

The Tomahawk.

WHITE EARTH, MINN.

Probably the oldest musician in the world is Manuel Garcia, now aged 98 years. He has given up teaching and lives in a villa in Northwest London. His memory is still excellent, his wit sparkling and he is proud of having recently learned to play "bridge." His 100th birthday is due on March 17, 1905.

William S. Tuttle is making arrangements to raise Benedict Arnold's flag, the Royal Savage, from Lake Champlain, where it was scuttled in the war of 1812 in the battle of Plattsburg. Among the relics supposed to be aboard the craft are Benedict Arnold's uniform and valuable government papers.

Undeterred by his failure to explore the course of the Blue Nile, Mr. MacMillan, of St. Louis, Mo., has organized another expedition for the purpose of surveying the southern boundary of Abyssinia, north of Lake Rudolf, and especially to ascertain the possible river connection between Lake Rudolf and the Nile.

For many years the British and Foreign Bible society has offered a reward of a guinea to any one discovering a misprint in a copy of the Bible bearing its imprint. The other day a guinea was claimed and received by a Mr. Sherlock (significant name), who discovered that the passage in St. Mark, "His disciples follow Him," was misprinted "followed Him."

According to advices from the treasury department the government mill at Philadelphia will cease to grind out pennies for a time, there being now a surplusage of this kind of currency in the country. During the past five years 3,000,000,393 pennies have been shipped from the Philadelphia mint, which is the only one that coins the one-cent pieces, to various parts of the country.

In Central England there is a broad region among the mining and manufacturing districts which lies more or less continuously under a pall of smoke, and where an area of land, estimated to cover 14,000 acres, is buried with ash heaps and refuse, on which a little grass grows. This is significantly called the "Black Country," and many think that its gloom and desolation react, physically and mentally upon its inhabitants.

As an excellent remedy against the freezing of shop windows, the Pharmaceutische Zeitung recommends the application of a mixture consisting of 51 grams of glycerine dissolved in one liter of 62 per cent alcohol, containing, to improve the odor, some oil of amber. As soon as the mixture dries it is rubbed over the inner surface of the glass. This treatment, it is claimed, not only prevents the formation of frost, but also stops sweating.

At an assembly of medical men in Vienna, Dr. Ullmann presented a woman 62 years old, whose entire stomach had been removed in the course of an operation for cancer. The patient, nevertheless, digests all her food, and her weight has increased several pounds since the operation. Dr. Ullmann declares that, thanks to the progress in surgical science, the operation of removing the entire stomach had been performed over 20 times with the greatest success.

A New York clergyman of the Unitarian faith has set people by the ears through his open advocacy of killing those persons who are suffering from incurable diseases. He calls it by the mild term of euthanasia, but it puts the invalid out of business as effectually as decapitation. The physicians are up in arms against the proposal and announce that it is the duty of their profession to maintain life as long as possible, no matter how incurable is the disease.

The raisin crop of the United States is produced almost entirely in the single state of California. Production on a commercial scale was first undertaken in that state in 1873. Since that date the industry has made such progress that it is estimated there are at present 90,000 acres planted to the vines in the state and 3,000 growers who devote their efforts exclusively to this crop. California now produces sufficient raisins to supply practically the entire demand of the United States.

A lineal descendant of King David fled in Philadelphia the other day. Mrs. Gustav Lipschuetz was her name. She lived with her husband and five children on Diamond street. Through the misty reaches of sacred history this woman could trace her kinship to the distinguished Jewish family Abaranel, whose relationship to David is undoubted and whose achievements throughout Europe are matters of history. Mrs. Lipschuetz was born in Germany in 1850, and came to this country during the civil war.

The people of Egypt, who had many idols, worshipped the cat, among others. They thought she was like the moon, because she was more active at night, and because her eyes changed like the moon, which is sometimes full and at other times only a light crescent, or, as we say, a half moon. So they made an idol with a cat's head, and named it Pash. The same name they gave to the moon, for the word means "the face of the moon." The word was changed to "Pash" and "Pus," and has come at last to be the affectionate "Puss."

AWFUL HOLOCAUST IN CHICAGO THEATER

The New Iroquois Theater Burns During Matinee and Over 500 People Killed.

In a Fight for Life at the Exits Men, Women and Children are Trampled Into Unrecognizable Mass. Many are Killed Vainly Fighting for Their Lives While Others are Suffocated.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Fire broke out in the Iroquois theater Wednesday afternoon. The audience fled in panic to the street during the second act of the play, "Bluebeard," presumably from a defect in the electrical display.

In an instant the draperies and flimsy stage settings had burst into flames. The actors and actresses ran wildly about the stage as the audience fought and jammed its way to the front doors.

In a short time the interior was a mass of flames and smoke was issuing in clouds from the front.

A dozen women and a number of men with faces and hands fearfully burned were soon taken into a neighboring drug store, where the worst injured were hastily attended to.

Special calls and a general alarm had summoned an extraordinary number of fire engines. Chief Fire Marshal Musham found the theater balconies still occupied by many persons, and he promptly directed the firemen in raising ladders to the upper exits in order to save the persons who were there imprisoned.

Two little girls about ten years old, were among the first taken from the balcony, their hands and faces blistered. The fire was apparently gaining on the firemen, who were having the greatest difficulty in gaining entrance because of the crowds.

As the fire proceeded four bodies were taken out, two men, a boy and a little girl about five years old; a woman was also taken out with her face so badly burned that she could not be recognized.

A man who jumped from the third story window was taken to the emergency hospital in an unconscious condition and was believed to be dead.

While the dead bodies were being recovered fifteen persons were stretched on tables in Thompson's restaurant, not far distant, many of them believed to be dying.

It was reported that twenty persons in the balcony were cut off from relief and probably perished in the flames.

Three dead women were carried across the alley from the rear of the theater to the Tremont building. Most of the spectators who escaped from the balcony were rescued in this manner.

Nine injured persons arrived at the Samaritan hospital within twenty minutes after the fire first broke out.

At 4:40 p. m., it was estimated that at least sixty dead bodies had been rescued from the fire. The bodies were taken to nearby stores and every possible available place.

Fire Marshall Musham who has just been up to the balcony says it looks to him as if there were two or three hundred people piled up in the floors of the two upper balconies. He could not say whether they were alive or dead. In one place there seemed to be over one hundred. He is going up and down in front of the theater urging his men for God's sake to go up stairs and bring the people down.

Firemen are now bringing people down, most of them unconscious, and some crushed. Some of these people were suffocated by the smoke, but most were thrown down during the cry "Fire."

About all of the principal actors were accounted for but a number of chorus girls were missing.

The school in the Tremont building and other surrounding places were turned into temporary hospitals.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—With over sixty bodies recovered from the burning Iroquois theater, a conservative estimate was that there were at least 200 more persons inside, either dead or unconscious. Firemen and policemen said that inside in the balconies the bodies were piled five deep.

At 5 p. m. the police estimated that 500 persons either lost their lives or were injured in the fire. Some of the persons being carried from the building at that hour were still alive.

Up to 5 p. m. forty-three bodies had been carried out of one entrance of the theater. Only one—a woman, showed any signs of life. The bodies taken from the different entrances accumulated so rapidly that they had to be piled up two or three deep on the sidewalk. Police ambulances and other vehicles took them to the hospitals and morgues as rapidly as possible.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The police say at midnight that 523 persons were killed. That tells the story of the awful disaster.

As soon as the flames first appeared beyond the curtain a man in the rear of the hall shouted "Fire" and the audience rose as one person and rushed for the door.

For those in the front seats there was no escape, and for those further back the chances scarcely were better. All from parquet to gallery were enveloped in a mad rush toward the exits and were swept with it to escape or to death.

When the firemen entered the building the dead were found stretched in a pile reaching from the head of the stairway at least eight feet from the door back to a point about five feet in rear of the door.

Only a faint idea of its horror could be derived from the aspect of the bodies as they were found.

BUTCHERED IN COLD BLOOD

United States Minister Gives Details of Horrible Massacre.

His Story of the Killing of a Missionary and Eighteen Followers in Liberia Last March.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Minister Lyon has reported to the state department from Monrovia, Liberia, under date of November 4, last, the details of the massacre in the depths of an African forest of a white missionary named John G. Tate with all of his following, 18 in number. It appears that the massacre took place as far back as March 15, 1901, yet this, the first detailed account, has just come to hand in an affidavit by Mrs. Mary L. Allen, a white missionary at Nouna Kroo, Liberia. She had the story from some of the native Doo tribesmen who knew of the killing. Tate had a large mission and farm, and besides he maintained a considerable school in the jungle, and altogether 19 people were in the mission when it was surrounded in the night by the Doods. The first man who answered a knock at the door was shot. The interpreter next was shot and as Tate appeared and tried to protect the body of the interpreter he, too, was shot and cut to pieces. The Doods then killed all the remaining inmates of the house, cut off their hands and placing the bloody members in a coffin sent them back to their people as trophies. In explanation of their action the Doods said: "We have no fight with the white man. But if we do not kill him now he will bring his country to make war upon us."

Minister Lyon, on the strength of this affidavit, has communicated with the Liberian secretary of state with a view to securing fuller information and perhaps the punishment of the perpetrators of the massacre.

BRYAN EN ROUTE FOR HOME.

His European Trip Is at an End—Declares Views on Silver Question Have Not Changed.

London, Dec. 30.—William J. Bryan has returned to London from The Hague. He will sail for New York today on the White Star line steamer Celtic from Liverpool.

Mr. Bryan said Tuesday that he had found his European trip extremely interesting and instructive. Asked whether his study of the financial conditions abroad had resulted in any change in his views on the silver question, he replied: "Not the slightest." Mr. Bryan regretted that lack of time had prevented him from making a more extensive investigation of the social and industrial conditions which he obtained in the countries through which he had passed. He had been received everywhere with the greatest courtesy, he said, and every facility had been extended him for investigations along these lines. Asked concerning the possibilities of the democratic nomination for the presidency, Mr. Bryan said that he was compelled to decline to discuss that matter in any way, because of the possible misinterpretation to which his views might be subjected in the United States.

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THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, Dec. 29. WHEAT—Nervous. December, 84 1/2c; May, 84 1/4c; July, 78 1/2c. CORN—Held steady. May, 45 1/4c. OATS—Unchanged. May, 37 1/2c. RYE—Dull and unchanged. No. 2 in store, nominal; 59c; samples, 56c nominal. May delivery, 56c. BARLEY—Moderate trade. Screenings, 26 1/2c; feed barley, 25 1/2c; low grade malting, 37 1/2c; fair, 43 1/2c; good to choice, 45 1/2c; fancy, 58 1/2c. BUTTER—Feeling steady. Creameries, per lb., 14 1/2c; dairies, 14 1/2c. EGGS—Market, quotably firm. Fresh eggs, at mark, new cases returned, 24 1/2c per dozen. LIVE POULTRY—Firm and higher. Turkeys, per lb., 11 1/2c; spring chickens, 10c; ducks, 10 1/2c. POTATOES—Stronger and higher. Burbanks, good to choice, per bu., 65 1/2c; Ruskis, good to choice, 65 1/2c.

New York, Dec. 29. FLOUR—Market quiet, but unchanged and steady. WHEAT—Spot weaker; No. 2 red, nominal; market closed with December 50 down; no change in May; No. 2 red May, 87 1/2c; 7-16c, closed 87 1/2c; July, 82 1/2c; 8-16c, closed 83 1/2c; December, 91 1/2c; 9-16c, closed 83 1/2c. CORN—Spot steady; No. 2, 52 1/2c; closed unchanged; May, 51 1/2c; closed 51c; December, closed 52 1/2c. OATS—Spot steady; No. 2, 42c; standard white, 43c; No. 3, 40 1/2c; No. 2 white, 43 1/2c; No. 3 white, 41c; track white western, 42 1/2c; track white state, 42 1/2c.

Live Stock. Chicago, Dec. 29. HOGS—Good to choice heavy shipping, 4.00@4.15; fair to good heavy packing, 3.75@4.00; rough and common heavy mixed, 3.50@3.75; assorted light, 3.45@3.65; good to choice butchers weights, 3.65@3.80; fair to choice light mixed, 3.45@3.60; thin to choice, 3.00@3.35. Choice to fancy hives, 55.50@57.50; good to choice heavy steers, 43.50@45.50; medium beef steers, 41.00@43.50; plain beef steers, 33.00@35.50; common to rough, 33.00@35.50; good to fair heifers, 33.00@35.50; good to choice feeders, 32.00@34.50; fair to good canners, 31.50@34.50; stockers and feeders, 31.00@33.50; calves, 33.00@35.50; good cutting and fair beef cows, 32.00@34.50; bulls, poor to choice, 22.00@24.50; calves, good to fancy, 35.00@37.50; calves, common to fair, 27.50@30.00; corn fed western steers, 41.00@43.00; Texas bulls and grass steers, 22.50@24.75; fed Texas steers, fair to choice, 32.00@34.50.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 29. CATTLE—Market steady. Native steers, 33.00@35.15; cows and heifers, 32.00@33.00; western steers, 32.80@33.70; Texas steers, 32.50@33.00; range cows and heifers, 32.25@32.50; canners, 31.50@32.15; stockers and feeders, 32.00@32.85; calves, 33.00@35.25; bulls, stags, etc., 15.00@18.00. HOGS—Market 10c lower. Heavy, 4.50@4.60; mixed, 4.50@4.62 1/2; light, 4.40@4.52 1/2; pigs, 3.50@4.25; bulk of slaughter, 3.50@4.00. SHEEP—Market active, stronger. Western yearlings, 3.75@4.35; wethers, 3.25@3.60; ewes, 3.75@3.30; common and stockers, 3.25@3.50; lambs, 4.50@5.75.

CANADA WOULD IGNORE TREATY

Said to Be Building Armed Cruiser for Great Lakes.

ACTION CAUSES COMMENT

Official Declares That No Agreement Prohibiting Such Movement Exists—Washington Not Yet Notified.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30.—The building of a Canadian armed cruiser for the great lakes has caused comment on the treaty supposed to restrict such a movement. Under Secretary of State Pope points out that no treaty exists between Great Britain and the United States limiting the number and armament of vessels to be maintained by the United States or Canada on the great lakes. There is an agreement to cease placing them there after six months' notice by either country. Mr. Pope doubts if it is binding.

State Department Not Informed.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The state department Tuesday had not been informed that the Canadian government contemplated placing an armed cruiser on the lakes in addition to the few small and insignificant national vessels now maintained there. Recently the Canadian government laid down a couple of revenue cutters for lake service, and although these were, being of modern type, better vessels than those heretofore employed for this work, their construction was not regarded here as violating the treaty. Attention was called to the matter, however, by some of the congressmen from the great lake section, and the state department made a quiet but effective inquiry into the character of the Canadian cutters. It appears that a United States naval officer visited the place where the vessels were being built and examined their construction, a fact that gave rise to some feeling on the part of the Canadians when they learned of the visit.

Will Attempt to Repeal Treaty.

As soon as congress reconvenes after the recess, there will without doubt be a renewal of the attempt which has been made annually for the last ten years to secure a repeal or modification of that section of the Rush treaty between the United States and Great Britain that limits the use of naval vessels on the lake. Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has taken a particularly advanced position in this matter and his activity has, it is said, excited a corresponding movement in Canada. He has heard from some quarter that he believes to be reliable a statement that the Canadian government is about to enter a formal protest against the location of the proposed United States naval training station on the great lakes, according to the plans of the Taylor board, to which congress is expected to give effect during the present session. Anticipating such protest, Mr. Smith already has prepared himself to renew with force the attack upon the Rush treaty, holding as he does that it has had a paralyzing and disastrous effect upon the important shipbuilding industries of the great lakes, as they would otherwise be in position, not only to supply themselves such naval vessels as might be needed for training purposes on the lakes, but could also enter into competition with the deep sea shipbuilders for larger naval construction.

WRECK IN INDIANA.

Fatal Head-On Collision Occurs at Larwill—Derailing of Car Causes Two Deaths in Illinois.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 30.—One man was killed, two seriously injured and seven others more or less hurt in a head-on collision between Pennsylvania limited train No. 5, west-bound, and an east-bound freight train at Larwill, 30 miles west of here, at six o'clock Tuesday morning.

The dead: James Raifsnnyder, of Crestline, Ohio, baggage man.

The injured: Oliver Hebert, engineer of the limited, seriously; Elmer Stafford, fireman of the limited, seriously; H. C. Suttler, Norfolk, Neb., passenger; James Robison, colored porter; I. C. Betts, Chicago; William Hamilton, train barber; C. J. Fieldstock, colored porter; A. L. Hill, Jersey City, colored porter; John Hebert, son of Engineer Hebert, who was riding in the cab with his father.

The engine crew of the freight train escaped by jumping. The wreck was due to a mistake of Engineer Crowell, of the freight train, in reading orders. He had been ordered to meet the limited at Larwill at 5:30, but misread his order as 6:30 and was taking his time to make the meeting point. The injured were brought here on the relief train.

Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 30.—By the derailing of an engine and 15 freight cars on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway near Denrock, Ill., Tuesday, Fireman H. C. Badger and brakeman W. J. Long, of this city, were killed, and Engineer E. B. Nealey, also of this city, was injured. The wreck was caused by a broken rail.

Corbett Retains Championship.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—In the contest for the featherweight championship at Mechanics' pavilion Tuesday night, "Young Corbett" defeated Eddie Hanlon in the seventeenth round.

Millionaire Manufacturer Dead.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 30.—Thomas Connelly, the millionaire carriage manufacturer, died here Tuesday of apoplexy. He was 67 years old.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs. With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard. Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows: **Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:** Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

SIMPLEST OF IMPLEMENTS.

Internal Improvements Effected by a Woman with a Hairpin and a Brush.

There is a story in Lippincott's Magazine of a husband who, on his return from a visit, sat down to hear the family happenings during his absence. This incident, it may seem, has a moral. The wife was naming the reforms she had successfully introduced. "You know," said she, "that closet that was locked for over a month? You said it couldn't be opened except by a locksmith? Well, I opened it." "How in the world did you do it?" "With a hairpin. And the furnace door has been sagging round on one hinge for ever so long, you know; but it's all right now." "Well, I'm glad you had it fixed." "Had it fixed? I fixed it myself with a hairpin. And then there was that crayon portrait of mother that stood on the floor for six weeks because you hadn't brought me any picture-hooks." "Well, I intended to, but—" "Oh, it doesn't make any difference now. I made a hook myself out of a hairpin." "No!" "And there's Willie! You've been coaxing and bribing him for a year to break him of biting his nails, and I broke him in a week." "With a hairpin?" he inquired, weakly. "No! Don't be a goose. With a hairbrush."

An English Earl's Opinion.

The English, next to the Americans, are the greatest travelers in the world, and while they as a rule insist upon having the best there is to be obtained, they appreciate good service and beautiful scenery. The Earl of Shaftesbury, having, with his wife, spent some little time in the United States during the summer, speaks most enthusiastically in regard to what they have seen. A few days ago he said to a gentleman in Buffalo: "Our stay in New York was a delightful one, and the picturesque grandeur along the Hudson and its surroundings was a source of much joy to us all." "It has seldom been my good fortune to pass the time in such excellent sport as that furnished in your enchanting Adirondack Mountains."—Albany Times-Union.

A Gentle Hint.

"I—er—had a peculiar dream about you last night," said the girl on the other end of the sofa. "And what did you dream?" asked the young man in the ease. "That I saw you in a jewelry store prying engagement rings," she blushingly replied.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Should Have Known Better.

"That was an unlucky thing for Peck, the engine driver," said the guard. They gave him one of their new engines yesterday, and he named it after his wife." "Why unlucky?" asked the plate driver. "Why, it blew him up this morning."—Stray Stories.

Home-seekers and Settlers Rates to the Sunny South.

On first and third Tuesday of each month to, and including April, 1904. Write Jno. M. Beall, A. G. P. A., Mobile & Ohio R. R., St. Louis, Mo., stating to what point you wish rates.

In the Air.—"What makes her so airy?" "She is an heiress."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Courtship may be termed a beau knot that marriage pulls into a hard knot, and, occasionally, a very hard knot.—N. Y. Herald.

Some men regulate their chivalry by the quality of the clothes a woman has on.—N. Y. Times.

Not at Home. Mrs. Newrich had been describing her visit to Turkey. Friend—Then, of course, you saw the Dardanelles? Mrs. Newrich—Why, no, we didn't. They called, but we were out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Are "Crow Killers."

Nitro Club and Arrow Shells are factory loaded with smokeless powder and reduce the amount of smoke, noise and recoil.

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