IF

If you wish to learn the state of the weather, you must consult a barometer.

If you wish to know the state of your health, your body is a natural barometer.

If you seem to lack energy, and feel tired, there's something the matter with your circulation.

If you are bilious, constipated, dyspeptic, nervous, you need something to tone up your digestive organs.

If you feel a sudden cold or chill, bear in mind it may lead to pneumonia.

If you feel any or all of these symptoms, remember that

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is the safest and best thing you can take to get rid of them.

There is no other whiskey like it, and nothing else that can possibly take its place.

MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 65 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Mrs. Lena Anderson died yesterday morning at her home, 1916 Seventh street south, after a long illness.

The suit of H. T. Smith against the E. W. Backus Lumber company for $5,000 personal damages rasulted in a disagreement, and the jury was discharged.

The receiver of the Northwestern Loan & Building association has made a report to the court, showing claims of $129,000 allowed, and $3,500 disallowed. The hearing on this report will be had tomorrow.

A telegram from Milwaukee says that Cashier Burnham, who was accused of wrecking the Edgerton, Wis., bank, is understood to have "skipped" to Minneapolis, and that the sheriff has gone after him. No word has been received by the police here.

Phillippi Sirionni was arrested Thursday by Sergeant Martinson and Officer Dennis for carrying concealed weapons. A revolver was taken from him, and it is said the prisoner was making threats. Sirionni was arrested last spring for stabbing a man, and the police say he is dangerous.

FREIGHTS COLLIDE.

Curious Disaster Between Northern Pacific and Milwaukee Trains.

A collision between a Milwaukee and a Northern Pacific transfer freight accurred at the University switch, at Delaware street southeast, yesterday afternoon. The Northern Pacific engine was badly damaged, and several box cars were smashed up, entailing a total damage of nearly $5,000.

The accident was caused by too much promptness on the part of the Milwaukee train. The Northern Pacific is supposed to transfer its cars at this place at 1 o'clock, while the Milwaukee is scheduled for an hour later. It was just 1:30 when the accident occurred. The Northern Pacific engine had just drawn a string of thirty-four cars out, when a freight train was seen coming around the hill towards the Franklin avenue bridge. This was being backed up, and its engineer did not see the impending danger. Engineer R. W. Thompson, of the Northern Pacific, brought his engine to a standstill, expecting that the Milwaukee train would stop before striking him. The Milwaukee train was moving very slowly at this time, but still it kept on. It was barely moving when the flat car at the end of the Milwaukee train struck the engine. But there was considerable force back of it. The Northern Pacific had its tender foremost. The box car was forced up to this, and breaking through the water tank, crushed into the cab. Here it met with some resistance, and the foremost end was forced back, resulting in the breaking of the box car, and the broken half was thrown back over the other half. The oncoming cars kept up their slow but steady pace. The car next to the box car was an empty St. Paul & Duluth box car. It gave considerable resistance, and a Great Northern car telescoped, striking a St. Paul & Duluth car on the adjoining track, throwing it from its trucks and onto the ground. In all five cars and the engine were damaged. The cars were, however, all of the Milwaukee transfers. Wrecking crews from the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee were immediately set at work, and within a few hours the debris had been removed.

Engineer Thompson had a very narrow escape during the collision. As he did not believe that the cars would strike him, he stayed by his engine. In fact, he did not make any attempt to get out of harm's way before the box car was creeping towards the cab. He jumped just as the water tank broke, and experienced a complete drenching. The fireman, Fred Bouret, had already left the engine when the cars came together.

FORGERS ON A NEW SCHEME.

Steal Checks From Mail Boxes and Cash Them.

A clever gang of mail box robbers have been operating in the city. In some way they have been able to open a box near Central market and abstract letters therefrom. Some of these letters have contained checks, and these have been raised and presented at the banks for payment. Yesterday a well-drssed man presented a check for $280.55 at the Security bank. It was payable to cash, and had a scrawling indorsement. The teller was suspicious, and called up the firm of D. E. Ryan & Co., who drew the check. In the meantime the stranger walked away. It was found that the Ryan company had mailed a check for $3.33 the day before to W. L. Davis. This was the same check, and Davis' name had been erased by chemicals and the word "cash" substituted.

Another case of the same kind appeared at the National Bank of Commerce. This check was drawn by G. L. Bradley & Co. for $98. It had been raised to $296. Both checks were mailed at the same box.

The matter has been placed in the hands of the postoffice authorities, and will be thoroughly investigated. A good description of the two men was obtained.

HOWARD NOT GUILTY.

Jury Brings in a Verdict After Long Deliberation.

The jury in the trial of J. R. Howard, claim agent of the Great Northern railroad, charged with hiring Otis Billings to bribe a juror, returned a verdict of not guilty yesterday. The jury went out late Wednesday, and this morning asked for additional instructions. The final report was made after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is understood that one juror alone held out for conviction during all this time.

Doyle's Death Accidental.

Michael Doyle came to his death by accidentally falling down stairs, and the three boys, Thomas Dockery, James Welsh, Emil Deppe, and the old man, Anthony Howley, have been released from custody, and no charge brought against them for being implicated in the matter. Yesterday a coroner's jury returned a verdict after hearing the testimony of the four men, and the doctors came to the conclusion that Doyle's death was due to his falling down stairs. Why he fell the jury did not know, but supposed that it was accidental. At any rate, their opinion is that the four men arrested are not implicated.

Freshies Can Carry Canes.

This year's freshmen at the state university yesterday earned the honor of carrying canes. The rush took place this afternoon, on the campus, and was fought out in two three-minute rounds. Three men from each side held the cane to start the melee, and twelve more from each class rushed in. The freshmen scored twenty-eight hands on the stock at the call of time to the sophomores' twenty-five.

Coughs and Colds

Dr. A. L. SCOVILL, who has for many years been known to the public throughout the United States as an inventor of remedies for the cure of throat and lung diseases, recommends ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as surpassing anything that has ever been offered to the public. He has used it in his own family with great success, in the case of his sister, who was supposed to be in the last stages of consumption. This lady is now well and has been permanently cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a Bottle.

ALLEN'S
Lung Balsam

MOODY IS ELOQUENT

OLD-TIME EVANGELIST HAS LOST NONE OF HIS OLD-TIME POWER.

HE TALKS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

THREE MEETINGS AT THE SWEDISH TABERNACLE ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS.

PRAYER WAS HIS THEME.

Monster Rally in the Evening the Greatest Ever Held in the Mill City.

Three large audiences greeted Evangelist Dwight L. Moody yesterday at the Swedish tabernacle. As early as 9 o'clock in the morning people commenced to fill the large church, and in a half-hour over 3,000 were present. At the afternoon service it was estimated that nearly 5,000 were there, and the audience was fully as large in the evening. The large auditorium was so densely filled that not another person could have been accommodated, and many hundreds were turned away. A large choir, composed of members of the different chuch choirs, under the direction of Nathaniel McCarthy, rendered hymns, and John H. Burke, of Chicago, sang solos.

Mr. Moody has lost none of his old-time eloquence, and is still able to move the souls of men as he did when he and Sankey stirred the nation. He does not show the weight of his years, nor the hard work in which he has been engaged. His locks are white, but he is still a robust man, and when his voice rang out over the vast throng in its pleasant cadences, they were moved to tears or convulsed in laughter at the speaker's will. His religious fervor has increased with his age, and he speaks with the conviction of a devout and earnest Christian.

His subject, both at the morning and afternoon services, was "Prayer." He said that prayer was the greatest thing in the world. "There are several things necessary in prayer," said the evangelist. "One of the most important elements of prayer is forgiveness of spirit. God forgives on the condition that we forgive. Other elements of prayer are unity, perseverance, faith and petition, each of which the divine explained in his own direct and lucid manner. He closed by telling several touching incidents of the power of prayer, and with a strong plea for Christian living.

THE MORNING MEETING.

The meeting proper was opened by Rev. W. W. Dawley, of the Central Baptist church, who offered prayer. Rev. D. N. Beach, D. D., Plymouth Congregational church, followed with another prayer. The choir and audience then rose and sang the hymn, "There Shall Be Showers of Blessings," and when they finished Mr. Moody began his address.

Mr. Moody kindly thanked the ministers of Minneapolis for inviting him to remain and speak in this city for two days as he passed on his way to Chicago, and he hoped that he would be able to assist the light to enter some souls that did not know what it was to love God.

Mr. Moody then announced that he had chosen the subject "Prayer," and commenced by saying that prayer was the greatest thing in the world. He would rather have been Daniel in the lion's den and have his prayer rewarded by an immediate answer than be the angel Gabrriel. He told of how the best sermon, the sermon on the mount, was preached by the Lord after he had spent the entire night in prayer; how the greatest things that Moses had ever done were answers to prayers, and how most of the acts of the apostles were permitted them in answers to prayers, and if one wanted to get to heaven he should get to praying.

"God keeps His books different than we do," said Mr. Moody, "and you will find when you get to heaven that it will not be the worldly man that has his name heralded all over the country in the different papers, who will be seated in the highest place. Some one unknown, perhaps some one in this audience may be seated far above him."

Mr. Moody related a number of instances where prayers offered for some particular cause had been answered, one being when he visited London many years ago. He left the United States for England, intending to drop church work and devote his entire time to gathering knowledge, so when he returned to this country he could take up his work with better results. He attended a prayer meeting in London one evening shortly after his arrival, and took an active part in the services. At the close he was approached by a minister who invited him to speak at his church in North London the following Sunday. Mr. Moody accepted the invitation, and the following Sunday appeared in the pulpit. He was very coolly received at the morning service, and he half regretted that he had promised to speak again in the evening, but when evening arrived the church was crowded and he could not account for the change that had come over the congregation, as his address was warmly received.

After he had finished his address he requested all those who were sorry and wished to repent and embrace the Lord to stand, and he was dumfounded when almost the entire congregation arose. He could not account for it, and after offering a prayer he again requested them to stand. This time more than before stood up. He was not sure about the sincerity of all of them, and told them to return home, and if they still desired to embrace Christianity on the following day to return and see the minister of the church. That night Mr. Moody left for Dublin, where he received a telegram from the minister, begging him to return, as the crowd was larger than ever.

WHAT PRAYER CAN DO.

"And now, my friends," continued Mr. Moody, "you shall hear the sequel to this story. In a building near the church lived a poor invalid woman who could not attend church, and one day she began to think that she had done nothing to warrant reward from the Lord, so she spent her time in praying that the Lord would look down onto her church and do something for it, and this conversion of over 400 people was the answer to her prayer.

"But one cannot pray unless he makes a true confession of his sins. There are many people who wonder why they do not receive any satisfaction from their prayers, and it is simply because there is something between their souls and the light. The church must have some kind of a confession before a true prayer meeting can be held. Let us turn the light into our souls and see if we can pray to the Lord in the true manner.

"We must not think that the mere confession of our sins is enough. After their confession comes restitution, and it is folly to ask God to forgive us our sins if we do not try to right the wrong we have committed.

"While in London a woman attended our meeting whom I could never get past a certain line. She seemed to have something on her mind that she was afraid to tell. At last one of the ladies obtained her confidence, and the woman told her that she was a housekeeper, and that when working for a man who was very sick she had stolen five bottles of wine, and every time she attempted to pray the five bottles would come between her and the Lord. She could not return them, as the man and his wife died. It was found that his son lived in the country, and the woman was advised to go to him, confess and pay the money that the wine was worth. After several days the woman summoned up courage and took the money into the country and offered it to the man, confessing what she had done.

"The man refused to take the money, as he did not want it and told her to do as she pleased with it, but the woman insisted that the money was not hers, and if he wanted to give it away he could do so. The man took the money and gave it to the church, and the woman returned to our meeting happier than she had been for years, and informed me that now she knew what having Jesus was.

"Are there any bottles of wine here?" asked Mr. Moody, "or is there a little something that should be returned that comes up before us when we attempt to pray?"

The speaker then assured the audience that he had spoken past his time, but as he had only touched on the subject he would again take it up at the afternoon meeting.

After the meeting Mr. Moody held a council with the ministers of Minneapolis in a side room of the church to discuss the best subjects for his other addresses.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

At the afternoon service at the Swedish Tabernacle there was a crush of humanity to gain entrance. An hour before the time for Mr. Moody to begin his sermon the large auditorium was filled, and at 2:30 o'clock it was so densely packed that not another person could have been accommodated. Fully 5,000 people listened to the eloquent evangelist, and hundreds were turned away. After a song service, in which the choir and congregation joined, John H. Burke sang several touching solos. Mr. Moody then began his discourse, which was a continuance of his morning address upon "Prayer." The speaker considers one of the most important elements of prayer to be forgiveness of spirit. "God forgives on the condition that we forgive. If there is something you are not willing to forgive your brother for, that hinders God in answering your prayers." Another element of prayer is unity. "It is the work of Satan to tear down, and the work of the Holy Ghost to build up. Years ago you could not have held such a meeting as this. I haven't seen a Methodist, Baptist or Congregationalist for a long time. We are all one now." Thanksgiving, said the speaker, is an important element of prayer. "We are going to have a national Thanksgiving day next week. Let us be sure that we do not miss giving thanks at least one day out of the 365. I think every day ought to be thanksgiving day." Other elements of prayer are perseverence, faith and petition, upon each of which the divine expounded in his own lucid manner. He closed his address by relating several touching incidents of Christian faith demonstrated during the trying ordeals of the civil war, and made a strong plea for Christian living.

EVENING MEETING.

"Heard the preacher, but couldn't see him!"

Such would be the report of hundreds of eager people, who attended the Moody meeting, at Swedish tabernacle, last evening.

The meeting had been advertised as a rally, and it was perhaps the greatest rally of Christian people ever seen in Minneapolis, except at some Christian Endeavor gathering.

The house had been filled at all the earlier sessions of the day, but in the evening the entire city turned out. At 7 o'clock the lower portion of the house was filled, and soon the galleries were crowded. A dense mass of humanity was still pouring into the church, and the aisles and entrances became packed. Hundreds of people were glad to stand through the entire service, and after all had entered the church that could possibly be contained a large number were obliged to go away disappointed. At 8 o'clock the church was filled, and there was still a crowd of people extending from the front entrance, down the approach, and to the center of the street, of not less than 1,000 people. It was to say the least, a magnificent aggregation of men and women, and the man who, by himself alone, can attract such a multitude must indeed be great.

As the preacher began to talk—it could not the street, of not less than 1,00 people. It was, difficult to see wherein Mr. Moody differed from the average evangelistic speaker. His words were simple, his manner calm, and his thought far from sensational. He addressed that large concourse of people as though conversing with each individual, and at the outset he employed a conversational style. Mr. Moody is a believer in the efficacy of congregational singing, and a preliminary song service had put the audience into a proper frame of mind for listening to his words.

"No good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly," was the text from which he drew his remarks. "There is a want in every man's life, a longing for rest from the weary cares of the world," was the proposition which introduced his talk. "An attempt to satisfy this longing is often seen in the young man seeking for pleasure. His want is not satisfied. The Christian offers Christ as the world as the perfect rest, which satisfies the soul."

Mr. Moody, early in his discourse, began telling stories of his own experience, and as he proceeded his speech became more and more rapid, and his expression and gestures more earnest. He was carrying his hearers with him. He said nothing to arouse the antagonism of any person, and his manner of speaking was very pleasing. Occasionally a laughable illustration was used, and the audience showed signs of pleasure. Immediately the tenor of his remark would become pathetic, and its effect was felt.

A portion of the address was spent in showing the value to the average man of a living faith in Christ, and the advantages were not all of the future. It was the speaker's idea that to live a Christian life means living a better life, and there was nothing to be lost by making the change. It was necessary to be positive in one's position, and no one need be ashamed of having chosen Christ. "We are often afraid of our friends, but frequently it turns out that those same friends have been waiting for us to take a stand before following our example."

The sermon was comparatively short, and even those who were compelled to stand through the whole were surprised when the speaker suddenly ended his address.

The prayer which followed was more remarkable than the address, and was uttered in the most commonplace conversational tone. But its effect was felt. The audience was moved.

The speaker announced that the audience should disperse while the choir sang a hymn, but at the conclusion of the hymn few had left the hall, and were waiting as for some further attraction. Song after song was sung, and it was not until the singing stopped that the people began leaving the church. It was a grand meeting, and it would be hard to tell what made it such. It was not the oratory of the preacher, nor the thought expressed. More than anything it was the earnest manner in which the preacher gave to the people his message.

Meetings will be held today at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. in the tabernacle, and this evening Mr. Moody will speak in St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS CIVIL SERVICE.

It Was the Subject Discussed by the Charter Commissioners.

Civil service and municipal ownership were the subjects under discussion at last night's meeting of the charter commission. The commissioners have apparently come to the conclusion that they must hurry their work along and get it out of the way. President Steel called them to order sharply at 7:30 last night and it was 11 o'clock before any one suggested adjournment.

The chapter on civil service commissioners and examiners was the first matter taken up. Commissioner Walker explained the system in vogue in other cities of the country, and was very strongly in favor of such a chapter as the committee had drawn up for the action of the board.

Briefly, as adopted, the civil service chapter provides as follows: Creates a commission to be known as the civil service commission, to consist of three members, no more than two of whom are to be members of the same political party; the commissioners shall receive no salary, but shall appoint a chief examiner, who shall receive pay and be ex-officio secretary of the commission; the commission shall classify all the different kinds of public service, with reference to the examinations and rules provided for in the chapter, to cover all appointees and employes of the city, excepting heads of departments and their first assistants, superintendents of public institutions, etc.; the commission shall frame a set of rules for conducting examinations for applications for positions; examinations shall be free to all citizens of the United States resident in Minneapolis; inquiries into their religious or political opinions are prohibited; commission shall keep a list of all those who have passed the civil service examination; and when a vacancy is to be filled the commission shall hand to the head of the department or the board in which such vacancy occurs, the names of the three standing highest on the list, one of these three to be selected for the position; those supporting families and veterans of the late war are to be given preference above those standing in the same class with them.

The chapter provides also that after the adoption of the rules of the commission all appointments shall be governed by such rules; that all boards, heads of departments or officers of the city shall have power to remove, discharge or suspend anyone holding a subordinate office, such removal, discharge or suspension to be reported to the president of the commission and the city comptroller; when it is deemed necessary temporary selections may be made of persons who have not passed civil service examinations, such engagement not exceeding twenty days, from and after the time the civil service provisions come into operation, all employes of the city shall be classed with respect to the governing rules.

There was considerable discussion in regard to various sections of the chapter as originally drafted, and owing to the number of changes made the chapter was referred back to the drafting committee.

Commissioner Davenport presented an abbreviated and, as he termed it, an alternative chapter on civil service, and moved its adoption. The commission didn't like it and it was voted down.

The chapter on municipal ownership was then taken up, but only three sections were considered. Section 1, as adopted, provides that the city of Minneapolis shall have power to acquire real or personal property for the purpose of erecting, constructing, operating and maintaining water works, lighting plant or plants, including gas and electric light, street railways and equipment, city transportation service; telephone lines and service, city telegraph lines and service, conduits and sub-ways, market and market houses and auditoriums, and may also acquire such property already existing by condemnation or purchase.

Sections 2 and 3 provide for the submission of a proposition to acquire such property to a vote of the people. A two-thirds vote of the council is required before the matter shall be submitted to the people and for the adoption of the proposition to so acquire property a two-thirds vote of the people voting on the question is required, providing further than four-sevenths of those voting at the election cast their ballots for or against the proposition in question. The remainder of the chapter was laid over until the next meeting of the council.

Commissioner Haynes gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a motion, giving it as the sense of the commission that the new charter should provide for the appointment by the mayor of a board of municipal examiners, which board shall have power to examine into the affairs of every city department. In a short speech the commissioner explained his reasons for introducing the motion.

DURNAM JURY OUT.

Second Disagreement Is Confidently Predicted.

At 5 o'clock last evening the tones of Judge Elliott gave the close to the case of The State against George A. Durnam, indicted and twice tried on a charge of bribery, preferred by Halvorson and Richards, of the firm of the same name. There was the usual crowd of aldermen in waiting when the case closed, and they showed their interest in the fate of their fellow by waiting about the court room for the jury to return with the verdict. There was considerable speculation as to what the result would be, but it was generally believed that there would be a disagreement in the case. There was no special reason for this belief except that it was an aldermanic trial.

The jury is still out, and it is hardly probable that any verdict will be returned before some time late today. Little was done last evening, as the jury asked to see Judge Elliot about 8 o'clock, and they are known not to have discussed the case after that time. Judge Elliot arrived at 10:30, but as several of the jurymen had already retired the judge decided not to call them in before this morning and give what instruction they may wish.

Mr. Durnam, the defendant, and his attorney, Mr. Harrison, were at the court house, expecting that some decision would be reached during the evening. Mr. Durnam expressed the strong belief that he would be acquitted.

WORK IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

Baptist Women Listen to an Address by a Returned Missionary.

The Woman's Foreign Mission Quarterly had its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist church. Mrs. Hansen, a returned missionary, formerly stationed at Bamho, Burmah, gave a short talk on her experience in the foreign missionary field, which was followed by a paper on "Caste," by Mrs. W. A. Moores. After the reading of the treasurer's and secretary's reports by Mrs. L. L. Lansing and Mrs. J. L. Wicks, the annual election of officers was had. Mrs. O. A. Williams, of First Baptist church, was chosen president; Mrs. Yale, of Central church, first vice president; Mrs. H. F. Stillwell, of Calvary church, second vice president; Mrs. Charles McGregor, of Chicago Avenue church, third vice president; Mrs. J. L. Wicks, of First church, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Lathrop, chairman of programme committee. The retiring president, Mrs. L. L. Lansing spoke a few words of heartfelt welcome to Mrs. Williams, her successor, and regretted that her own failing health would cut her off from the pleasure of working under so efficient an officer.

Nansen Coming Today.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, will arrive in Minneapolis over the Milwaukee road at noon today, and in the evening will deliver his lecture on "Farthest North" at the Swedish tabernacle. It is expected that he will deliver a short address to the students of the South Side high school shortly after the hour of arrival. W. K. Hicks will meet the eminent scientist at St. Paul and endeavor to prevail upon him to stop off at the South Minneapolis junction, so that the South Side high school may have the first opportunity to greet him. It is expected that Nansen will be willing to do this.

Only Two Tramps Killed.

While a freight train on the Soo road was descending a grade near Armstrong Creek, Wis., Wednesday night, it broke in two, and the rear portion collided with the front end, telescoping a car of telegraph poles. Two tramps, whose names are unknown, were stealing a ride, and were instantly killed. There was but slight damage to the train.

Could Not Stand the Pressure.

A break in the elbow of the 36-inch water main at the North side pumping station caused a water famine for about an hour Wednesday evening. The connection between the reservoir pipes and the pumping station is about to be made, and meantime the East and West side stations are to do the pumping. The break is supposed to be due to the change of pressure when the two stations started up Wednesday evening. The gate at Forty-first avenue was closed, and the water placed back to its old pressure.

FEVER-STRICKEN SOLDIERS.

Thousands of Them to Be Seen at Matanzas.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—A letter was received here today from Capt. Charleson, of the four-masted schooner Clara E. Randall, of Portland, Me., now in port at Matanzas, Cuba, which tells of the great distress and suffering in Cuba. The schooner left Philadelphia with a cargo of coal about a month ago and the letter was written by Capt. Charleson soon after the vessel arrived there two weeks ago. Capt. Charleson says that Matanzas is filled with fever-stricken and dying soldiers and that hundreds of pacificos are dying every week. It is no uncommon sight on the streets to see men lying in the gutter in their last agonies and to see the death carts slowly creeping about gathering up their load of bodies. The people seem to be helpless in their misery, and not only is yellow fever playing havoc with them, but they are dying of starvation by scores. Capt. Charleson says that he has not been ashore very much since his arrival for fear of catching the fever, and he intends to get his vessel unloaded and away as soon as posible.

19 out of 20

Women have a weakness that can be cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. There are too many weak, broken-down mothers, wives and sisters wrecked in constitution through the sluggish, weak action of the organs. For this weakness the usual tonics have proved of only temporary assistance, and nothing but new vitality can restore the weakened functions to their normal health.

The warming, toning power from Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt adds new life to womeh. It daily increases the healthy vital force. It cures weak women as it cures weak men, by renewing the wasted strength. Get the little book that tells all about it.

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WRITES:

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Ask for the Genuine

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BLACKLIST VERDICT.

A Conductor Awarded Damages in the Sum of $21,666.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Fred R. Ketcham was awarded a verdict of $21,666 by the jury in Judge Clifford's court today in his suit against the Northwestern railroad for $25,000 damages for blacklisting.

The case of Ketcham against the Northwestern company has been on trial for nearly three weeks past, and has been of great interest to men employed in the railroad business. During the great strike of the American Railway union, Ketcham was employed as a conductor for the Northwestern. He joined the strikers, and the evidence showed, attended some of the meetings in the interest of the A. R. U.

Since the strike Ketcham claims he has been unable to secure steady employment, owing to the fact that he was blacklisted. He obtained several positions with other roads, but after working a short time was discharged, he alleged, without cause. Not long ago Ketcham secured employment with the Michigan Central Elevator company, at Kensington, and moved his family to that suburb. He worked a short time there and was discharged. The trial throughout was a hotly contested one on both sides, and several interesting incidents occurred.

BLUFF CITY BURNED.

One of the Finest of the Lower River Steamers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—The magnificent new Anchor line steamer Bluff City, one of the finest and newest boats on the lower Mississippi, which left here on Wednesday bound for New Orleans, with forty passengers and 1,000 tons of miscellaneous freight on board, was burned to the water's edge at Chester, Ill., seventy-five miles below here, at 9 a. m. today. All the passengers and crew escaped to land without injury, but nothing on board was saved. The loss, which is total, will aggregate $100,000. A number of valuable race horses that were being taken to New Orleans for the races there were burned up on board the boat.

Flames were discovered shortly before 9 o'clock in the engine room, and spread rapidly, soon enveloping the whole boat. The passengers and crew got to shore safely, not one of them being injured in the least. They were unable to save any baggage, however. Capt. Connors and Clerk Gates did all they could to get the passengers out of harm's way, and though there was a rush for the gang-plank, a panic was averted. Most of the passengers were yellow fever refugees, who were returning to their homes in the South from St. Louis.

When the flames reached the powder magazine there was a tremendous explosion, which shattered the boat and caused it to sink to the bottom of the river.

DR. EVANS' WILL.

Sealed Pending the Arrival of a New York Attorney.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The late Dr. Thomas W. Evans had made his will at Davos Platz, with the assistance of Lawyer Valois, who is now bringing other members of the Evans family from New York. All of the late doctor's papers have been sealed up pending Valois' arrival. It is understood that Dr. Evans' estate is even greater than has been stated and will probably be valued at nearer $15,000,000 than $10,000,000. The bulk of the money will go to endow educational institutions in the United States. His practice will devolve upon Theodore Evans.

MR. M'MURRAN SUES.

Former St. Paul Man Wants Money for a "Tip."

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Journal and Advertiser says that J. R. McMurran, formerly of St. Paul, Minn., has filed a suit for $30,000 damages against Edwin Barbour, formerly of Virginia, and now a Wall street broker. It is alleged that McMurran arranged with Barbour that in return for advance information of the supreme court's decision in the Bell telephone case last May, Barbour should buy or sell 1,000 shares of Bell telephone stock, and, in the event of a profit, give McMurran two-thirds and retain one-third himself. McMurran alleges that on May 8, 1897, he gave Mr. Barbour the promised information, which he says he obtained from one of the clerks of the supreme court. On May 10, the decision was handed down and Bell telephone stock went up. Barbour, McMurran alleges, refused to pay for the "tip," saying he did not use it. Hence the suit. James R. Keene, McMurran says, got the same tip and paid him $10,000 for it.

RENTED HIS NAME.

Half a Million Dollar Damage Suit the Result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Samuel J. K. Adler claims that a man who looks remarkably like him, and to whom he had rented the privilege of using his name, got him into a lot of trouble through contracting marriage without resuming his own patronymic. His second wife, Mrs. Carrie Adler, obtained an absolute divorce from him on Oct. 22, 1896. Her suit was tried before the supreme court in this city, and her allegation was that Adler had left her in 1895 and gone to Nebraska, where he had married Miss Eliza Siebert, of Creede. She proved to the satisfaction of the court that a man who gave the name of Adler had contracted a marriage, and several persons identified her husband's picture as that of the Western bridegroom.

Mr. Adler now makes the astonishing assertion that another man was married in his name and that for the damage he sustained through that ceremony he has brought suit for $500,000 in the United States district court for the Southern district court of Virginia.

R. E. Valentine, of the Grand Union hotel, in this city, showed yesterday a letter he had just received from Neefe & Neefe, Virginia lawyers, declaring that Gen. Saul M. Arnold, the alleged double, had offered $50,000 to compromise the action begun by Mr. Adler. This offer was not accepted.

The lawyers inclose what purports to be a complete record of the case up to date, showing a claim for damages brought by Mr. Adler, of this city, against Gen. Arnold, of Virginia, for $500,000 for using the name of Adler in contracting a marriage with Eliza Siebert. The defendant's answer, through the law firm of Barrois & Crumble, denied the allegation and asserted that Mr. Adler, in conspiracy with his divorced wife, was attempting to extort money from Gen. Arnold. Issue was jcined on March 31 last.

Mr. Adler is now living at 203 West Forty-first street. When seen yesterday he expressed great indignation that he should be charged with collusion with his former wife. "When she made the charges against me in court here," he said, "she was in a position to know that it was not I who contracted the marriage in Nebraska. Just as soon as I learned that she had begun the proceedings I sent her letters that should have satisfied her that I was not the one. These letters were confessions from Gen. Arnold of the part he had played. My story sounds improbable, but is every word true and will be verified completely." Mr. Adler, who makes the astonishing claim, formerly practiced law here.

FAST TRAIN DITCHED.

One Passenger Fatally Injured and Many Others Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—Train No. 2, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, which left Birmingham last evening for Kansas City, was derailed just west of Williford, Ark., at 3 o'clock this morning. The combination coach, chair car and sleeper went over the bank, the combination car going into Spring river. The chair car and sleeper were both consumed. One passenger was fatally injured and twenty-two others more or less seriously hurt.

The cause of the accident has not been ascertained, but it is thought some portion of the forward truck of the smoker gave way. This will not be known positively till the wreck, which is in the river, has been recovered.

RUSSIA EXPECTS TROUBLE.

Black Sea Fleet Ordered to Be in Readiness.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says: Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, Russian minister of marine, has ordered that eleven vessels of the Black Sea squadron shall be held ready and fully equipped. These ships will include four first-class battleships, three gunboats, three training ships and one transport vessel.

This order indicates that the Russian government regards affairs in the East as affording little reason for tranquillity.

TURKEY OUT OF FUNDS.

Salaries of Ambassadors Left Unpaid for Months.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Pecuniary embarrassment has reached an acute stage at Yildiz Kiosk. Salaries of ambassadors are left unpaid for months. Since the departure of Galib Bey, Turkish ambassador at Berlin, another Turkish envoy has written Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, declaring that he has sold near everything and lives almost entirely on dry bread, adding that he even fears he will be unable much longer to borrow that. A third ambassador has written to Tewfik Pasha saying: "All my means are exhausted and I cannot even buy a pair of gloves when obliged to appear anywhere."

French Advancing.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Depeche Coloniale announces today that it has received news of the active advance of two French expeditions from Ubanga towards the upper Nile, under Capts. Liotard and Marchan. The French, it is added, expect to have a flotilla of gunboats on the upper Nile by midsummer, 1898, and will distribute 2,500 rifles to local recruits.

Verdi Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch from Rome says that Signor Giuseppe Verdi, the celebrated composer of music, who has been suffering greatly since the death of his wife, whose demise was announced on Sunday last, is so prostrated that serious results are feared.

STILLWATER NEWS.

District Deputy King and other officers of the B. P. O. E., who visited Stillwater lodge Wednesday evening, complimented the lodge upon the efficiency of the work exemplified and the work done by the various officers. A social session was held at the close of the business meeting, which continued until a late hour.

Judge Crosby has adjourned the fall term of district court until tomorrow forenoon, when he will resume the hearing of court cases.

A small fire originated in a closet at the home of Geo. Schuttinger, on Fourth avenue, Wednesday evening, and did considerable damage to the building and contents. Mr. Schuttinger is unable to give an estimate of his loss.

The board of county commissioners met again yesterday and allowed bills, but did no other business of importance.

Trainer Burns has arrived from Roby, Ind., with J. S. O'Brien's running horses, Hester, Empress Josephine and Jack BB. They were taken to Mr. O'Brien's farm at Lakeland, where they will be wintered.

The Elks' minstrel show will not be postponed until January, the committee having decided this point at a meeting held yesterday. The dates are Dec. 7 and 8.

JURIES FOR PLAINTIFFS,

But the Courts Seem to Be Steadily Against Them.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In your issue of last Monday morning you gave the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals in the case of John Belliwith vs. The Omaha Railroad Company. You stated that the appeal court had reversed the lower court, which had rendered a verdict for Belliwith in the sum of $2,100. The ground of reversal, as you stated, was that the railway company had secured a settlement with Belliwith, paying him $300. But you neglected to state the further fact that the jury which tried the case and gave Belliwith his $2,100 found that said settlement had been obtained by fraud on the part of the railroad company. These two facts of the finding of a judgment on the part of the jury and their basing said act on the ground of fraud on the part of the railroad company in securing said release, it seems to me, should be stated in your report, in order that a fair and full understanding of the case may be had on the part of the reading public. In this connection it may also be stated as a remarkable fact that of seventy-two jurymen who have tried the cases growing out of the oil tank explosion near the station Roberts, in Wisconsin, but one has failed to affirm that the cause of the misfortune to passengers was the direct result of negligence on the part of agents of the railway company, and that the company was responsible for damages. These juries have given judgments for injured persons in five of these trials, but none of the verdicts have been paid by the company up to the present time because of the intervention of state and federal courts. The juries seem to be for the plaintiffs and the courts against them. In the other case of the six, the jury stood eleven to one in favor of a judgment for the plaintiff. It seems to me these are important facts that the public are entitled to know. The tendency of trials of this description is for the courts to restrict the constitutional right of trial by jury, and to circumscribe it to the smallest possible limit. This tendency is plainly prejudicial to public welfare and the rights of the people. It is a dangerous encroachment upon popular rights that must be met and remedied, or even greater and more glaring abuses will inevitably follow.

St. Paul, Nov. 17. —L. W. M.

LARGE AND VALUABLE.

Cashier—I would discount this note if you could pin some valuable collateral on it.
Mrs. Flash—How would this hat answer?