department of agriculture was begun by the federal grand jury in accordance with the call of District Attorney Beach the jury assembled at 11 o'clock and promptly entered upon the work before it.

MAN'S [illegible] IN THE OIL FIRE

Half a Hundred Workers May Have Been Burned to Death—Flames Raging Fiercely.

Humble, Tex., July 24.—It is now known that five negro workmen perished in the great oil fire raging here, and rumors place the number of dead as high as fifty, though this can not be confirmed.

Covering an area of three-quarters of a mile square with a great canopy of smoke spreading two square miles, the oil tanks of the Texas company continue to boil and bubble under the great heat of burning oil, the fire having burned all night. When it can be extinguished no one guesses. Certainly not until it has burned all of the oil in the eleven big tanks, which held 2,500,000 barrels, when the fire was started by lightning which struck one of them.

Edward W. Nash Dead.

Omaha, Neb., July 24.—Edward W. Nash, president of the American Smelting and Refining company, died at his home in this city from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained Monday night, May 22.

FRIGHTFUL BLAST ABOARD A WARSHIP

Boiler on the Bennington Blows Up with Awful Effect.

CREW IS NEARLY ANNIHILATED

Total Number of Casualties Is Reported at 125.

NUMBER OF DEAD, FIFTY-NINE

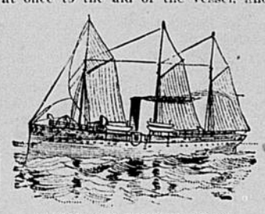
Military and Civic Tribute to the Dead Is Universal—Corrected List of Those Who Perished.

San Diego, Cal., July 24.—Searching investigation will be made to ascertain whether any one was responsible for the awful disaster on the United States gunboat Bennington. Ugly reports are in circulation to the effect that the boilers that exploded were known to be defective, but that a favorable report on them was made at the last inspection.

San Diego, Cal., July 22.—A boiler on the gunboat Bennington blew up killing and wounding over a hundred people.

The Bennington at the time of the accident was lying in the stream just off the commercial wharf at the foot of H street. The warship had received orders from the navy department at Washington to sail yesterday morning for Port Hartford, where she was to meet the monitor Wyoming and convoy the vessel to Mare island navy yard. Steam was up, and everything was in readiness for sailing, when suddenly the starboard forward boiler exploded with a deafening roar. The explosion was terrific. People standing on the shore saw a huge cloud of steim rise above the Bennington. Columns of water were hurled into the air and for a distance of nearly twice the height of the spars of the vessel.

It was immediately apparent that an awful disaster of some kind had happened on board the warship. Numerous tugs, launches and ferry boats steamed at once to the aid of the vessel, and



GUNBOAT BENNINGTON.

many sailors who had jumped into the bay to escape the scalding steam were rescued, while on board the Bennington the removal of the wounded was promptly commenced by such of the crew as were unhurt, in perfect order. At the time of the accident Commander Lucien Young and Surgeon [illegible] Peck were on shore. The two officers, as soon as they learned of the disaster, hurried to the water front, where Commander Young immediately took charge.

On board the Bennington were presented terrible scenes. The force of the explosion had torn a great hole in the starboard side of the ship, and the vessel was already commencing to list. A section of the upper deck was carried away from stem to stern. Blood and wreckage was distributed over the entire ship, the after cabin and the vicinity of the ship adjacent to the exploded boiler resembling a charnel house. Over it all hung the great cloud of steam. Help from the city was soon at hand and dozens of physicians and surgeons hastened to the ship to render necessary aid.

OVER A DOZEN BLOWN OVERBOARD

Unhurt Men Do Their Duty Story of Lieut. Yates.

A dozen or fifteen were blown overboard by the force of the terrific explosion. Captain Wentworth, who was looking at the Bennington when the disaster occurred, says he saw human bodies hurled over 100 feet upward. The shock of the explosion penetrated every section of the ship, blood and ashes being found as far as the stern of the captain's cabin. Portions of the upper deck were carried away and great damage was done in all sections.

Officers and men who were able to assist in rescue acted in a brave and collected manner. Pumps were manned to keep the water from the upper compartments, the magazine was flooded, and men fought their way through the steam into the darkened hold to search for their comrades. In the worst danger, and when it was feared the ship would sink before she could be beached, the young officers and men stuck manfully to their posts. She was safely beached, however, on the shore of the harbor. The ship's inner works are a tangled mass of machinery.

Lieutenant Yates, executive officer in charge of the Bennington, at the time of the disaster, was in the after cabin. He rushed out, to be met by a blinding, scalding cloud of steam as it swept the vessel. Speaking of the occurrence, he said: "As I ran forward I passed one of our boys crawling along on his belly. There was no time to attend to individual cases—there were so many—and they seemed almost like an indistinct memory to me. About thirty of the boys were on the foredeck, all badly wounded.

"I called for men to man the boats and only about twelve, including officers, responded. All of the rest were injured or had been driven over the side by the scalding steam. As far as can be learned a part of the furnace fell against the boiler, which exploded. It was forced aft, and it is probable that the other boilers exploded immediately afterwards and the steam pipes were wrecked, liberating the steam. Every man in the engine room at the time must have met death."

CORRECT LIST OF THE DEAD

Sixty-Three of Them in the List Who Are Named.

Following is an official list of known dead with occupation and place of birth or enlistment: Ensign Newton K. Perry, Charleston, S. C.; Edward B. Ferguson, chief machinist, San Francisco; Frederick M. Brown, machinist, San Francisco; Emile C. Hoffman, blacksmith; William I. Cherry,

CAPTAIN LUCIEN YOUNG.

blacksmith; Wilbur Wright, steward; C. W. Brockman, gunner, Des Moines, Ia.; Thomas Burke, machinist; G. L. Clarke, machinist, Bremerton, Wash.; Joseph Hunt, oiler; W. H. Holly, shipwright; Frank de Courtoni, oiler.

Firemen — Kirkley F. Morris, Joseph Hilscher, John McKone, William Staub, Michael G. Quinn, Harry Mosher, Andrew Kamerer, D. N. Holland, M. Conway.

Coal passers—Walter G. Grant (Chicago), Frederick J. Geiss, Clyde Haggbloom, Charles O. McKeen, Stephen W. Pollock, Warren Paris (Lansing, Mich.), O. F. Nelson, C. E. Rushing, A. Bensel.

Seamen — Charles J. Kuntz (St. Louis), Harry F. Saunders, Jodie W. Kempton, Robert B. Carr, Harry F. Smith, Preston Carpenter, Robert L. Savage, Leroy B. Archer, Don C. Archer, Richard T. House, Albert H. Schoregge (New Ulm, Minn.), John C. Barchus (Clarinda, Ia.), L. J. Guathles, Mathew G. Chamber (Lewiston, Ida.), Edwin B. Robinson, Josiah Ezell, John Golka (Milwaukee), John L. Burns (Chicago), Glen Brownlee, Emil Dresch, Wesley M. Taylor, Bert A. Hughes, Joseph Newcomb, William C. Wilson, Elmer U. Brunson (Chicago), Claude H. Stevenson, M. Frichwilder; four unidentified men of the new draft, who joined the Bennington upon her arrival here.

A careful compilation of casualties made by the Associated Press, is as follows: Buried in military cemetery at Fort Rosecrans 47; dead now in morgue 10, awaiting shipment to relatives; dead in fireroom of Bennington still unrecovered, 2; total dead, 59. Injured at various hospitals, 50. Missing, 16. Grand total, 125. Of the injured at hospitals seven or eight are expected to die.

WORST SINCE THE MAINE HORROR

Nothing Unusual Known To Be the Matwith Her Boilers.

Washington, July 22.—Acting Secretary Darling, after the receipt of telegrams from Commander Young giving details of the Bennington disaster, said: "The accident is the most distressing that has befallen an American naval vessel since the blowing up of the Maine. The sacrifice of these lives is as truly made upon the altar of their country as if made in battle. These men died at their posts and must always be honored and mourned by patriotic people.

"The department has learned with the deepest regret of the disaster. Nothing unusual has been reported to the department with respect to the boilers in the Bennington. A detailed report on the condition of the boilers was made in March last and repairs were made in the following May. The boilers on the ships of our navy are receiving constant attention and are constantly under the supervision as well as the inspection of engineers."

The department has sent to the next of kin of all the dead and wounded letters stating the fact and expressing heartfelt regret. The Bennington was authorized by congress on March 3, 1887, her keel being laid in June, 1888. She was launched June 3, 1890.

Another Victim of Devlin Paper.

Kansas City, July 21.—Up to the close of banking hours no flurry affecting other local institutions had followed the failure of the City National bank, of Kansas City. Nothing bordering on a run was experienced at any of the other local banks, and according to the officers at each place, non was expected. The City National had been in a weakened condition for some time. It held $100,000 of Devlin's paper.

Root Takes the Oath of Office.

Washington, July 19.—Elihu Root has arrived here from New York and today took the oath as secretary of state. He will remain in the city, however, but the one day.

JOHN PAUL JONES AT REST

His Body Lies in a Vault Awaiting an Appropriate Resting Place Now Being Builded.

Annapolis, Md., July 24.—The John Paul Jones expedition, commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, completed its mission with the landing of the body of the distinguished dead this morning. Rear Admiral Sigsbee saluted Rear Admiral Sands with thirteen guns, and the salute was returned from the shore batteries. A salute to the squadron from the French cruiser Jurien de la Graviere was then given and returned. The active transfer of the body then began. The personnel of the fleet was put ashore in small boats to form with the naval cadets a guard of honor when the body was landed.

Its transfer to the shore was made on the naval tug Standish, and the landing made on a float draped and moored to the wharf. It was then placed in a hearse and transferred to the vault in the academy grounds, where it will stay until its permanent receptacle is ready. The only ceremony was the reading of psalms by Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the academy.

HOOKER NOT IMPEACHED

Saved Because It Took More Than a Majority Vote to Convict Him of the Charges.

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—The assembly by a vote of 76 to 67 saved Justice Warren B. Hooker from removal from the supreme court bench on the charges concerning his connection with appointments in the Fredonia postoffice, and with the "Wirtner judgment" affecting property of the city of Dunkirk, adjoining the Dunkirk postoffice building, owned jointly by him and State Tax Commissioner Lester F. Stearns. Forty-one Republicans and thirty-five Democrats voted for removal; fifty-eight Republicans and nine Democrats against removal.

The final vote was taken upon a formal resolution providing for Justice Hooker's removal. Under the constitution it would require 109 votes to pass the resolution. The action of the assembly in the removal resolution obviated the secessity of a vote in the senate.

KAISER AND CZAR CONFER TOGETHER

Sudden Meeting of the Two Monarchs Causes the Diplomats to "Sit Up."

TO TALK OF THE FAR EAST CASE

Alleged Object of the Meeting, Which the Kaiser Suggested.

Probably No Third Party at the Interviews, the Emperors Doing Their Own Talking Without Any Hearers.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—On the eve of the peace conference, and with a suddenness already disconcerting to diplomatic and court circles, the emperor has left Peterhof on board the imperial yacht Polar Star for a conference with Emperor William, who is cruising on the Hohenzollern in Finnish waters. The first interview of the sovereigns was expected to take place last evening off the Finnish port of Borgo, at the mouth of the gulf of Finland, near Helsingfors. This was to be followed by another interview today, after which Emperor Nicholas will return to St. Petersburg and Emperor William will continue his cruise.

Fact That Is Worth Noting.

The emperor is accompanied by his brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, and a considerable suite, but a noteworthy fact is that there is no representative of the Russian foreign office among the emperor's entourage, nor is the German ambassador, Count Alvensleben, on board the Polar Star. This gives color to a report that the meeting was arranged between the two emperors directly, without recourse to the usual diplomatic channels. Emperor William suggesting the rendezvous by telegraph from Bernoesand, Sweden. The idea, the report says, met with the emperor's favor, but the final arrangements were only completed Saturday and some members of the imperial family were hastily commanded to accompany his majesty.

Russo-Jap Affairs in Front.

There is no set programme of subjects for discussion, aside from a general consideration of the factors in the present situation affecting the two empires, but it can be stated that the coming meeting of the Russo-Japanese plenipotentiaries will occupy a place in the foreground. The action of Emperor William in seeking a conference at this moment is generally interpreted as an assurance of his moral support of Russia in the coming pour parlers at Washington and Portsmouth, and to show that German participation in the recent Japanese loan was not a mark of the alienation of German sympathies from Russia.

Like a Former Royal Meeting.

Like the last meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William, at a hunting seat in Russian Poland, where the European and Eastern situations were discussed between the strokes of a game of billiards, and Russia was assured that she need have no anxiety regarding her western frontier while engaged with the Japanese, the conference in the cabins of the Hohenzollern and the Polar Star will be entirely informal and probably without secretaries or other witnesses, unless perhaps Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch should be a participant.

ZEMSTVO CONGRESS MEETS

In Doing So It Defies the Police, Who Watch the Proceedings.

Moscow, July 20.—The zemstvo congress opened in the residence of Prince Dolgorukoff. The officials had prohibited the meeting because it was reported that some of the delegates favored demanding that the czar abdicate and that a regency take charge of affairs for his son, who should be enthroned. There were 225 delegates present. Count Heyden, leader of the deputation representing the congress recently received by the emperor, presided.

M. Golovine, president of the organizing committee, had barely started a statement dealing with the obstacles placed in the way of the congress when the chief of police with numerous commissaries and officials entered the room. The chief announced that the prefect had prohibited the meeting of the congress and ordered the seizure of the documents. Count Heyden protested against the proceedings, but the chief of police began taking the names of the delegates. Then cries were raised of "Write down the whole of Russia."

Many persons present who were not delegates to the congress requested that their names also be taken. The police then departed in order to draw up summonses and the sitting was resumed. After the police had drawn up a report of their visit they took no further action, but returned and listened to the debates as interested spectators. When the afternoon session adjourned until evening each delegate as he passed out handed his visiting card to the chief of police, who had already seized the copies in the possession of the delegates of the Russian Gazette, in which was printed details of a proposed constitution for Russia based on the existing two chamber constitutions of western Europe.

Viceroy Curzon Ill.

Simla, India, July 24.—Viceroy Curzon, who has been in ill health for some time, is now confined to his bed.

Dr. Henry Hatch Dead.

Quincy, Ill., July 24.—Dr. Henry Hatch, former president of the Tristate Medical society, is dead. He was 57 years old.

BOMB FOR THE SULTAN

Explodes Close to Him, but He Has Luck and Escapes—Members of His Suite Killed.

Brussels, July 22.—A telegram to The Petit Bleu from Constantinople, says: "During the selamlik here a bomb was exploded in the court yard of the mosque, close to the sultan. His majesty was not injured, but several members of his suite were killed or injured. Several arrests have been made."

Constantinople, July 24. — The attempt to assassinate the sultan caused the death of twenty-four persons and the injury of fifty-seven. The majority of those killed were soldiers. Fifty-five horses were injured. It is alleged the outrage was the work of two Hungarians. Another report is that the would-be assassin was killed by the explosion.

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger.

The Regular and Reliable Chicago Specialist, who has visited Manchester, every month since 1901, will be at the Clarence House.

Monday, August 21,

(one day only) and return on every 28 days. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Independence, Gedney Hotel, Tuesday August 22

Cures permanently the cases he undertakes and sends the incurable home without taking a fee from them. This is why he continues his visits year after year, while other doctors have made a few visits and stopped. Dr. Shallenberger is an eminently successful specialist in all chronic diseases, proven by the many cures effected in chronic cases which have baffled the skill of all other physicians. His hospital experience and extensive practice have made him so proficient that he can name and locate a disease in a few minutes.

Treats all curable cases of Catarrh, Nose, Throat and Lung diseases, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Gravel, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous and Heart diseases, Blood and Skin diseases, Epilepsy, Bright's Disease and Consumption in early stage, diseases of the Bladder and Female Organs, Liquor and Tobacco habit. Stammering cured and sure methods to prevent its recurrence given.

A never-failing remedy for Big Neck.

PILES, FISTULAE and RUPTURE guaranteed cured without detention from business. Special attention given to all Surgical cases, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Glasses fitted and guaranteed. Granulated lids, Cataract, Cross Eyes straightened without pain.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Are you nervous and despondent; weak and debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—life a burden; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams and night losses; restless, haggard looking; weak back; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; energy [illegible]

Private Diseases a Specialty,

Blood Poison, Nervousness, Dizziness, Defective Vision and other ailments which run only [illegible] tively cured.

WONDERFUL CURES

Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiment or failures. He undertakes no incurable cases but cure thousands given up to die.

Consultation Free and Confidential. Address,

DR. WILBERT SHALLENBERGER,
[illegible] Oakwood Blvd., Chicago

Formerly [illegible] Royal St. [illegible]

MAIN HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Items of Special Interest Caught from the Wires and Prepared for Our Readers.

Des Moines, Ia., July 20.—Five miners were literally blown to pieces by the explosion of twenty-five pounds of dynamite in a storage powder house at the West Riverside coal mine, two miles west of the city at 6 o'clock in the morning. The dead are: Charles Brown, engineer, leaves wife and daughter; Luke Miller, sinker, bachelor; Harry Belknap, sinker, bachelor; Dell Vance, sinker, wife and four children survive him; George Arrowood, pumpman, leaves wife and four children.

Heads, arms and limbs were scattered around for a distance of 500 feet. Not a soul knew of the explosion until the appearance of the day shift, at 6:30, when the horrible spectacle presented itself. The men—five in number—were engaged in sinking a new shaft, and during the early morning hour a severe rain storm came up which compelled the men to stop work. They sought shelter from the storm in the powder house. While in the house the lightning struck a tree near the building and from there ran to the house, igniting the dynamite as well as two kegs of powder.

Not a piece of wood larger than a foot long remains of the building. The nearest house was 800 feet away and the inmates knew nothing of the accident, attributing the noise to the bolt of lightning.

"LITTLE BREECHES" LOCATED

Lost Kid Who Wanted "a Chaw of Terbacker" at 4 Years of Age—Inspiration of a Poem.

Sioux City, Ia., July 21.—The hero of "Little Breeches" is a son of Solomon Van Scoy, of New Virginia, Ia., and is now living near Letts, Ia., a husky farmer. Laren Talbott, of Sioux City, a cousin, recalls the incident upon which the poem was based and tells about it as follows: "My cousin was about 4 years old when he broke into fame. Van Scoy was driving a spirited team near New Virginia one day, and when he got out of the wagon for a minute the team dashed away, with the boy in the wagon. The horses went over ditches, fences and brush piles.

"Finally the wagon was overturned and the little fellow was thrown head first into a drove of sheep. The father and friends, running frantically in an effort to catch the runaways, saw the accident to the boy. The father rushed to the spot, fearing to find the little fellow dead, but on the approach of his father the boy sat up and said: 'Dad, give me a chaw of terbacker.' That was the instance which prompted John Hay to write his famous verses."

RAN AWAY FOR ROMANCE

Seems to Have Been the Only Reason for the Elopement of This Society Belle.

Burlington, Ia., July 24.—Miss Jessie Burg, a prominent society girl of this city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burg, of the C. E. Burg Wagon company, eloped to Chicago, where she was married to Will [illegible], traveling auditor of the 'Frisco system, with headquarters at St. Louis. He is a relative of President Dunlap of the 'Frisco system.

The news was given out by the father. The announcement came as a shock to the town, and the mother of the girl is said to be prostrated by the announcement. No motive can be given for the runaway match, her engagement to Rathbiss being known to intimate friends, other than she wished a spice of romance to her wedding.

.. Youths' Suits ..

Youths are proverbially hard to please. The average clothier is afraid to carry a heavy stock in their sizes—32 to 34 inch chest.

We recognize the difficulty in pleasing these particular young fellows, but instead of cutting down our stock to lessen the danger of carrying unsalable suits, we have adopted the policy of carrying a large number of suits and having them made of patterns so attractive and cut so natty that

They're Bound to Sell

In our New Spring Suits the prices begin as low as $7.00 and ascend by easy steps to $10.00 or $15.00.

Swagger suits, every one of them.

Eckstein Stein & Co. MAKERS CHICAGO

J. H. ALLEN,

Clothier and Merchant Tailor.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

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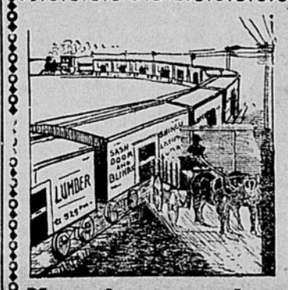

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LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.

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