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The Only Successful Remedy Known.

Nichols' Vegatone acts as a tonic, assimilating the food and promoting digestion. In the cure of Consumption it has never failed when used in time, with **Nichols' Lung Cones.** When tuberculosis enters the lungs they become sore and worn by constant coughing. They need something to aid them in their functions. **Nichols' Lung Cones,** to burn and inhale, destroy the development of disease germs, make expectoration easier, stop the violence of the cough, heal the structure of the lungs. They disinfect and purify the air you breathe, kill the tubercli-bacilli and destroy the germ in the lungs. **Nichols' Vegatone** assimilates the food gives nutrition that makes new blood and flesh. Now we ask, Do you want to get well again, to have health, strength, flesh, vitality. If so, we can cure you. Ask your druggist for **one week's complete treatment of Nichols' Vegatone, Lung Cones and Lung Shield** for weak lungs, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the stomach, Anaemia, or Dyspepsia. If they cure the worst cases in the hospitals of the United States, your case can be cured at home. If you will thoroughly test them.

Nichols Vegatone Co., Rialto. Chicago, Illinois.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS

ORDERS TO M'ARTHUR TO BEGIN SENDING THE VOLUNTEERS HOME

AWAIT ACTION OF CONGRESS

Vitally Necessary to American Interests That an Army Reorganization Bill Be Promptly Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The secretary of war has cabled instructions to Maj. Gen. MacArthur at Manila to begin the work of returning the volunteer troops from the Philippines in order to permit of their discharge in this country by the 30th of June next. This action has been taken in anticipation of the authorization by congress of the enlistment of regular regiments to replace the recalled troops. Plans for the organization of the proposed new regiments have been perfected at the war department and complete arrangements made for their speedy recruitment and equipment. Action in this matter awaits only the approval of congress. It is hoped by the secretary of war and the military authorities that the bill for the reorganization of the army now before the senate will become a law before congress takes a recess for the holidays on the 21st inst. The officials make no secret of their great concern over the existing situation and say that the failure of congress to take immediate action for its relief undoubtedly will result in considerable embarrassment to the government and seriously retard the execution of the administration's policy for the establishment of an efficient and stable government in the archipelago.

The opinion is expressed at the war department that there is no prospect of a general re-enlistment on the part of the volunteers in the Philippines.

MEN WON'T RE-ENLIST.

The records of the department all tend to show that only a small percentage of the state troops are likely to serve beyond their present term of enlistment. Officers serving with volunteer regiments in the Philippines have been sounded on that point and have reported a general disinclination on the part of the volunteers to prolong their foreign service. It is recalled that a similar state of affairs existed among the state volunteers recruited during the Spanish war. There were about 16,000 of these volunteers in the Philippines when the volunteer regiments were mustered out at the close of the Spanish war, and of that number only 1,450 men re-enlisted for service in the Philippines in the present volunteer army, notwithstanding the liberal inducements offered by the government to that end, including travel pay allowance to the amount of $100 to each man who re-enlisted. The plans of the war department for bringing home the volunteer troops are shown in the following cable message:

ORDERS TO M'ARTHUR.

"War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 11, 1900.—MacArthur, Manila: Send volunteers convalescent to the capacity of the next transport returning and a volunteer regiment by the transport following. As you report 64,000 now, the secretary of war decides that you start home the volunteer regiments until the force is reduced to 60,000, the number fixed before the beginning of reinforcement by regiments. Will send you regiments to further relieve the volunteers. —"Corbin."

"Manila, Dec. 14, 1900—Adjutant General, Washington: With reference to your telegram of 11th, the Thirty-seventh regiment, U. S. V. infantry, sails on the Sheridan, Jan. 1, and the Eleventh regiment, U. S. V. cavalry, on Jan. 15. The movement will continue as directed until completed. The Thirty-sixth regiment, U. S. V. infantry, is in the field; cannot leave at present. Authority is required to retain number of officers in volunteer service, whose regular organizations are here. Also volunteer officers not assigned to special duty, who so desire with a view to muster out June 30. An important question of policy is involved, as the departure of volunteers almost renders it impossible to furnish officers for special duty, the necessities for which are increasing. Transport Sherman leaves Dec. 15 with about five hundred volunteer convalescents, and the transport Warren Dec. 22 with the same number. Any remaining will go on the transport Sheridan Jan. 1. —MacArthur."

NOBLE LORD IS IN TRADE

BUT THAT, SAYS HARDWICK, SHOULD NOT BAR HIM FROM CABINET

IS BACKED UP BY SALISBURY

Lord Rosebery Sharply Called to Account for His Puerile Criticism of Business Men in Politics.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—In the house of lords today Lord Hardwick, in answer to Lord Rosebery's criticism in the house at the reassembling of parliament on Dec. 7, when the latter referred to the former, now under secretary of state for India, as being a member of a firm of stock brokers, said that when he was offered the appointment he explained to Lord Salisbury and to Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, that though he would relinquish business he could not sever his connection with his firm.

Ten years ago, Lord Hardwick continued, he was left without a shilling and could not afford to sever his connection with the city, which had furnished him a livelihood, for the sake of a few years in office. While in office, however, he would not enter the stock exchange and would not take up his duties until he retired from active business in January.

ROSEBERY INCONSISTENT.

Lord Hardwick pointed out that Lord Rosebery's principle was not carried out by Mr. Gladstone, and he said that Lord Rosebery himself was a member of the cabinet to which Mr. Gladstone appointed a gentleman who was a partner in a firm of cotton brokers, as under secretary of state for India, and Mr. Curry, a banker in active business, as finance agent of the India council, at the very time that the fall in the prices of cotton and silver were the two principal matters the India office had to deal with.

After Lord Rosebery had reasserted the correctness of his principle, Lord Salisbury took exception to the soundness of Lord Rosebery's views. He said Lord Rosebery had raised a similar claptrap cry against stock brokers as he had raised against directors, who were not more guilty of commercial sin than others in the mercantile community. If no one connected with commercial business is capable of filling a government post, not only was a stigma cast upon an honorable profession, but the circle of men available for the service of their queen would be seriously diminished. The field for the selection of ministers was small in this country. The doctrine invented by Lord Rosebery was of no value for any practical purpose.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Foreign Secretary Refused to Discuss Nicaragua Canal.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—In the house of commons today the attempt of Henry Norman, Liberal member of South Wolverhampton, to draw the government on the subject of the Nicaragua canal, failed, Lord Cranborne, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, contenting himself with saying that no communication had passed between Great Britain and the other European governments with the view of eliciting whether they would agree to regard as neutral a canal occupied and fortified by the United States. No useful purpose, Lord Cranborne added, could be served at the present moment by replying to the other parts of the questions of Mr. Norman. He asked if Nicaragua accepted the United States senate committee's view, that the relationship of the United States and Nicaragua was analogous to that of Turkey and Egypt at the time of the construction of the Suez canal, namely, the relation of suzerain and vassal, and if the United States associated itself with the protocol signed at the London conference of March 13, 1871, to the effect that no power could liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty without assent of the contracting parles.

Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade, replying to a question of C. P. Trevylean, Liberal, said the board had received several communications regarding the extortion of "blood money" from seamen at Portland, Or. The matter had been brought to the attention of the foreign office.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION FREE

MME. A. RUPPERT'S WORLD RENOWNED FACE BLEACH ALMOST WITHOUT COST

NO MATTER HOW BLEMISHED THE SKIN, FACE BLEACH WILL MAKE IT PERFECT

Madame A. Ruppert says:

"My Face Bleach is not a new, untried remedy, but has been used by the best people for years, and for dissolving and removing forever pimples, freckles, moth patches, blackheads, eczema, tan, sunburn, sallowness, roughness or redness of the skin, and for brightening and beautifying the complexion it has no equal.

It is absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin.

The marvellous improvement after a few applications is most apparent, for the skin becomes as nature intended it should be, smooth, clear and white, free from every impurity and blemish. It cannot fail, for its action is such that it draws the impurities out of the skin, and does not cover them up, and is invisible during use. This is the only thorough and permanent way.

During this month, I will offer to all a trial bottle of my world renowned Face Bleach, sufficient to show that it is all that I claim for it, and any reader of this can send me 25 cents in stamps or silver, and I will send the trial bottle, securely packed in plain wrapper, sealed, all charges prepaid.

My book 'How to be Beautiful' will be mailed free to all who will write for it."

MADAME A. RUPPERT,
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Mme. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative actually restores gray hair to its natural color. Can be used on any shade of hair, and is not a dye, and does not discolor the skin nor rub off. Perfectly harmless and always gives satisfaction.

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Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap, made of pure almond oil and wax. Delightful for the complexion and warranted not to chap the most delicate skin.

All of the above toilet preparations are always kept in stock and can be had from our local agent.

Mannheimer Bros.

ARE STILL HARD AT WORK

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAD A BUSY DAY

PRINTERS AND MACHINISTS

Occupied a Good Part of the Time—Federation Will Offer to Mediate Betweeen the Two Unions.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, presided over the morning session of the American Federation of Labor today. The discussion of numerous resolutions on the calendar was resumed and the following was adopted:

To facilitate the organization of brotherhoods of oil and gas well workers: to aid the telephone girls of America in their efforts to organize.

The committee reported unfavorably on a resolution providing that the executive council employ a member of the federation to be known as the "labor reporter," whose duty shall be to collect labor news and distribute it to members of the Associated labor press of America. Delegate Agard, of Illinois, speaking in favor of the resolution paid a high tribute to the entire press of America, to which, he said, organized labor was under tremendous obligations. Many delegates opposed the proposition on the ground that under the direction of a regular reporter, the labor news might be colored and distorted. The committee's adverse report was adopted.

The convention postponed action on the first resolution having reference to trade autonomy, providing that the incoming executive board be instructed not to issue any more charters until a joint conference of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the national and international crafts affiliated have been held, for the purpose of determining the proper jurisdiction of all charters now held and those granted in the future.

The matter of trade autonomy is expected to come up in another form, after the report of the grievance committee has been submitted.

A resolution for the further organization of the textile and other crafts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgie and Alabama and the appointment of an organizer for that purpose was referred to the incoming executive council without recommendation.

The special committee on the report of the president, endorsed Mr. Gompers' denunciation of the authorities of Idaho for actions taken during the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles.

The report expressed agreement with President Gompers in his statement that the contract labor law has proven ineffectual and the executive council was instructed to formulate and submit to the proper committees of congress further legislation on the matter necessary to meet the exigencies existing.

The special committee on compulsory arbitration reported as in full accord with President Gompers when he said that the "right to quit work was an inviolable prerogative of every American workman and a restriction of that right an outrage on the liberties of the American people." The report recommended that the convention take such action as will secure legislation for voluntary arbitration as opposed to compulsory arbitration.

The reports of both special committees were unanimously adopted.

The committee on grievances made recommendations, the effect of which is against direct trade autonomy and in favor of the establishment in the federation of friendly courts of arbitration for the settlement of inter-labor disputes.

The recommendations were referred to the committee on laws.

Following are the recommendations of the grievance committee in full:

First—That hereafter when granting a charter to organizations of a particular craft, jurisdiction over which has been granted by the terms of the charter already issued to another organization, the limitations of the new jurdsidiction shall be defined by the executive council.—If such limitations be unsatisfactory to the new applicant, no charter of the federation shall be granted.

Second—When a dispute has once been decided by this convention, neither party shall have the right to introduce it again for three years, unless there is new evidence of a material character.

Third—That the American Federation of Labor shall hereafter refuse to decide questions of jurisdiction involving national or international affiliated bodies, unless by consent of the opposing interests, and with the understanding that each is willing to accept the decision of the federation as a final settlement of the dispute.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention spent much of the afternoon session in the discussion of a resolution submitted by the international union of steam egineers, expressing the sense of the federation that "national and international unions of any trade affiliated therewith shall have exclusive jurisdiction of that trade without interference from the national union of the United Brewery workers;" directing the brewery workers to instruct all engineers, firemen, machinists, team drivers, coopers, painters, and other mechanics employed in breweries where trade are affiliated with the federation to join immediately the legitimate union of their trade and to withdraw from membership in the United Brewery workers; also directing the Brewery Workers' union to refrain in the future from initiating mechanics whose trades are otherwise organized and affiliated; failure to comply on the part of the United Brewery workers to be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter.

On this resolution the committee made a compromise report, which was virtually a pronouncement against trade autonomy and in favor of organization on an industrial basis. In the particular instance brought up in resolution the committee favored allowing the United Breweries union and the large organizations to regulate their own affairs, and to affiliate with them the engineers and the other auxiliary crafts. The debate on concurrence in this report was long, and sometimes violent, but the proponents of the principle of trade autonomy appeared to constitute only a small minority of the convention.

Delegate McCarthy, of Boston, offered an amendment making the expression to the effect that the engineers and firemen be directed to join the unions of their respective crafts and to withdraw from the United Brewery Workers' union. The amendment was lost and the compromise report of the committee was then adopted by a vote of 3,384 in the affirmative to 1,613 in the negative.

With reference to the dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical union as to trade autonomy, the resolutions committee recommended that the Federation of Labor refuse to interfere. This precipitated a potemic battle between President O'Connell, of the Machinists, who issued the committee's recommendation, and Mr. Lynch, of the Typographical union, who supported it.

Mr. O'Connell protested against any proposition to force the machinists to join the I. T. U. "We maintain," he said, "that a man who takes care of a linotype machine mechanically is properly a member of the machinists' craft and should belong to the International Association of Machinists. It is about time that the Federation of Labor made a definite declaration in favor or against trade autonomy. The machinists have the same right to work in a newspaper office as in any other industrial institution in the country. If your decision is in favor of industrial organization then you will have fewer delegates at your next year's convention. We do not want the printers' jobs, but we know how to take care of the machinery of a newspaper office, and we propose to protect the right to belong to a union of our own craft."

Mr. Lynch argued in favor of only one union of workers in printing offices in order that the rights of the employes might be more advantageously maintained. "On the industrial field," he said, "we want to meet the employers as an organization. When the linotype machines were first introduced we found many men setting up the machines who did not carry union cards; they represented many different crafts, and the question of what union they should belong to arose. Then the Machinists' union changed its laws to admit any man who was a machine tender. We were compelled to take some action to preserve the power we had in the newspaper offices; so we decided to assume jurisdiction over all persons employed in the newspaper offices of the country. The machines are being more and more simplified every day, and the technical knowledge required in their operation is constantly becoming less. It has been our experience that the only skill a newspaper publisher demands is skill sufficient to take care of the plant and keep it running. But any skilled machinist can be admitted to the International Typographical union if he so desires. We have assumed and successfully maintained this jurisdiction, and we are able to maintain it to the advantage of all who work in newspaper offices—a thing which the International Association of Machinists has not been able to do for its men employed in printing offices."

At the conclusion of President Lynch's remarks the convention recessed until 8 o'clock.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Delegate Warner, of New York, speaking for the machinists, opposed the committee's recommendation, claiming that the machinists were skilled laborers and entitled to belong to an organization of their own craft.

Secretary Bramwood, of the typographical union, said the union had been in favor at all times of conciliatory measures to settle the dispute. He denied the statement that a practical machinist was necessary to run a linotype plant.

"Our insistence is now and always has been," he said, "that while a man is employed in a composing room in any capacity that does not require the skill of a practical machinist he shall carry the card of the typographical union."

Delegate Rosenberg, of San Francisco, declared that the opposition to trade autonomy was in line with the general imperialist idea now dominating the world over.

Delegate Driscoll, of Boston, opposed the recommendation of non-interference and urged action for or against autonomy.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, spoke in favor of the committee's recommendation.

Vice President Dinean offered a resolution pledging the good offices of the federation for mediation between the organizations in question and requesting the incoming executive council to facilitate a settlement within the present year. Also regretting the action of the I. T. U. in not accepting arbitration.

President Gompers supported the substitute and was greeted with tumultuous applause. He declared against using the force of the federation in adjusting differences between affiliated bodies.

The Knights of Labor was a great labor organization, he said, but it was founded on force, and force caused its downfall. The revolt, after the Richmond convention of the K. of L., was the beginning of the decadence. "The question whether the I. T. U. is right or wrong matters less to us than the maintenance of our voluntary form of government. I will not attempt to defend the I. T. U. in taking the machine tenders, or in their refusal to arbitrate, but I would rather see ten trades unions at each other's throats than to see the fundamental principle of the federation disregarded and violated. You can never survive the destruction of a principle."

The substitution was adopted by a viva voce vote, only one voice being heard in the negativve.

SHOT A BROTHER-IN-LAW

TRAGIC FAMILY QUARREL IN BUTTE, MONT.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 14.—J. V. Cunningham, proprietor of a lodging house, was killed this afternoon by Louis L. Felker, his brother-in-law. Two weeks ago during a quarrel, Cunningham stabbed his wife twice. Today he went to see her. The wife's brother, Felker, insisted on remaining in the room during the interview. Cunningham, it is claimed, drew his knife to assault Felker. The latter shot him.

THREE ARRESTS MADE.

Believed to Be Bandits Who Held Up Illinois Central Train.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—Three arrests have been made in connection with the robbery of a mail car on the Illinois Central railroad in the suburbs last night. The engineer of the train failed, however, to identify the prisoners.

Special officers had a running fight with a white man and a negro during the night near the scene of the hold-up. The men refused to halt and, when fired upon, started to run for the swamps. In their flight they dropped a United States mail sack, and later a cartridge belt worn by the white man was found, covered with blood. All trace of them was lost when they entered the swamps.

There is no means of ascertaining how much the robbers secured, but it is said they carried away several registered mail pouches and a number of Christmas packages.

This afternoon the special officers who engaged the two men in a fight visited police headquarters and identified one of the suspects, who gave the name of Ray Henderson, and said his home was in Wisconsin. Henderson was captured near the swamp where the men eluded pursuit, and the special officers were positive as to his identity.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Executive Clemency for Two Philippine Military Offenders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Privates Benjamin Stanley and Thomas Fester, of Company G, Forty-eighth volunteer infantry, returned from the Philippines, were convicted recently by court martial of rape and desertion and each was sentenced to be hanged. The president has commuted the sentence in each case to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor at Leavenworth prison for a period of twenty years.

Business Opportunities

On the line of the Chicago Great Western Ry. in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First-class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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Send us your order for this Imported Russian Buffalo Calfskin Overcoat. We will send you this overcoat, C. O. D. subject to examination. Send us your chest measurement taken over ordinary coat also state height and weight. If the coat suits you and is a good fit, and you are convinced of the bargain it really is at $17.95 pay the express agent our price and express charges and the coat is yours. Our fur coats are warranted not to rip and will wear much better and a good deal longer than any other coat made. All our coats are heavily interlined except in sleeves. You will find this coat just the thing for this Northwest; the best coat in the market. If interested in other lines of Coats, Fur Coats or Ulsters send for our Special Catalogue M of Clothing, Duck Coats, Herders' Ulsters, Mackintoshes, etc. Address,

T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BOERS ON THE WAR PATH

GEN. CLEMENTS CHASED OFF THE FIELD AT NOOITGEDACHT

IN SUBURBS OF PRETORIA

Battle Was Fought Only Twenty-Two Miles From the Former Capital of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lord Kitchener reports that after severe fighting at Nooitgedacht, Gen. Clements' forces were compelled to retire by Commandant Delarey with a force of 2,500 men. Five British officers were killed. The other casualties were not reported.

Lord Kitchener's official dispatch to the war office is as follows:

"Pretoria, Dec. 13.—Clements' force at Nooitgedacht, on the Magaliesburg, was attacked at dawn today by Delarey, reinforced by Beyer's commando from Warmbath, making a force estimated at 2,500. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get atop of the Magaliesburg, which was held by the troops of the Northumberland fusiliers and were thus able to command Clements' camp. He retired on Hekpoort and took up a position on a hill in the center of the valley.

"The casualties have not been completely reported, but the fighting was very severe, and I deeply regret that Col. Legge, of the Twentieth hussars, and Capts. MacBean, Murdoch and Atkins were killed. Reinforcements have left here."

Lord Kitchener also reported that the Boers made an attack and were repulsed at Lichtenburg, and that Gen. Letmer was killed. Attacks upon Bethlehem and Brede were also repulsed, the Boers losing ten killed and fourteen wounded. Bryheid was attacked Dec. 11. Sniping continued when the message was dispatching.

The scenes at the war office today recall those witnessed in the early stages of the war. A constant stream of excited people filled the lobbies, all seeking details of the disaster. The absence of the names of any of the officers of the Northumberland fusiliers in Gen. Kitchener's dispatch leads to the forebodings that the four companies of the fusiliers mentioned are in the hands of the Boers.

The war office officials evidently expect a heavy casualty list, but they are hopeful from the fact that the dispatch does not mention the capture of the Northumberlands, that such a great catastrope as been escaped. Orders were issued at Aldershot, Malta and other military centers to dispatch all the available mounted infantry to South Africa. The scene of the fight is ominously near Pretoria. Nooitgedacht is only twenty-two miles northwest of Pretoria.

It is reported that Gen. Knox, cooperating with the British column at Reddersburg, has stopped Gen. Dewet, and that a battle is proceeding. The report adds that many of Gen. Dewet's followers have been captured.

BOER ATTACK EXPECTED.

LORENZO MARQUES, Dec. 14.—The British troops at Koomatipoort are standing to arms in the expectancy of an attack by a Boer force of 1,500 which is in that vicinity. It is believed to be the intention of this force to make a dash upon the town. The situation is regarded as serious.

A force of 150 infantry, a squadron of cavalry and two guns were dispatched to the frontier today.

BATTLE STILL ON.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14 (3:25 p. m.)—The battle still continues in the hills a few miles from Krugersdorp. Gen. Clements has asked for reinforcements, and mounted men, under Gen. French, have already gone.

There have been many casualties on both sides.

It is estimated that the Boers number 2,800.

STANDERTON, Transvaal, Thursday, Dec. 13.—Gen. Louis Botha is reported to be twenty miles from here with 1,500 men and one gun. He has called a meeting of the burghers for Saturday.

OOM PAUL CONFIDENT.

Thinks England Must Ultimately Make an Equitable Settlement.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds, who dined this (Friday) evening at the palace," says the correspondent of the Daily Mail, at the Hague, "on hearing of the British disaster at Nooitgedacht, were quite unmoved. Mr. Kruger said he thought the English would break their necks on the Magaliesberg and he reasserted his complete confidence in ultimately forcing England to offer an acceptable settlement."

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

USED PLAIN ENGLISH.

Chicago Grand Jury Has Its Work Cut Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Rigid investigation of various departments of the municipal government, especially the police department, were demanded of the December grand jury by Judge Gibbons today in his final instructions to that body concerning their course in regard to vice and crime in Chicago. Besides his reference to the alleged corruption in the police department, Judge Gibbons scored prize fighting, which he said was plainly against the law. The court traced much of the immorality in Chicago to child labor and the employment of girls and women in factories and stores at small wages for long hours, and said the public mind must be aroused to the establishment of refuges and homes for these women, who by the recent closing of the dives had been driven to the streets.

In reference to the municipal government, Judge Gibbons said:

"If public officials and the conservators of public peace and purity are in league with law breakers and offenders against decency, affording them immunity from punishment in return for a division of spoils, bring those officials to the bar of justice. Time and expense are not to be considered. Fiscal as well as moral economy will be promoted by their conviction and punishment."

The charges are regarded as being the most drastic ever given a grand jury in Cook county.

FOUR MINERS KILLED.

Series of Accidents in Anthracite Coal Field.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 14.—Four mine workers lost their lives last night and this morning in various accidents in this region. Thomas Hughes, a miner, walked through an open gate at Brisban shaft, thinking the carriage was at the top. He fell a distance of over 400 feet, and was crushed to a shapeless mass.

Thomas J. Evans, miner, was killed, and Patrick McLaughlin, a laborer, was badly injured, this morning by a fall of coal at Leggett's Creek mine.

Two unknown Hungarians working together as miner and laborer in the Sterrick Creek mine, at Peckville, were killed last night by falling rock.

Kansas City—Eight new cases of smallpox were reported. The second death occurred, that of Ed Moore, a negro.

Chicago—The Fowler bicycye and carriage works in Carpenter street were destroyed by fire. Loss on building and contents $80,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

...THE HELPING HAND...

HELP IS THE OPEN DOOR THROUGH WHICH BEAMS THE LIGHT OF HOPE.

DR. COLE IS THE HOPE OF THE HOPELESS---THEIR STAR IN THE NIGHT OF DESPAIR.

TO THE MAN whose manhood is impaired by mental strain, business cares, anxiety, sorrow, loss of wife or family—to the man whose manhood is impaired by vices, dissipations, indiscretions or excesses;—to the man whose vitality is assailed as a result of worry and hard work;—to the man of means, with brilliant prospects, throwing away his birthright and impairing his health by corrupt practices, dissipations and excesses;—to the poor man who never had Christian advice;—to the man whose blood is tainted with disease of any kind—to all unfortunate men—my heart goes out in sympathy.

Brain Fatigue, Anxiety, Sorrow, Dissipation, Excesses.

Unfortunate, Discouraged Men.

STOP, THINK, REFORM. BE A MAN. ASK FOR HELP. SEE OLD DR. COLE.

OVEREXERTION OF BRAIN AND NERVES TELLS THE SAD STORY.—MEN, God gave you a brain to develop thoughts. Why don't you stop awhile and think? Why do you go on violating the laws of nature, keeping bad company, frequenting vile resorts, practicing vicious habits, when you know these things injure your health and shorten your lives? You ought to have common sense, you ought to know better. Look at the sign boards erected by pollution. Read, you who have abused the precious life God gave you—read the epitaph of your impending doom—it is clearly stamped upon your withering brain and atrophied body.

VICTIMS of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, dissipation, regain your vigor. Think of the mental anguish, gloomy forebodings, shame and sorrow in store for you if you do not heed my timely warning. Do not juggle with nature. Do not put your soul to shame. Do not cripple the intelligence by injuring the brain.

THE BRAIN is the organ of the mind, the mainspring of life, which enlightens the universe; impair it and your chances for success in this world and the world to come are greatly diminished. Derange it and life is but a shadowy existence. **Will you quit?** Will you abandon evil habits and shun profligate associates? Will you exert will power to be a man? To repair the injury already done seek the advice and council of this kind, old, fatherly physician who offers you his helping hand. He will aid you to rise above your wrong doings, make a man of you, and life will then be one recurring day of joy. He offers you honest, faithful service. New advanced treatment, expert skill, rapid cures, reasonable charges and a legal guarantee to cure. Reader, you are invited to call or write. Our sacred confidence is pledged. Free consultation. Plain envelopes. No C. O. D.

Dr. Alfred L. Cole and Council of Physicians

24 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY. WHOLESALE. SCHUNEMAN & EVANS. 6th & Wabasha Sts., St. Paul, Minn. Carpets, Linoleums, Imported Mattings, St. Paul Grass Twine Matting, Curtains and Upholstery. Cut order price lists mailed to dealers on application. FREE.

Commission. Jobber and Broker of Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Game. Butter and Eggs. R. E. Cobb, 31-33 E. 3d St.

Drugs. Oldest and Largest Drug House in the Northwest. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Glassware. Surgical Instruments & Appliances. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, 6th and Sibley.

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BAZILLE & PARTRIDGE, (Incorporated.) Wall Paper—Room Mouldings—Paints—Brushes—Varnishes—Window Shades. 468-470 Jackson Street.

Dry Goods. Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods and Notions. Mfrs of Men's Furnishing Goods. Powers Dry Goods Co., 5th and Wacouta.

Dry Goods. Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions. A Specialty of Miners' and Lumbermen's Suits. Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, 4th and Sibley.

Dry Goods. Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets; Manufacturers of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., 4th and Sibley.

National Biscuit Co. MANUFACTURERS OF Crackers and Confectionery. ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Hats, Gloves & Furs. Hats, Gloves and Furs. Manufacturers of the Gordon Hat. Established 1871. Gordon & Ferguson, 216-226 E. 4th St.

New York—The jury in the case of Henry S. Zeimer, who has been on trial before Recorder Goff on charges of subornination of perjury in connection with certain divorce cases, returned a verdict of guilty.

Music Boxes.

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