Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 15¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

VICTIMIZED TACOMA.

Ex-City Treasurer Boggs an Embezzler of $100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—A Tacoma dispatch to the Chronicle says that ex-City Treasurer Boggs, who held office from 1890 to 1894, is an embezzler to the extent of $109,000, and that the sheriff is on the road to Jacksonville, Or., to arrest him.

The recent bank failures here have disclosed the fact that Boggs, while treasurer, deposited a large sum of city warrants in the banks, receiving credit as cash. The warrants so deposited are supposed to aggregate $212,000. The German-American and Columbia National banks have brought suit to have their accounts with the city offset with these warrants, claiming them to be illegal because issued in excess of legal indebtedness. The city's deposit in these banks aggregates $162,000 cash, and if their contention is upheld, it is claimed the city would lose that amount, as it would be morally bound to validate and pay these warrants. These facts have led to a close investigation of Boggs' alleged warrant transactions by the city officials and prosecuting attorney, with the result that it was decided Saturday to put him on trial.

WOMAN'S MISSION WORK.

Two Societies in Session at Cleveland and St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior began here today. The programme opened with a discussion on "Why is the woman's board ever in debt?" led by Mrs. J. B. Leak, of Chicago. The conclusion reached was that there had not been a systematic collection of funds. Mrs. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, read a paper on "Should an auxiliary meeting be a religious service?" Mrs. Goodwin believed that the meeting should be entirely devotional, and not mixed with literary exercises and saving for the heathen.

Mrs. Goodrich, of China, said: "The only thing that gave us strength and courage when we saw the thousands of Chinese surging through the streets and threatening to murder us, was the thought that you in America were praying for us."

Mrs. Hinman, a missionary from Africa, with a daughter in China, thought devotional exercises were very encouraging to missionaries. "What should be the place of the work of women's boards among evangelistic forces?" was responded to by Mrs. W. F. Brunner, of St. Louis. The afternoon session was given up to the reports of the branch secretaries.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—Today's session of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Woman's Foreign Missionary society opened with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Trigg, of Minneapolis. The report of the German work of the society of the United States was presented by Miss Dryer, of Chicago, who is secretary of that branch. The report shows that there are 212 German organizations of the society in the United States, with 5,822 members. At 11 o'clock the various missionaries were introduced to the society. In the afternoon Miss Mary Danforth, a returned missionary from Japan, spoke on the work in that country.

ARREST OF VAN ALEN.

He Immediately Furnishes a Satisfactory Bond.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—Sheriff Anthony, of Newport county, announced this morning that Deputy P. S. Kaull had served the writ sworn out against James J. Van Alen by Col. Samuel R. Colt, for the alleged alienation of the affections of the wife of Col. Colt, and that satisfactory bail had been furnished. Mr. Van Alen returned from New York last night and at a late hour the deputy went to "Wakehurst," Mr. Van Alen's summer residence, and finding him there quietly served the writ. Mr. Van Alen at once furnished bonds for $200,000, with Charles F. Koehne Jr., a young lawyer in the office of Col. S. P. Honey, Mr. Van Alen's counsel named as surety. It is stated that the bail bond is secured by a mortgage on "Wakehurst," which is easily worth double the amount. Mr. Van Alen left Newport early this morning, presumably for Shelburne Falls, Vt.

Receiver for a Brewing Company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—The Waukesha Springs Brewing company, of Waukesha, Wis., went into the hands of a receiver in the United States court this morning, Judge Seaman appointing Frederick H. Marx, of Chicago, receiver, and fixing his bond at $100,000. Mr. Marx was treasurer of the company.

PEARLINE

All over the house you need Pearline. And more than ever in house-cleaning. Just look over the list of things that you might use—soaps and powders and fluids and what not. Some of them don't pretend to help you as much as Pearline; some will injure paint, or surfaces, or fabrics; some are only meant to wash or clean certain things.

With Pearline, you'll save time and labor in cleaning anything that water won't hurt. It can do no harm—saves useless and harmful rubbing. 462

Millions NOW USE Pearline

WANT UNIFORMITY

IN THE INSPECTION OF FLAX SEED HERE AND IN CHICAGO

AND OTHER EASTERN POINTS

MEETING OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED

TO TRY TO BRING IT ABOUT.

A Committee to Go to Chicago and Another Meeting to Be Held Later to Take Action.

A conference was held yesterday in the office of the state railroad and warehouse commission between the commissioners, several members of the Grain Receivers' association, of Minneapolis, and representatives of the Twin City oil companies for the general purpose of taking the necessary steps to secure a uniform inspection of flaxseed in the different markets in the country. It appears that the methods and standards vary somewhat in Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and New York, and some action will be taken looking to the adoption of a uniform standard in all markets. While no definite complaint was made as to the methods in vogue in the Minneota inspection, it was stated that in several instances the same seed had been more rigidly passed upon in Chicago than in this states, and vice versa. A score of flaxseed shippers were present, as were also Messrs. W. T. Benton and W. S. Archer, of the Minnesota and St. Paul Linseed Oil companies, of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Messrs. Maxfield, Havens, Woodward and Dodge, of the receivers' association.

Mr. Havens submitted a statement showing that in fifty-one cars inspected in Minneapolis and Chicago, twenty-four were graded exactly alike; that seventeen were inspected more rigidly in Chicago than in Minneapolis, and that ten were more rigidly inspected in Minneapolis than in Chicago, showing a net difference of seven cars in favor of Minneapolis, or, in other words, that the statement showed greater liberality in the Minneapolis inspection.

The whole matter will be carefully looked into, the methods in operation in other markets will be studied, and a committee will be sent to Chicago so that such recommendations as may appear necessary to reach the object aimed at will be made at a meeting to be called later.

The flaxseed business done at Minneapolis and Duluth makes Minnesota the first flaxseed market in the country.

MUIR TUNNEL FIRE.

General Manager Dickinson, of the Northern Pacific, Describes It.

Word has been received at the general offices of the Northern Pacific road in this city that fire is still raging in the Muir tunnel in the state of Montana, and that the company is compelled to operate its trains over the old overland line which has been put into excellent condition and prevents any disruption of time schedules. General Manager George W. Dickinson, of the Western division of the road, who was in St. Paul a week or more ago, has made a close examination of the tunnel, and has written the following description of its condition:

"The fight with the fire in Muir tunnel is a very interesting affair. The length of the tunnel is 3,706 feet, and the fire started 1,250 feet from the east portal. The natural draft through the tunnel is from east to west, on account of the west end of the tunnel being somewhat higher than the east end. On account of this we were able to get into the tunnel right up to the fire on the east end, so that we will have about 1,200 feet of undamaged tunnel on that end.

"The point where the fire caught and where it is burning is in a rock section; that is, solid rock all around, but on account of this rock flaking and pieces falling from time to time, timber segments were placed through the section the same as in softer ground. On top and on the sides back of the timber segments there is a lagging of cordwood, so that the space in entirely taken up between the timber segments and the rock wall, to prevent anything falling, and it is this material that is burning.

"We made efforts to get in from the west end, taking advantage of days when the wind was blowing from west to east. The draft, however, from west to the east does not continue long enough to clear the tunnel of fire damp, and, although we have not been able to get anywhere near the fire from the west end. Consequently we have procured a large coal mine fan, and will have that working today or tomorrow. This is set in the west portal of the tunnel, housed up behind it, and when running will create an artificial draft from the west to the east, and with the aid of this draft there is very little if any question but what we will be able to get up to the fire from the west end.

"We have pumps and a good supply of water at both ends of the tunnel, and when we get this fan to working, the subjection of the fire is merely a question of time. There have been no caves in the tunnel, and the travel of the fire has been slow, owing to the dampness of the timber and the filling, so that I do not expect to have to renew the timbers to a greater length that 300 feet after extinguishing the fire. In the meantime our overhead line, which is three-quarters of a mile long on the west side, and two miles on the east side, and which was rebuilt, including bridges, in three days by the division forces, is operating perfectly, and our passenger trains and all other trains are moving on time. I think the tunnel will be in operating condition in a week."

Mr. Dickinson's statement of the situation in the tunnel is the first reliable information which has been received in St. Paul from the fire, which has created widespread interest in railroad circles throughout the country.

DENY THE REPORT

That the Great Western Is to Lease the Mankato-Red Wing Branch of the M. & St. L.

The statement that the Rock Island road intended to lease to the Chicago-Great Western the Cannon River branch of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, running from Mankato to Red Wing, is denied in St. Paul. The Minneapolis & St. Louis has been leasing the road for some time, but has found it difficult to use it, as it has been hard to make convenient train connections. For this reason and also because it has been reported that the Chicago-Great Western has offered a higher rental for the branch, it would seem as if there were some deal on. It is denied, however, on the authority of officials who are in a position to know.

BARR IS APPOINTED.

General Superintendent of the Great Northern to Succeed McKenna.

On and after Friday J. M. Barr will be general superintendent of the Great Northern railroad until further notice. As predicted in the Globe over a week ago, Mr. Barr was yesterdty appointed general superintendent of the Eastern district of the road, to succeed E. W. McKenna, who resigns to enter private business. The circular was issued form the office of the general manager late in the afternoon, embracing that portion of the line west of Havre, Mont., so that at least for a time he will be in charge of the entire line, with headquarters in the general offices of the company.

Mr. Barr is a railroad man of wide experience, having occupied responsible positions at different times on various important lines. Prior to 1888 he was superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road. From February of that year to January following he was superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific, and later was placed in charge of the Nebraska division of the same road. Late in 1890 he was named superintendent of the Chicago & Evanston, Chicago & Milwaukee, and Chicago & Council Bluffs divisions of the Milwaukee road, resigning that position to accept the one he has since held with the Great Northern. He will probably arrive from the West to take up his duties the latter part of this week.

ST. PAUL ROADS IN LINE.

Agreement on Chicago and St. Louis Business.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—Freight traffic officials of roads in the Western Trunk Line committee continued their session today. In addition to those in attendance on the previous day there were present representatives of three of the roads that were not here yesterday. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis was not represented, and in the absence of that road it was found impossible, or at least inadvisable, to proceed with the consideration of the general agreement. Traffic Manager Washburn, of that road, has promised to be on hand tomorrow.

The day was not wasted, however. Representatives of lines interested in St. Louis-St. Paul and Chicago-St. Paul business remained in conference until a late hour and succeeded in reaching a satisfactory settlement of their differences. Tomorrow Omaha or Sionx City business will be taken up, and it is expected that a similarly satisfactory agreement will be reached without difficulty. While not officially announced, it is generally understood and it is true that the Western lines are making an effort to return to the pooling plan which was in operation until the committee collapsed a few months ago. It was upon this basis that the St. Louis-St. Paul lines came together today, and it is upon this basis that the other roads will attempt to agree. The division of traffic is regarded as the only feasible means for securing the maintenance of rates. Even this plan failed recently, but it is the only one which stands any chance of success.

RUMOR OF A STRIKE.

One Said to Be Brewing on the Great Northern.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 29.—It is said that James J. Hill will be compelled to accede the demands to be made upon him by the American Railway union or have visited upon the Great Northern railroad an extensive strike. There is now at Devil's Lake, N. D., a committee of eight, chosen from various lodges of the order, including one representative from this state, and together they are revising the schedules for submission to President Hill. The main ground for contention is that a low paid man with a grievance is entitled to as much consideration as a high paid man without a grievance. As further cause for complaint, it is claimed that Mr. Hill, ever since the union won the great strike which came to an end May 1, 1894, has been systematically violating the agreement made at that time

FAST TIME TO THE COAST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Santa Fe's new fast train for California left for the first time at 6 o'clock tonight. It will arrive in Los Angeles Friday evening at 6 o'clock, thus making the run in three days and cutting the heretofore existing time to the coast by twelve hours. The first train left the station with a heavy load of passengers. It is reported in New York that the New York Central is contemplating putting a new fast mail train on its road to connect with the Central train in Chicago. The time from New York to this city will be cut from twenty-three to twenty hours, it is said.

SOO THREATENS TO CUT.

Second-Class, St. Paul to New York, May Drop to $16.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Notice has been served by the Soo road on all its competitors that unless something is done immediately to restore passenger rates east-bound from St. Paul it will make a through second-class rate of $16 to New York. A large amount of second-class European travel usually sets in about this time of the year. The Soo thinks it is entitled to the lion's share of it, and it usually manages to secure a good portion.

Passenger Association to Meet.

There will be a meting of the Western Passenger association again in Chicago tomorrow, when rules devised by the passenger men representing the various St. Paul-Chicago roads will be offered looking to the adoption of an agreement on the passenger business. The plan to be presented will be prepared by a committee, and its adoption by the association is said to be a somewhat doubtful matter.

New Phrase Codes.

There have just been issued to the agents and other employes of the Great Northern road the newly gotten up phrase codes which contain in the neighborhood of 5,000 expressions in common use, together with their cipher phrases. The little volume is neatly prepared, alphabetically indexed and designed to simplify telegrams used in railroad business.

RAILROAD NOTES.

General Freight Agent G. O. Somers, of the Great Northern road, left last night for Chicago, to be present at the meeting of the subcommittee on classification, which will put in several days of preliminary work before the meeting of the general Western committee, which meets there Nov. 6.

W. S. Coburn, chief clerk of the passenger department of the Oregon Navigation company at Portland, passed through here yesterday on his wedding trip, having but just wed one of the fair daughters of Portland.

President Edwin Abbott, of the Wisconsin Central, accompanied by a party of friends, came in from Ashland yesterday and left last night for Milwaukee. The party is in Private Car No. 47.

NOISY CLAIMANTS.

COMMISSIONER LOCHREN'S CHAPTER ON "PATRIOTISM AND PENSIONS."

DETECTION OF DISHONESTY.

MEN WHO SAW THE LEAST SERVICE MAKE THE LOUDEST CLAMOR.

BUSINESS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Less Than a Thousand Additional Names Were Added to the Pension Roll.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Commissioner William L. Lochren, of the pension office, in his annual report, makes several pointed suggestions. Under the head "Patriotism and Pensions" he says: "Those men who enlisted early and fought the battles of the war were not moved by mercenary considerations, and unless actually disabled did not show the haste in applying for pensions manifested by those who enlisted near the close of the war for large bounties, and did little actual service, and who are now the noisiest in declaring for more pensions. As compared with this latter class, the real soldiers of the war have been modest in preferring claims for pensions."

The commissioner says that many disreputable and incompetent men are engaged as pension attorneys, and suggests that none but reputable members of the bar be allowed to practice in pension cases. Dishonest attorneys have given much trouble by systematic criminal and fraudulent practices. Pension payments, the commissioner says, bring large amounts of money into communities, and the fear that the conviction of these attorneys would lessen the influx of money has expressed itself in popular rancor against the special examiners whose investigations secured the conviction of criminals. The special examination division will not require as much money as in the past, for the reason that vigorous prosecution of frauds and crimes has discouraged and measurably stopped frauds. The death of many witnesses and the age of claimants has made it quite difficult in many cases lately to obtain proof sufficient for the granting of pensions. The commissioner recommends that some provision be made for the maintenance of deserving clerks in his bureau who have been long in the service, and have become practically disabled.

The report shows that the number of pensioners Jan. 30, 1894, was 969,544; new pensioners added during the year, 39,185; dropped pensioners restored, 4,206; deaths during the year, 29,816; dropped for other causes, 14,575; making a net increase of pensioners during the year of 860. Pension claims allowed during the year were 39,185; rejected, 103,355; cases pending, 552,210. The appropriation for the year was $150,000,000, and there was paid during the year $138,807,337. The estimates for pensions for 1897 were $140,000,000 for pension payments; $800,000 for surgeons' fees, and $450,000 for clerk hire at pension agencies, and about $200,000 for other expenses. The commissioner commends the vigor of the department of justice and of special pension examiners in prosecuting dishonest attorneys and others who are engeged in pension frauds. Two hundred and ninety-four persons were convicted during the year for frauds.

BARON FAVA'S LIBEL SUIT.

Moreno Is Guilty of Making False Charges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The trial of Caesar Celso Moreno, charged with criminally libelling Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, began in the district court today. Baron Fava was accused of being concerned in the importation of padrones. The publisher of the paper in which the article appeared testified that Moreno was the author of it. Correspondence between Fava and the government officers, urging the suppression of the padrone system, was put in evidence, and other testimony introduced to show the ambassador had endeavored to kill the padrone system.

The defense sought to prove that Baron Fava and not the United States government had instituted the libel, and also that there was no malice, but was not very successful, the jury promptly returning a verdict of guilty. Notice of appeal was given and pending it, Mr. Moreno was released on $3,000 bail.

EUSTIS SENDS THE RECORD.

Material at Hand for the Completion of the Waller Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Several letters were received at the state department today from Ambassador Eustis and there is every reason to believe that the record in the Waller case was among them. This document has been considered by the department as essential to the preparation of the government's presentation of this case, and it is understood that the department now will proceed forthwith to prepare whatever demand or request it may decide to make on the French government in Mr. Waller's behalf. The nature of the representation will depend entirely on the revelations made by the record as to the character of the trial, the foundation for the charges and the jurisdiction of the court.

DECIDED BY BOWLER.

New Congressmen Cannot Obtain Stationery Until Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Controller of the Treasury Bowler has decided that congressmen-elect are not entitled to government stationery until they have taken the oath of office. Heretofore members-elect have been allowed to draw on their stationery allowance as it became due monthly after March 4, the beginning of their term, but the controller now holds the right is not vested in a member until he is sworn in.

Carlisle Will Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Carlisle has finally decided to go to Kentucky to vote and will leave here for Covington at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. He will register tomorrow and will return to Washington as soon as he deposits his vote next Tuesday.

Records of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Reports on the progress of the rebellion records show the completion of the first volume of the series covering the final campaign of the war in Virginia and the Carolinas and in the trans-Mississippi region. The remaining volumes of the series will be in type before the close of the current calendar year. Volume 1 of series 2, relating to prisoners of the war, is ready for printing, and it is expected will be distributed in July next.

Railroad Appeals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The United States supreme court today, on a motion made in behalf of the railroad companies, decided to consolidate three cases instituted by the city of Chicago against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern railroad companies for the purpose of extending bridges across the tracks and rights of way of the railroad companies. The cases were appealed by the railroad companies from the Illinois supreme court.

Moved to Woodley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland today removed from the White house to Woodley, their fall home.

SIGNS OF DISTRESS

Continued From First Page.

der of Benjamin E. Pietzel be excluded. This was granted, and as Holmes called out the names of these witnesses they left the room. Not having a full list of the witnesses, however, he was suspicious that all had not left, and in spite of the district attorney's protestations he pressed the matter earnestly, addressing himself principally to the court, and ignoring Mr. Graham.

"I wish I could get the prisoner to understand," finally remarked Mr. Graham, "that somebody in this case is acting honestly."

The examination of Dr. Scott was about to be resumed when the district attorney arose and said to the court: "In view of the circumstances of this case, and the evident desire to create sympathy for the prisoner, I mean, as a matter of grace to him, because he is without counsel, to ask all the witnesses connected with any part of the case to retire. Were he represented by counsel, I would fight such a proceeding at every step."

After the witnesses had all left the room Holmes asked if his wife was to be a witness.

"Again I must ask," said the district attorney, "which wife you mean?"

"You know," responded Holmes, with a flush of anger; "the woman you see fit to designate as Miss Yoke, thereby casting a slur on her and myself. That woman is my wife."

"You cast a slur on her," Mr. Graham retorted, "when you married her with two wives living. I call her by the name she gives me, which is Miss Yoke."

"That is for her to say," said Holmes.

"Well, she is not in the court room," concluded the prosecutor, "and I decline to say whether or not she will be a witness."

PIETZEL'S CORPSE.

Dr. Scott was then permitted to tell his story, which concerned his having been called in to examine Pietzel's body after its discovery. He explained the situation of the room, and the arrangement of the windows so that the sun's rays should fall on the corpse and hasten decomposition, together with the position of the burns on the body, the broken jar, pipe, etc. He verified the district attorney's assertion of yesterday, that the pipe could not have fallen from the lips of Pietzel to the place where it was found, and that the jar could not have been broken by an explosion, because the pieces of glass were not scattered about the room, but were inside the jar. The doctor dwelt on the discovery of chloroform in the stomach and said large quantities of the drug had been used.

After the noon recess Dr Scott was turned over to Holmes for cross-examination.

"Are you prepared to say," he asked, "that the decomposition of the body would not have occurred had it been in a darkened room?"

"Yes, sir. Had it been in a cool, darkened room, putrefaction would not have come so quickly. Here it was in warm weather, and the body so arranged in relation to the windows that the rays of the sun would fall upon it."

"Did you at that time express any opinion as to the length of time the man had been dead?"

"I said from all appearances he had been dead three or four days."

Holmes then subjected Dr. Scott to a lengthy and detailed examination touching the effects of chloroform, but obtained few answers that would tend to throw the balance in the slightest degree in his favor. The witness was regarded by the commonwealth's officers as one of their medical experts, and he was positive and uncontradicted in everything he said, in spite of the fact that his questioner, the prisoner, is a medical man by education. Holmes kept up a steady fire of questions and never felt obliged to pause for a word or thought. The calmness with which he volubly exchanged technical terms and discussed chemical and medical possibilities with the doctor was admirable.

NO DELAYS.

At the conclusion of Dr. Scott's testimony, Dr. William K. Mattern, coroner's physician, was called. Holmes at once arose and begged the court to grant his a continuance until tomorrow. He pleaded that, as Dr. Mattern would prove a most important witness, he felt unequal to the strain, the cross-examination of Dr. Scott having exhausted him. He hoped to feel stronger tomorrow.

Judge Arnold asked the district attorney whether he would agree to this, and Mr. Graham replied with emphasis: "No, sir, I want to go on. This is only more by-play."

"That is your opinion," said Holmes, with the scarce subdued scorn which has marked all his intercourse with the district attorney since the trial began.

"That is my opinion."

Holmes suppressed a sigh and sat down, and the district attorney smiled slightly, with the thought which he has made evident throughout that Holmes is playing the role of a weak, helpless unfortunate, oppressed and crushed by the mighty machinery of the state, in order to get the sympathy of the jury. Dr. Mattern's examination was then begun. The witness said he had made the post mortem examination at the morgue on Sept. 4, and the conditions were the same as described by Dr. Scott. There had been paralysis of the heart, indicating sudden death, and evidences of chloroform in the stomach. He dilated on the ghastly scene at the potter's field, when, in the presence of half a dozen persons, including the officers of the swindled insurance company and the young daughter of the dead man. Holmes took a lancet and coldly and ruthlessly cut and hacked off portions of the corpse of the man he is charged with having murdered. The girl Alice had then positively identified the body, and Holmes himself, the witness said, did not hesitate to declare it was Pietzel's body.

HOLMES GAINING TIME.

Holmes began the cross-examination of Dr. Mattern by requesting him to read his notes of the result of the autopsy in their entirety. This was permitted, and after it had been done the physician was put under a long series of technical questions, touching the probable cause of death, the effects of chloroform poisoning, and kindred subjects. The doctor unqualifiedly declared that death had been caused by chloroform poisoning. The cross-examination consumed nearly two hours and a half, and the great majority of the questions put by Holmes were entirely irrelevant. District Attorney Graham, after maintaining silence for a long time, eventually lost patience and presented his objections to this sort of questioning. Thereupon Holmes brought the examination to a close.

Dr. Henry Leffmann, the well-known analytical chemist, was the next witness. In answer to Mr. Graham's questions he said it was impossible for a man to fix himself in an attitude as reposeful as that in which Pietzel's body was discovered after having administered chloroform to himself. Mr. Graham explained to Dr. Leffmann the conditions of Pietzel's body at the time of its discovery and asked for his opinion on the question whether or not the chloroform in this case had been self-administered. The doctor replied that a quantity sufficient to cause death could not have been administered under these conditions. Holmes merely asked a few questions on cross-examination, but reserved the right to call Dr. Leffmann as a witness for the defense after his (Holmes') testimony had been taken.

Coroner Samuel H. Ashbridge produced two affidavits, identifying the body of Pietzel, made respectfully by Alice Pietzel and Holmes. They were read to the jury and offered in evidence.

Before the court took a recess until 7 o'clock Holmes made an appeal to the court to hold but two instead of three sessions a day, on the ground that his physical condition would not stand the strain. Judge Arnold answered:

"Well, we will hold a night session tonight."

ANOTHER SURPRISE.

The evening session began a few moments after 7 o'clock. There was a brief delay, which Holmes utilized by glancing over an evening newspaper as he sat in the dock, apparently unconscious of the fact that an artist for a New York newspaper was, with the consent of Judge Arnold, sitting near by sketching him. The taking of testimony was about to be resumed when Holmes, who could probably be more aptly called the "archactor" than anything else, brought out a new piece of by-play. He arose in the dock and addressing the court said:

"If your honor please, I have a request to make. In conequence of the severe physical strain to which I have been subjected, and also because of the criticism leveled against my former counsel, Messrs. Shoemaker and Rolan, I have, within the past half hour, sent for them and asked them to again assume charge of my defense. I should like to ask if the court will permit this?"

"Let them come in," said the judge.

A moment later the two counsellors, looking pale and worried, entered the court room and Mr. Rolan, going up to the bar, was about to enter upon a lengthy explanation, when Judge Arnold curtly interrupted with:

"No apology is necessary. Go on with the case."

The dock, with its occupants, was then moved back to its former place and Holmes' counsel took seats at the desk.

William Moebius, who at the time of the murder was employed as a bartender in a saloon at 1322 Callowhill street, was called to tell of Pietzel's drinking habits. Mr. Moebius is a German with a very pronounced dialect and so long as he was testifying Holmes, still taking notes, wore a smile of amusement at the witness' efforts to elucidate the difference between "bints and half-bints" and their respective value. Fred K. Richards, who kept the saloon, gave evidence of a corroborative nature. The cross-examination of these witnesses developed nothing. The next man, G. Harlow Lampon, swore that he had seen Pietzel at the Callowhill house on Aug. 24, 1894, when he stopped there to see about some patent business. Mr. Shoemaker sharply cross-examined Lampon on the question of his belief that the man whom he saw there was he whose picture is in evidence as that of Pietzel. Mr. Lampon was sure that they were the same. A. T. Hubbard's testimony was in this line, too.

WHERE HOLMES BOARDED.

Mrs. Adela Alcorn, a physician, who lives at 1905 North Eleventh street, was called. Holmes had been at her house from Aug. 5 to Sept. 2, 1894, under the name of Howell. He had hired rooms there. Witness was not sure that his wife was with him, but he brought her later. He said she was very tired, as she had come from Chicago, and he would rather have her at the house than at a hotel. On Sunday, Sept. 2, he left with his wife in a cab, saying they were going to Harrisburg. When he first came to the house he said he was making a deal with the Pennsylvania railroad. Witness again saw him on the afternoon of Sept. 19, in her parlor. He said he had completed the deal and had come back to take rooms for the winter. He went out and came back in the evening. He said his wife and little sister would be there later; that they are then at Atlantic City, N. J. Holmes told her he was himself going to go there on Saturday and would bring them back with him the following Monday. On the 19th a man called ing Monday. On the 19th of August a man called to see Holmes, or Howell, as he was called there, and was shown to his room, according to instructions. She identified Pietzel's picture as the caller. Later she saw him go out. On cross-examination she was questioned as to her belief that he was the caller.

John Grammer, who lives in the Eleventh street house, corroborated the greater part of Mrs. Alcern's testimony, and added that when Holmes came back the second time he had a little girl with him. Witness identified Alice Pietzel's picture as that of this girl. They remained until the following Sunday, the 19th, and then went away. Mrs. Alcorn was recalled and Mr. Graham began to question her as to whether or not Holmes and Alice had occupied the same sleeping room in her house. To this line of examination the defense objected as irrelevent, and after a whispered consultation between counsel on both sides and the court the witness was dismissed.

Josiah W. Richmond had known Pietzel well and had taken him to his sister's house to get board. Pietzel had told him that Perry was not his right name, and spoke of bringing his wife and children from the West.

John F. Hughes, furniture salesman, had sold a bill of goods to Pietzel on Aug. 17, 1894. Holmes accompanied him. The furniture was sent to 1316 Callowhill street. Walter W. Shedaker, real estate agent, rented the house to Pietzel on Aug. 18, 1894. John H. Cairns was then called, but as he was not in court an adjournment was taken at 8:50 until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

HE KNEW THEM BOTH.

Man From Chicago to Testify Against Holmes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—William Collier, a carpenter, started for Philadelphia today and will be a witness in the H. H. Holmes case, now on trial in that city. All the documentary evidence accumulated by Chief Badenoch and Inspector Fitzpatrick during the investigation in this city was sent by registered letter to District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, and it is believed will be used with advantage in the prosecution of Holmes for the murder of Pietzel. It was during this investigation that Collier's knowledge of the case became known to the police. He without hesitation told all he knew about Holmes and Pietzel. Chief Badenoch says the information was important. He is of the opinion that Collier's testimony will have an important bearing in the trial. For some time before Pietzel left Chicago he boarded with Collier, of whom it is claimed, he made a confident. Collier also knew Holmes, and says that Pietzel often told him of their schemes. He also told the police that mysterious people called at his house to see Pietzel, and packages were delivered and taken away from there during all hours of the day and night. It is also said that Collier had been told things by Pietzel shortly before the latter left for Philadelphia that will go far to implicate Holmes in the murder.

Wemple Refuses to Run.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 29.—Edwin S. Wemple, confidential clerk to E. W. Coughran, in the loan and land business, was arrested this morning for the embezzlement of $745. His hearing is set for tomorrow. Coughran claims the total embezzlement is about $3,000. Wemple was at Rushmore, Minn., when he heard the officers were after him. He at once came to Sioux Falls and gave himself up.

MUNYON

THE HON. WILBERT D. FARNHAM, JR., TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED OF DYSPEPSIA, BY MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Positively Successful Cures for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney and All Blood and Nerve Diseases—At All Druggists, 25 Cents a Bottle. If You Need Medical Advice or Local Treatment, Munyon's Doctors Are at Your Service Free.

The Hon. W. D. Farnham, 82 Devonshire street, Boston, says:

"I seldom write testimonials, but am glad to give this one. Of the many medicines I have tried to relieve the terrible distress of indigestion, I know of nothing equal to Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. I have suffered with this trouble for many years, and during an unusually severe attack last month a friend gave me a small bottle of Munyon's pellets to try, from which I received almost instant relief. I find that these pellets produce no unpleasant effects, while performing most excellent results."

The charm of Munyon's Remedies next to their healing power, is their mild, pleasant action. Under Munyon's system of treatment there are no bitter doses. Professor Munyon puts up a separate remedy for every disease. His Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve rheumatism in from one to three hours, and cures in a few days. His Catarrh Cure is guaranteed to cure catarrh, healing the afflicted parts, and restoring them to health. His Kidney Cure speedily cures all forms of kidney disease. His Nerve Cure restores overstrained and overworked nerves to a healthy condition. His Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, and all liver diseases. His Cold Cure never fails to cure the most severe cold. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

FROM FAR OFF DAKOTA.

Deputy County Treasurer F. G. Wilde Tells What Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets Have Done for Him.

HURON, South Dakota, Sept. 28, 1895.—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that I am taking "Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets" with the very best results. I have been obliged to work from 14 to 18 hours per day to keep up with my business and was, when I commenced the use of Kola Nervine Tablets, run down and nervous; could not sleep, etc. But since I took the medicine I can see a decided change for the better, and can do my work easier. Yours truly, —F. G. Wilde.

Deputy Treasurer, Beadle Co., S.D.

The proprietors absolutely guarantee three things:

First—Kola Nervine Tablets give infallibly good results when one box is used.

Second—Kola Nervine Tablets are prepared from fresh, undried, specially imported Kola nuts.

Third—The testimonials as to Kola Nervine Tablets are perfectly genuine, the original of each being kept on file. A certified copy will be sent to any doubter.

$1.00 per package (one month's treatment); trial package, 25c. See Dr. Charcot's name on package. All druggists or sent direct. Kola booklet free. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

EUREKA!

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

The Eureka Fuel Economizer is a scientifical preparation which augments the intensity of coal and wood heat in the proportion of 33 per cent.

The Eureka will give to an ordinary or middling coal the same value as that of superior quality.

The Eureka prevents the shoots, the cinders and the formation of smoke, which may spoil, in an apartment, so many valuable articles, such as curtains, paintings, etc.

The Eureka burns any kind of gas which might destroy the breathable air. In less than five minutes one can obtain a very brisk fire which will last thirty hours without any addition of fresh coal. Hence an economy of coal, work and money.

The Eureka produces a heat more soft and more concentrated.

We guarantee that our preparation produces no injurious effect on the health, and does not effect in any way stoves, ranges, grates, etc. To try it is to be convinced that our product is a triumph of science.

On receipt of 25c we will mail you a full size sample package, bearing very explicit directions, with charges prepaid.

American Eureka Fuel Economizer Co., 1180 Broadway, New York.
Established 1894.

DR. FELLER,

180 E. Seventh St., St. Paul Minn

Speedily cures all private, nervous, chronic and blood and skin diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. NO CURE, NO PAY. Private diseases, and all old, lingering cases where the blood has become poisoned, causing ulcers, blotches, sore throat and mouth, pains in the head and bones, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder are cured for life. Men of all ages who are suffering from the result of youthful indiscretion or excesses of mature years, producing nervousness, indigestion, constipation, loss of memory, etc., are thoroughly and permanently cured.

Dr. Feller, who has had many years' of experience in this specialty, is a graduate from one of the leading medical colleges of the country. He has never failed in curing any cases that he has undertaken. Cases and correspondence sacredly confidential. Call or write for list of questions. Medicine sent by mail and express everywhere free from risk and exposure.

Sadness is removed and sweetness added to the

Parting Kiss

When the traveler leaves on the Great Highway!

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Maple Leaf Route.

RAILWAY,

Those at home know the loved ones will be well cared for.

The Chicago Great Western trains arrive in Chicago at 9:10 A. M.—early enough to finish breakfast in peace. Kansas City is reached at 5 P. M.—a convenient hour, is n't it?

Tickets on this Great Highway through Nature's Favored Lands, to Dubuque, Chicago, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, can be had at Maple Leaf Ticket Offices, Robert and Fifth Sts. and Union Depot, St. Paul, or 7 Nicollet House Block and Chicago Great Western Depot, Minneapolis.

NORTHERN PACIFIC!

The Dining Car Line to Fargo, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte and the Pacific Northwest.

Dining Cars on Winnipeg and Pacific Coast Trains.	St. Paul. Lve.	St. Paul Arr
Pacific Mail (Daily) for Fargo, Jamestown, Livingston, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.	4:15 p. m.	5:55 p. m
Dakota and Manitoba Express (Daily) for Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Moorhead and Fargo	8:00 p. m	7:10 p. m
Fargo Local (Daily except Sunday) for St. Cloud, Brainerd and Fargo	9:00 a. m	5:30 p. m

Pullman Sleepers Daily between St. Paul and Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, F