

FIVE THOUSAND KNOWN TO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES

Continued from Page One, Column Six

not molested. On all hands, however, they saw evidences of the activity of these marauders, who had not hesitated to slay when offered resistance.

According to the latest information procurable at Champerico on November 7, the day the City of Para left there, the volcano's breath has blasted more than two-thirds of Guatemala's coffee-growing country and has destroyed at least one-half of the crop which was almost ready for the market.

Cabrera's First Thought Is of the Fiesta

President Cabrera comes in for much harsh criticism from all the refugees. When the news of the eruption reached Guatemala City there was in full swing a fiesta in which Cabrera was taking a big interest.

According to the officers of the Para former President Barillas is alive, but is bereft of what little fortune had left him. Barillas was one of the 200 refugees that left Champerico on November 1 on the steamship Acapulco.

Panic-Stricken Refugees at Champerico

The officers of the steamship City of Para say that everything at Champerico is in a state of confusion. The city is filled with refugees, all in a more or less violent state of terror.

A few of the owners of destroyed plantations have returned to their fincas, not with any hopes of restoring their fruitfulness, but to make an effort to save something from the wreck.

Refugees Make Journey Full of Grave Perils

The refugees that came up on the City of Para boarded the steamship at Champerico, which is the seaport for the district surrounding Santa Maria. They were Mrs. Bardwell, her sons Ferdinand and Albert, her daughter Julia and Miss Florence Mero.

Miss Mero accompanied the Bardwells from La Magnolia to Champerico, and their journey, although similar to that taken by thousands of others in similar straits, was of a kind that comes into the lives of few people and one the memory of which will be as fresh in the winter of life as it was yesterday when the little party stamped themselves warm on the deck of the City of Para.

Victims Wait for Awful Darkness to Lift

"We first knew that something had happened," said Miss Mero yesterday morning, "when the sun failed to rise. That was on the morning of October 24. I presume the sun rose all right, but we didn't know it that day and we didn't know it for the next three days. The darkness was awful. It was hot and muggy and the air was filled with a rain of sand that filtered everywhere and made even breathing an effort.

Aspect of Nature Is Completely Changed

"There was a little light on Monday, but only enough to show us how that blasting rain had stripped leaves and boughs from the trees and utterly changed the appearance of the outside world. Not until Wednesday did the sun shine again, and when it did come out it showed us so much that some of us were nearly screaming with dread.

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"To add to the suffering of those days of darkness the fall of lava choked the wells and shut off our water supply. We were without water for two days. When the sand settled the men were able to clean out one of the wells, and that first drink of water was more grateful, I think, than the first glimpse of the sun.

"We had a hard journey—one I can never forget and hope never to repeat. Streams had been choked with lava and bridges washed away. We had to cross the Neil River on a fallen tree, and at the Ocos River, where we had to leave our horses, we were hauled over on a sort of trolley.

Houses Fall Under Weight of Ashes

Ferdinand Bardwell was up and about on his plantation the morning of October 24, when the rain of ash began to fall. The rain, which he at first thought was sand raised by some local wind squall, soon commenced falling very heavily and an awful darkness set in. He went indoors, where he found everything in confusion. The Bardwells remained indoors until Sunday, when the weight of pumice stone and volcanic ash on the roof brought the greater part of the house to the ground.

"There was little to eat for the Bardwells during those days and nothing to drink. The food, a little of which had been saved from the wreck of their house, was so mingled with sand that it was almost unfit for consumption. The wells were choked with dust, and not until the end of their incarceration were they able to get anything like an adequate supply of water.

"Our plantation was covered four feet deep and its usefulness for coffee raising is ended for a long time to come, if not forever. My brother stayed behind to see if he could sell the land or to find out if it would be possible to get it in condition again for coffee raising. Whatever he does it will be of

LONG CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MITCHELL IS CONCLUDED

Rev. Dr. Peter Roberts of Mahoney City Enlightens Coal Strike Commission Concerning Condition of Miners in the Anthracite Fields in Recently Disturbed Districts

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 19.—After being on the stand for four and a half days President Mitchell of the Miners' Union completed his testimony before the anthracite strike commission at noon to-day. During this ordeal he was examined by his own attorney and those of the Erie Company, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and also by the attorneys of the independent operators. He was followed on the witness stand by Rev. Dr. Peter Roberts of Mahoney City, Pa., a Congregational minister who has studied the anthracite coal industry and has written a book on the subject. Roberts was still on the stand when the commission adjourned for the day.

One of the most important things brought out during the cross-examination of President Mitchell to-day was his emphatic declaration that the miners were opposed to separating the bituminous miners from the anthracite workers, thus creating two organizations. Commissioner Wright, as head of the Department of Labor, in his report to President Roosevelt on the coal strike, dated June 20, suggested, among other things, as "reasonable and just" to prevent industrial conflicts in the anthracite fields, that "anthracite employees should be organized into a separate union, in its autonomy to be independent of the United Mine Workers of America," but might be affiliated with it.

NON-UNION MEN'S SIDE

The non-union men, that is, those who remained at work during the strike, were made a party to the arbitration plan to-day by their counsel agreeing to make public the names of the men who petitioned the commission.

In connection with the non-union feature of the investigation, Mitchell announced that he is also representing thousands of non-union men who struck with the unionists and that the workmen would abide by the decision of the arbitrators "or get out of the union."

Mitchell's testimony to-day contained little that was new to the commissioners, and that of Roberts was of a general character, regarding the economic and sociological conditions in the anthracite coal country.

The commissioners, while regretting they have to do so, are still reminding both sides that they would like to have the submission of testimony expedited. Chairman Gray several times during the day interrupted and showed that ground then being gone over had already been covered. It has been suggested that counsel for both sides agree to rules for the submission of evidence, but nothing has yet been done looking toward that end.

GIVES SOME STATISTICS

In the course of his examination by Darrow in the afternoon Roberts furnished statistics showing that the anthracite fields covered 480 square miles. Out of a total population of 650,000 people,

little good to us, as it would take years to clear away that deposit of pumice stone.

"We were two days and three nights on the journey to the coast, and the women suffered terribly. In our party there was my mother, my little sister and young brother and Miss Mero, whose father's plantation suffered the same fate as ours.

"During the journey we were in almost total darkness and the heat was most oppressive. We were obliged to abandon our horses and all the goods we did not absolutely need at the banks of a river and a few miles before we reached the railway station.

"There were robbers all along the road, but they did not trouble us. We were well known in the district and were pretty well armed, anyway, and gave them no chances. Food in the vicinity of our plantation was scarce, and we passed hundreds of starving natives as we came out of the desolation.

"At Champerico we met other planters from districts that had suffered to a greater extent than ours, and the tales they told of death and destruction make me shudder even now to recall. It was a horrible experience, and I do not think I want any more of Guatemala."

The City of Para passed through immense quantities of floating pumice stone, and during the time she was in the volcano region her decks were thickly covered with the white ash that defied President Cabrera's censor bureau and told the outside world something of the blight that had fallen upon Guatemala.

HUSBAND SUES ACTRESS WIFE

George L. McKeeby's Romance Ends in Divorce Court. Defendant a Former Member of "El Capitan" Company.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—George L. McKeeby, United States District Attorney, sued his young wife for divorce to-day, alleging desertion. They were married fifteen months ago, the wedding being the culmination of a little romance. She was a member of the chorus of "El Capitan" company which appeared in the Los Angeles Theater, and McKeeby, seeing her on the stage, became infatuated. At that time she was engaged to the leading tenor of the company, but McKeeby, who had recently returned from Manila, cut out the vocalist and the two were married.

Mrs. McKeeby is a woman of marked beauty, but she could not endure the quiet life of a housewife and some months ago left for the East to join her mother in New York. Later she returned and left with her husband their 1-year-old baby. Then she deserted him again and the suit for divorce is the result.

Mr. McKeeby admitted that in some instances, on account of impurities, the measurement of coal by weight would be impracticable.

"Under the conditions you have explained," Wolvorton asked, "could there be any uniform standard of wages, applying to the whole coal region or to one colliery that would do justice to one employee and employer?"

The witness replied that he did not know what could be done, but said that there was no reason why wages should be different.

At this point the commission adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SHAFFER'S CHARGES FAIL

Controversy With Gompers Won by the Federation Leader.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—The special commission appointed to consider the charges made by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers against President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will report to-morrow, probably in the afternoon. As an investigation it will terminate in the exoneration of President Gompers and as a sensation it will probably wind up in the wet fire cracker class. Shaffer has not only failed to substantiate his charges, but a member of the committee is authority for the statement that he has never made any, to that body at least. He has appeared before the committee and when he came away he declared he had presented his charges. The committee says he did not formulate them. In the absence of direct accusation there can be but one end to the investigation.

The convention to-day wrestled with the subject of the autonomy of trades councils and the matter was not exhausted when the adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock. Floods of oratory were poured out, but nothing was definitely settled.

The chief fight of the day came in the old struggle between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters. The former organization asked for the revocation of the charter of the latter because of alleged practices contrary to the interests of the trade union movement. Its avowed object being to force the other organization into its own ranks. After several hours of debate the matter was referred to a committee of eleven, five from each organization and an umpire to be mutually selected.

The commission is to meet on or before March 1, 1903, and endeavor to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations. All hostilities are to cease pending the meeting of the commission.

The faction in the convention which is opposed to the re-election of President Gompers has yet been unable to fix upon a rival candidate. Vice President James Duncan has refused to commit himself in either direction and James M. Lynch of the Typographical Union is now spoken of as an candidate. Lynch, however, declines to run.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Andrew Carnegie, who was affected by something he ate while on the Continent, is rapidly recovering. The doctor says there is no cause whatever for anxiety.

KITCHEN REQUISITES.

Inside Information

Sing a song o' sixpence, 'Waffles' in the pie, Ate the little birdies up 'cause they couldn't fly.

Inside information from the best cooks tells of the wonderful pie

made from the magical

Presto

(Better than flour)

BUTTER is a luxury; biscuits made from Presto, without shortening other than the milk, are simply fine. This is due to peculiar qualities in the stock from which Presto is made.

The H-O (Hobbs's) Company

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"SAVED FROM AN UNTIMELY GRAVE."

Deputy County Clerk Anderson of Burnett, Cal., Cured by Pe-ru-na of Catarrh of the Lungs.



A Remarkable Experience With Pe-ru-na After Being Given Up to Die.

BURNETT, Cal.—Mr. Andree Anderson, Deputy County Clerk, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., and ex-Postmaster, writes:

"No one seeing me to-day would think that I was at death's door a few years ago with pulmonary troubles. I had frequent bleeding from the lungs, my stomach was out of order, and when I came here for my health no one thought I would recover."

"My brother in the East had been cured of a very hard cold on the lungs by using Peruna, and he wrote me and advised me to try it. I had little faith, but thought would give it a trial. I noticed a change in my appetite the very first week and found that I soon began to feel better and took on flesh. Recovery was slow, for I was so far gone, but after seven months' steady use of Peruna I was my former self."

"I now weigh 173 pounds, am in fine health and spirit and have been a well man for two years, thanks to Peruna. It certainly saved me from an untimely grave."—Andree Anderson.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. J. H. Huling, ex-member of Congress from West Virginia writes: "Peruna as a cure for catarrh and a tonic of most serviceable excellence is beyond all question and has been proven by many of my friends who have been benefited by its use."—J. H. Huling, P. O. address, Charleston, West Virginia.

Consumption Often Caused by Catarrh.

Very few understand thoroughly that consumption is caused by catarrh. It may have begun as catarrh of the head or throat. It silently and gradually creeps down the bronchial tubes to the lungs. After the catarrh has reached the lungs it sets up the disease known as consumption.

Peruna is not recommended as an infallible cure for consumption. It is not likely that any remedy will cure consumption after the disease is fully established, but Peruna will cure catarrh. It will cure catarrh when it is located in the throat. It will cure catarrh after it has reached the lungs, if it is not put off too long.

Many cases of catarrh of the lungs that have been pronounced consumption and given up to die are cured by Peruna. This happens every day. Like Mr. Anderson

of the Oakland. The crew fought the fire desperately and just saved the vessel. Her flagstaff and small boats took fire and fell to the deck.

"Owing to the high wind, we could not make a landing on that side, and so steamed over here, hoping to get the help of the firetugs, as well as to reach a place of safety.

"Whether the men who went ashore to sleep in the small house escaped I cannot say. They had not had time to get to sleep. I doubt if they were yet undressed.

"As the Oakland pulled away I looked back and watched carefully to see whether any men sprang into the water from the pier. None did, and I am of the opinion that the Oakland's men who were ashore ran to safety."

Captain Leale told his story to the captain of the freight Governor Markham, and the tug at once started for the other side, with the crew of the Oakland aboard.

MARQUISE DE CHAMBRUNE, RIDICULED BY WU TING FANG

Death of the Last Granddaughter of Lafayette.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Marquise de Chambrune died yesterday. She was the last granddaughter of Lafayette, and in her life was notable for her constancy in maintaining the family's cordial feeling for America. Her oldest son, the Marquis de Chambrune, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, becomes the ranking representative of the Lafayette family. He was formerly counselor of the French embassy at Washington and married a daughter of Mrs. Bellamy Storer. The second son of the deceased Marquise was her American wife. Her third son represented the Lafayette family at the recent Rochambeau exercises at Washington, and her only daughter is the wife of Count Savorgnan de Brazza, the explorer of the Congo.

P. R. Walsh.

VALLEJO, Nov. 19.—P. R. Walsh died this morning. He had resided here for fifty years. Walsh was a native of Ireland, 74 years of age. He leaves two sons and three daughters.

Boxers Refuse Bid to Fight Here.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Bids for the twenty-five round glove contest between Young Corbett of Denver and Terry McGovern of Brooklyn were opened here to-day. The only clubs which bid were the Penn Art Club of Philadelphia and the Hayes Valley Athletic Club of San Francisco. Neither club offered a guarantee for the match.

The bids were wired to Sam Harris, manager of McGovern, and to Young Corbett. They decided not to accept either bid for the present, as the required forty days' training is on fire. The boxers have agreed to leave the bid open one week longer.

Brutal Murder of a Babe.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 19.—The body of a girl baby, evidently about two days old, was found in the Chehalis River, about a mile above Aberdeen, by John Kane, a logger, this morning. The child had been intentionally drowned, was evident from the fact that it had a large stone tied by a buckskin thong around its neck. It was dressed in a long gown and a towel was tied around its head. Apparently it had been carried to the river in a large cardboard box, which was found near the place.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Advertisement for Presto biscuits, featuring an illustration of a woman holding a pie and a child sitting at a table. Text includes 'GAME PIE', 'Inside Information', and 'Presto (Better than flour)'.