IS FAR TOO LENIENT

COMMENT OF GEN. WOOD ON SENTENCE OF CUBAN COURT MARTIAL

CASE OF PRIVATE DARRELL

Suspected of Murder, He Deserted From the Seventh Cavalry—Recaptured in South Africa a Year Later.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The copies of general orders from the department of Cuba, just received at the war department, contain the records of an interesting court-martial trial. Loys Darrell, a private in Troop G, Seventh cavalry, was tried on a charge of desertion, found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service. The reviewing authority found much fault with the finding of the court, holding that the penalty imposed for the offense committed was "scandalously inadequate" and that all the testimony presented to the court was that of the accused in his own behalf. Darrell pleaded "guilty, with extenuating circumstances."

The extenuating circumstances, says Gen. Wood, the reviewing authority, were that Darrell was suspected of murder by the majority of his troop. On the morning of April 16, 1900, Henry L. Crouch, a private in Troop G, Seventh cavalry, was found murdered in an ordnance storehouse tent adjoining the barracks of his troop at Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Two coat straps were round his neck, plainly showing that he had been strangled, and his skull was crushed, evidently by a hatchet or other blunt instrument. He was known to have had money on his person. His pockets were turned inside out, indicating the object of the crime. Circumstances pointed to Darrell, it is stated, as one of the perpetrators of the deed, and while an investigation was being made, Darrell

DESERTED HIS POST,

went to Havana, then to New Orleans, and there took passage for South Africa. On the 25th of the following July he was apprehended at Beira, South Africa, and returned to Cuba for trial. He was tried before the audencia of Pinar del Rio on a charge of murder and acquitted. He immediately went to Colombia barracks and surrendered himself to the comanding officer and was then tried and sentenced on a charge of desertion.

In rebuking the court, the reviewing authority points out that Darrell was absent from his command from the 17th of May, 1900, to the 3rd of June, 1901, over a year, and that even if no attempt to desert could have been established, an absence without leave for so long a period warranted some penalty by way of imprisonment and not simply a discharge from the service. In closing his review of the case, Gen. Wood says: "If such ideas of military justice as the record in this cases discloses are permitted to prevail the consequences to the discipline of the army cannot fail to be disastrous."

Health of the King.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—No intimation of any change in the king's condition has been received at Marlborough house, though special advices from Aberdeen say that dispatches received from Balmoral at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon announce that his majesty has almost completely recovered and has arranged to attend service in the Crathie church tomorrow.

The Court Circular, issued tonight, does not mention the king's movements, as the weather at Balmoral is understood to be very bad.

Mormon Revival.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Mormons have began a revival here and are holding meetings under the direction of Apostle F. M. Lyman. At a concert tonight Miss Emma Gates, a granddaughter of Brigham Young, who has been studying music in Berlin, made her debut.

On Republican Committee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 5.—John G. Capels has been appointed by Senator Hanna chairman of the committee, to a vacancy in the Republican national committee, caused by the death of Judge E. A. Webster, of South Carolina. Mr. Capels is at present district attorney.

What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains,

fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concetrated form, and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables **or grains.**

Dr Julius Remusson on this subject says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is indorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of 50 cents for full treatment.

WITH ANCIENT POMP

THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND AND THE QUEEN CONSORT

THE EARL MARSHAL'S RULES

Make Minute Regulations Regarding the Robes of the Peers and Peeresses Summoned to Attend.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There is quite a flutter in high society owing to the fact that the earl marshal has issued the rules and regulations governing what is to be worn at the coronation of King Edward next year. The whole document breathes of the Middle Ages, when distinctions in dress were considered so essential, and the quaintness of the phraseology in which the attendance of the nobility of the United Kingdom is required "at the ceremony of the royal coronation of their most sacred majesties," and describing the regulations in regard to dresses and head dress is distinctly medieval. There is a curious graduation in the fur trimmings of the robes which emphasize distinctions existing in the ranks of the aristocracy. All the peers have been notified that their robes must be of "crimson velvet edged with miniver, the cap furred with miniver, pure and powdered, with bars or rows of ermine according to their degree."

Here follows the numerous graduations distinguishing between the rank. Barons are allowed 2 rows of ermine, viscounts 2½ rows, earls 3, marquises 3½ rows and dukes 4 rows. All the mantles and robes must be worn over full court dress uniforms or regimentals.

The earl marshal's order banishes counterfeit pearls and all jewels from coronets which are to be "silver gilt, the caps of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine with gold tassels on top.

No jewels or precious stones are to be set or used in coronets, nor counterfeits of pearls instead of silver balls."

The number of the latter permitted reveals a nice sense of distinction. A baron's coronet bears six silver balls, a viscount's 16, an earl's 8, with gold strawberry leaves between; a marquis' 4 balls and 4 leaves alternately. A duke's coronet has no balls and has only gold strawberry leaves. The earl marshal next prescribes the mantles to be worn by the peeresses. These are of the same materials as the men's with similar graduations in the numbers of bars of ermine and balls. Lengths of trains mark the different ranks. A baroness is only allowed a train of 3 feet, a viscountess has 1¼ yards, countesses have 1½ yards, a marchioness has 1¾ yards and a duchess 2 yards.

Then follows a curt notification as to who shall be excluded. Peeresses in their own right and widows of peers are allowed to come, but widows who have remarried beneath their rank in the peerage are "not entitled to a summons to attend the coronation."

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

American Contributions to Fund Amount to $75,000.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The American contributions to the Queen Victoria memorial fund amounts to £15,000, which, according to the king's consent to a request made by the American society in London, will be applied to a clearly designated portion of the memorial. This will be designed and executed by an American sculptor in harmony with the general design. It is expected that this sculptor will be selected after some form of preliminary competition in the United States. The society in London discussed at a meeting held this week the propriety of opening a subscription in London for an English memorial to President McKinley.

JEWELRY IS THE FASHION.

Its Use Among Men of London Is on the Increase.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The theft of Lord Anglesey's £40,000 worth of jewelry, used in his personal adornment alone, has brought out much talk in ultra fashionable society regarding men who wear unseen jewels. Investigations among West End jewelers disclose the fact that there is an extensive trade in curios and costly articles worn beneath ordinary clothing, such as snakes around waists, neck and leg, bangles, chains and amulets of various, singular designs. Besides this extraordinary vogue, the fashion among men of wearing jewelry increased enormously this year, many using two pairs of links in each cuff and jeweled buttons with evening waistcoats. It is recalled in this connection that King Edward occasionally wears a bangle on his wrist, that the late Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha wore a heavy gold bracelet for years, and that Lord Brampton (better known as Justice Hawkins, of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice), even when sitting on the bench wore a number of such ornaments.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Charles T. Yerkes Says They Need American Management.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The opinion of Charles T. Yerkes regarding English railways is that they must be taken in hand by Americans and worked in their way, or else they will be laid down under the enormous capitalization and wasteful methods. A mass of tables issued by the government this week on railways in the United Kingdom, in 1900, is mighty unpleasant reading for the shareholders, showing increased working expenses, out of all proportion with the increase in receipts.

Of the total paid up capital of £1,176,000,000, 16 per cent, or £187,000,000, is due to nominal additions or consolidation, conversion and division of stocks. The average rate of dividend is only 3.40, as against 3.60 per cent in 1889. It is the realization of these shortcomings which had induced the departure for New York of officers of the Northeastern railway, including George Gibb, the general manager, and Mr. Burt, the traffic manager, who sailed on the White Star line steamer Celtic yesterday, for three months' study of the American system.

SOUSA CAPTURES LONDON.

British Public Takes Kindly to Yankee Band.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The only novelty in the amusement world this week has been the appearance of Sousa's band in London. There is no doubt that he captured the enormous audience in Royal Albert hall last evening and that his novel methods created the greatest interest.

Most of the musical critics are loud in Sousa's praise, but others do not take kindly to this fresh American invasion. The Daily Telegraph says: "Nothing they did persuades us to regard Sousa and his band as a revelation. Their playing was brilliant, precise and emphatic, and sometimes a little too emphatic. Certainly our military conductors have not cultivated that wealth of gesture with which the American visitor accompanies his own lively compositions, but, nevertheless, they have done well in their modest way, and if they have missed some acrobatic opportunities they have given us instead purity of tone and beauty of expression."

BIDS FAREWELL TO IRVING.

Eminent British Player Is on His Way to America.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A large party of the friends of Sir Henry Irving, Helen Terry and other members of the Irving company lunched with them and bade them farewell today on board the Atlantic Transport line steamer Minnehaha, sailing from London for New York.

C. F. Torney presided at the luncheon. United States Consul General Osborne and Mrs. Sarah Grand were among those present. Irving, in the course of a speech, said he was leaving friends to go among friends.

Sousa, William Gillett, Nat Goodwin and many other Americans in London sent Sir Henry farewell messages.

AITKIN HAS A KICK

BLAMES DAM AT BRAINERD FOR UAL FLOODS IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF AITKIN

WANT TO HAVE IT REMOVED

Application Will Be Made to the War Department—Brainerd Opera House to Open for Business.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 5.—(Special.)—C. S. Kathan, of Aitkin, has been in the city a couple of days to interest citizens in a matter that will be of general interest to the people of Brainerd. It seems that since the matter of making some improvements at the dam near the electric light works of this city, if the lease can be secured from the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company by the city, has been talked of, the Aitkin people have been doing missionary work to try to prevent further improvements and especially the raising of the dam, it being thought in that city that the dam is the cause of the annual floods which occur in the vicinity of Aitkin. Mr. Kathan stated this afternoon that it was not only the intention of the people of Aitkin to prevent furher improvements here, but effort will be made to have the dam removed entirely. One of the grounds on which this action will be taken and upon which the war department will be appealed to is the fact that the charter which was granted to the original company to construct a dam specifies that the property could not be assigned to assignees or heirs. They will hold that the charter has become invalid, the property having passed into the hands of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company.

C. P. Walker, of Winnipeg, met the board of directors of the new Park opera house, of this city, today, and terms of a lease of the house were agreed upon, and the matter definitely settled that he would assume the management of the house. Mr. Walker stated that the house in Brainerd would be under control of the Walker Theater company, a recently incorporated company, which includes the Winnipeg, Fargo, Grand Forks and Brainerd houses. He was formerly in the theatrical business in connection with the large printing concern of Fargo known as Walker Bros. & Hardy, of which Mr. Walker is the senior member. The two interests have been separated, however, and Mr. Walker will devote his entire time to the theatrical business as in the past. It is expected that the Park opera house will be opened on Dec. 2, although the date has not been fully decided upon. Mr. Walker now manages the Winnipeg theater, Winnipeg; Metropolitan theater, Grand Forks; Fargo opera house, Fargo; Crookston opera house, Crookston, and, in addition, manages the new house here.

CURES THE OPIUM HABIT.

Chicago Has a Jailer Who Succeeds With the Worst Cases.

Opium eaters, devotees of the little sticky brown ball that brings oblivion and bliss and later horrors, and users of other deadly poisonous opiates and drugs, praise the jailer of Cook county and his wife. It is "Father" Whitman and "Mother" Whitman now, when those eight persons, six men and two women who have rid themselves of a degrading and crime-producing habit that cursed their very existence, through the sympathy and efforts of the kindly jailer and his wife—but this is not the story.

A semi-serious problem confronts Jailer John L. Whitman in the future treatment of his forced proteges, who take this "cure" of their own free will, a cure which leaves them as pure physically as a new-born babe and with an appetite that is phenomenal. It is this appetite that has caused the remaining "fiends" for they so call themselves, to fear that "Father" Whitman will have to abandon his crusade against "dope" temporarily. The treatment requires from fourteen to twenty days. During the first, or the hypodermic-injection week, the patients lose all desire to eat. They "see things" and are in a state bordering on delirium tremens. During this stage th patients are isolated in the debtors' department of the jail, where they can see all the "things" that push themselves to the front, and will not be made the sport of the other inmates of the jail.

With the beginning of the second treatment, which is known as the "tonic week," the patient begins to see life in a different light and develops the appetite of an ostrich—and here is where the trouble begins. Jailer Whitman feeds the inmates well; for each inmate he is allowed 21 cents a day. His plans for amounts of various foods he has to purchase are made accordingly. But since he has witnessed the "cure" of his first class of opium eaters he sees that if he continues the work of rescue he has begun extra supplies will have to be procured. Unless this is done he will be forced to repeat what he did before the last of his class was discharged as cured. He will have to buy and pay for the extra food out of his own pocket.

"It is astonishing," said Jailer Whitman to a reporter, "how fast the appetite grows after we put the patient on the 'tonic' treatment. It out distances any growth of appetite I ever heard of or knew. The regular allowance of food is ordinarily enough to satisfy the heartiest eaters, but when the patient has begun to evince an interest in his inner man there is no limit to what he will and can eat. The regular meals did not suffice and the patient would beg for that left by the less hungry. If he could not beg he would borrow, and if he could not borrow he would help himself. When I found out what was going on I learned that our supplies would not hold out, so I bought additional supplies for the patients, as the county would not furnish them. The expense would, if kept up, be a heavy drain, but as long as there are inmates here who want the treatment I will see that they get all they can eat. They need have no fear on that score."

Five of the eight inmates who have been cured of their desire for the opiate are still confined at the county jail. The others have served out their sentences, and when they left the gloomy north side building they showered their blessings on the jailer and his wife. They were going out into a new world; one that had no terrors for them, for they were "slaves" no longer. Of the two women who took the "cure" one was discharged the other day from the jail. She was a wreck physically and morally when she began to serve her sentence. When arrested she was found living in a levee dive frequented by colored men and women.

"She was the worst kind of a 'fiend,'" said Jailer Whitman, "and I hardly thought she was worth the effort it would require to 'treat' her."

An outcast, and white, she had no friends in the new world opened up to her. Desirous of remaining true to the reform she had experienced, she dreaded facing the outside world again and begged to be allowed to remain within the jail. From a miserable, broken-down human being, whose face was a mirror of riotous dissipation and the color of saffron, she was transformed into a healthy woman. Her face was full and her complexion pink and fresh. The physician who had treated her has wife and children. The other night she was taken into his home.

The other woman, known as Williams, said: "I have been a thief all my life; I was a 'fiend' among 'fiends.' To get my 'dope' I stole, and here I am. I came here a wreck and with no desire to live, not even for more 'dope.' I listened to them and I took the 'cure.' I hope to lead a better life, an honest one, when I leave here. If I don't and feel the old desire to steal coming back, I will get as far away from Chicago as I can before I commit another crime, for I never will face 'Father' and 'Mother' Whitman as a prisoner again. I never knew a mother's love nor a home. Mrs. Whitman has been a mother to me and this jail has been the pleasantest place I have been in for years.—Chicago Daily News.

SHE WEDS A COUNT

DAUGHTER OF FORMER VICE PRESIDENT MORTON MARRIED IN LONDON, ENGLAND

TO THE COUNT DE PERIGORD

Groom Is a Son of the Duc de Talleyrand-Perigord—Many Titles Among the Wedding Guests.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The wedding of Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, former vice president of the United States, and Count Boson de Perigord, son of the Duke of Talleyrand-Perigord, was celebrated today at St. Mary's Catholic church, Chelsea, with considerable display. The church was lavishly decorated with palms and ferns, all the pews were festooned with white chrysanthemums and red roses and the side chapels were hung with garlands of flowers.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote were among the first guests to arrive. They were conducted to seats facing the altar. Mr. Choat immediately crossed the aisle and cordially shook hands with Lord Pauncefote.

The Duchess of Marlborough was almost the last to enter the church. She wore a blue costume trimmed with sable. The Duchess of Talleyrand-Perigord had on a magnificent mauve costume.

Both the United States and the French embassies were well represented. The guests were conducted to their seats by W. C. Eustis, third secretary of the United States embassy here, and brother-in-law of the bride, and J. R. Carter, second secretary of the embassy, and others. The bride, leaning on her father's arm, arrived punctually at 1 o'clock. She wore a rich cream satin gown trimmed with d'Alencon lace, had an orange wreath and carried a bouquet of white flowers. She was followed by the bridesmaids, her sisters, Alice and Mary, both in pale blue chiffon with picture hats and holding bouquets of pink roses.

Count Boson de Perigord, attended by his best man, Count de Crisnoy, awaited the bride at the altar.

In the absence of the bishop of Emmaus, the Rev. Father Kelly officiated at the simple, brief service, which was concluded with an exhortation by Father Kelly dwelling on the absolute indissolution of the marriage tie. The party then retired to the sacristy to sign the register, the organ in the meanwhile playing the wedding march from Lohengrin. The register was signed by Mr. Morton, his wife and daughters, by Mr. Choate, M. L. Geoffray, the French charge d'affaires; Baron de Selliere and his wife, Count Louis de Perigord, the Duchess of Talleyrand, Mr. and Mrs. Eustis and others.

Among the guests, besides those already mentioned, were Lord and Lady Falkland, Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, and his daughter; Mrs. Ronalds, Capt. R. Clover, the United States naval attache, and Mrs. Clover, F. E. De Bille, the Danish minister; Mrs. De Bille, the Duchess of Manchester; William Waldorf Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Mrs. and Miss Grinnel, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, the Misses Pauncefote and the Misses Sandis.

Most of the guests were afterwards present at the reception held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Eustis. The halls and dining room were profusely decorated with flowers and the walls were festooned with smilax. An orchestra performed at the head of the staircase. The presents were costly and numerous. The presents married couple started for France on their honeymoon early in the afternoon.

Minneapolis News.

Rushing Paving Work.

According to the judgment of the city engineer, the blocks of paving yet uncompleted will be finished by Nov. 4. The paving of Washington avenue south, from Twelfth to Cedar avenue, is progressing well. The south side of the avenue is completed, and part of the concrete has been laid on the other side. Half of the work on Washington avenue north, between Third and Fourth avenues, is done. From the bridge to Fifth street the avenue will be paved with sandstone. Half of the sandstone pavement to be laid on Washington avenue north, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth avenues is down, and the slate macadamizing of the two blocks on Washington avenue from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth avenue is well under way.

Mayor Ames Needs the Money.

Mayor Ames has gone into the mandamus business himself.

Tomorrow or next day he will apply for an alternative writ requiring the city council to appropriate $5,000 for the "mayor's emergency fund," or show cause why it should not. The pruning committee allowed only $1,000, and the council at its meeting Friday night adopted the pruning committee's report without change.

The mayor bases his petition for the writ upon the language of the charter, which says that the city council is "authorized and directed" to set aside sum of $5,000 as an emergency fund for the mayor.

Roosevelt Honors Torrance.

Judge Ell Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., yesterday received a telegram from Senator Hanna announcing that President Roosevelt had appointed him a trustee of the McKinley Monument association.

The telegram stated that a meeting of the association would be held at Cleveland on Wednesday. Judge Torrance will attend.

Fred B. Long Injured.

Fred B. Long, the well known local architect, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon while riding his bicycle. He collided with a boy who happened to be on the wrong side of the street. Mr. Long fell head foremost to the pavement, sustaining a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain. His condition is critical.

To Be Buried in Minneapolis.

The funeral of Mrs. Carl L. Stone, wife of Capt. Stone, formerly of Company F, Thirteenth Minesota, will be held on Wednesday from the Rebacca hall on Central avenue. Mrs. Stone died at Manila some months ago and her remains will arrive in Minneapolis Monday.

STRIKES RAILWAY STRIKES.

Employes of Reading, Pa., Traction Company Quit Their Cars.

READING, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes tonight ordered a strike on the entire system of the United Traction company, covering sixty miles of track. The company was partially prepared for a strike. As the cars were run into the car barn and the employes quit, extra men manned the cars and commenced running them. Later in the evening some of the cars were withdrawn, several of the branches were tied up and others crippled. The exact situation will not be known until tomorrow morning. The company employs over 200 men and the officials claim that a large majority will refuse to strike. On the other hand the labor leaders declare the entire system will be tied up. The trouble grew out of the discharge of twenty-five men who appealed for arbitration of their case. Two arbitrators representing the company and the others representing the men, held several meetings, but they could not agree upon the fifth arbitrator. The union men alleged that the company was trifling with them and ordered a strike.

I NEVER HAVE BACKACHE

Headache or Bearing Down Pains Any More—Pe-ru-na Made Me Well.

MISS MURPHY, OF WASHINGTON.

Miss Florence Murphy, 2703 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I suffered for over a year with female trouble, and although I tried several phys cians, none of them seemed to be able to help me permanently.

"We have used Peruna in our home for a good many years and all have a great deal of faith in it, but had never used it for my trouble; in fact, I did not know it was good for female ills until a friend told me that she had used it and was well. It only took a little over three bottles to make me well and strong. I never have backache, headache or bearing-down pains any more."—MISS FLORENCE MURPHY.

The experience of Miss Murphy away out on the Pacific coast of our immense continent must sound strangely familiar to thousands of women on the Atlantic coast. From ocean to ocean Peruna is known and praised by the women. Many of them have suffered for years with female trouble without once thinking that female trouble is simply a form of catarrh. The phrase, pelvic catarrh, which has not long been known to the medical profession, means catarrh of the female organs. It is generally called female disease.

A great many women make the same mistake this woman made. Knowing Peruna to be a catarrh remedy they did not suppose Peruna would be good for female disease. Not knowing their disease is catarrh they naturally do not think of a catarrh remedy.

Miss Murphy might have received a cure long before she did had she not made this very common mistake. Female disease is a catarrhal disease. Peruna is a remedy for catarrh wherever located. Therefore Peruna cures female disease.

Torturing Symptoms Disappeared.

Miss Annie Hoban, Post Pocahontas of Yemassee Council of Red Men (Woman's Branch), writes from 872 Eighth Avenue, New York:

"Three months ago I was troubled with backache and a troublesome heaviness about the stomach. Sleep brought me no rest, for it was a restless sleep. The doctor said my nervous system was out of order, but his prescriptions didn't seem to relieve me. I was told that Peruna was good for building up the nervous system. After using it for two months I know now that it is. I want to say that it made a new woman of me. The torturing symptoms have all disappeared and I feel myself again. Peruna did me more good than all the other medicines I have taken."—Annie Hoban.

Superior for Worn-Out Women.

Mrs. M. Van Vrancken, Chairlady of Sick Committee of Lady Standard Mutual Benefit Association of New Orleans, 821 Fourth St., New Orleans, La., writes:

"In connection with my official work I have repeatedly found Peruna a most reliable remedy. In cases of catarrh of the system there is nothing which will cure any quicker, and as a remedy for wornout women it is superior to anything I know.

"It restores a mother after severe childbirth, and prevents pains and irregularities in a very short time. I have found it of much value both as a preventative of colds and as a tonic when I have been feeling badly, and although I never give a testimonial for anything, I make an exception in favor of Peruna, as I consider it of exceptional value."—Mrs. M. Van Vrancken.

"Since Using Pe-ru-na I Do Not Know I Have Nerves."

Miss Louise Bertsel, 1½ Second St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"My health was excellent until about six months ago when I seemed to have a collapse from overdoing socially and the doctor ordered an entire change of scene and climate.

"As this was an absolute impossibility at the time, I had to try and regain my health in another way and was induced by a friend who gave Peruna such a good recommend to try Peruna.

"I cannot tell you the condition of my nerves when I began to use it. The least noise irritated me and I felt that life was not worth living, but Peruna soon changed me into a well woman, and now I do not know I have nerves."—Louise Bertsel.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

CASE OF MISS STONE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXERTS ITSELF IN KIDNAPED MISSIONARY'S BEHALF

NO FUNDS FOR HER RANSOM

State Department Has No Authority to Pay Out Money for That Purpose—Roosevelt Interested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The machinery of the department of state is now at work to save from death or prolonged captivity Miss Helen Stone, the missionary who was kidnaped in Turkey. The president himself has become actively interested in the matter. Today Dr. Samuel H. Capen, president of the American board of misssions, and Dr. Judson Smith, the foreign secretary of that board, arrived in Washington from Boston, and went directly to the state department. After an hour's conference with Acting Secretary Adee and Solicitor Penfield, they were escorted to the White house. President Roosevelt gave close attention to their statement.

Although the department of state already had taken up the matter, President Roosevelt laid fresh injunctions upon Mr. Adee to spare no effort to accomplish the purpose he had in view of releasing Miss Stone. The clergymen were highly gratified at the earnestness exhibited by the president and the state department officials and left for their home in Boston, satisfied that the United States government is doing everything possible in Miss Stone's behalf. Owing to the peculiar conditions of this case, none of the parties to today's conference was at liberty to make a statment for publication respecting the measures to be adopted. It is gathered that whatever may be done in the future, in a punitive way, Miss Stone must be ransomed to begin with. Probably the money must come from the mission board or from private contributions, for the state department has no funds which may be used to pay the ransom.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL.

Postoffice Department Is Trying to Cut Off Abuses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Postmaster General Charles Emery Smith, in a letter written to a magazine publisher, who requested a reconsideration of the order excluding "return" copies from the pound postage rate, says that the force of the department's order falls on the illegitimate publications which have grown up outside of the law. He says that the publisher addressed is with a single exception the only publisher who has specially written him on this point. By lax practice, says the postmaster general, news agents have been allowed what is expressly denied to the publishers themselves, viz., having unsold or return copies sent back to them at the cent-a-pound rate, but it is in plain contravention of the terms and intent of the law. The department, he says, is trying to execute the law faithfully and thus cut off some flagrant abuses which have loosely grown up.

A Choice Assortment

of Holland Bulbs just received. To obtain best results, these should be planted now.

Chinese Sacred Lilies now in.

L. L. May & Co.

64 East Sixth Street.

MORE CENSUS FIGURES

Covering Manufacturing Industries of the State of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The census bureau today issued a preliminary report on the manufacturing industries of the state of Kansas, and the cities of Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka, and Wichita, in that state. It shows that Kansas City has 7,830 such establishments, an increase of 75 per cent over 1890; a capital of $66,827,362, an increase of 52 per cent; 35,192 wage earners drawing a total of $16,307,689 in wages; value of products, $172,129,398. Kansas City has 92 establishments; capital $18,633,475; 10,544 wage earners, drawing a total of $4,886,259 in wages, and the value of its products is $82,768,943. The number of establishments increased 110 per cent since 1890, and value of products 28 per cent.

Topeka has 599 establishments, an increase of 7 per cent; capital $3,891,530; 3,758 wage earners; total wages, $2,110,721; value of products, $9,977,605, an increase of 48 per cent.

Wichita has 328 establishments, an increase of 28 per cent; capital $2,108,524; wage earners, 1,505; total wages, $639,271; value of products, $4,724,068.

Leavenworth has 220 establishments; capital $3,207,111; 1,750 wage earners; total wages, $833,576; value of products, $4,721,373.

Leavenworth was not separately reported in 1900.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

California Leads the States With Eighty Thousand Tons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, after careful consideration of the reports and estimates of the leading been sugar producers, today estimated the beet sugar production for 1901 at 198,500 tons. The cane sugar production is estimated as follows: Southern states, 300,000 tons; Porto Rico, 100,000 tons; Hawaii, 300,000 tons; total, 700,000 tons.

The beet sugar production is divided as follows, in tons: California, 80,000; Michigan, 60,000; Colorado, 20,000; Utah, 15,000; Nebraska, 7,000; New York, 7,000;—Wisconsin, 3,000; Minnesota, 2,500; Washington, 2,000; Oregon, 2,000.

WANT LEASES RENEWED.

Briefs Filed by Cherokee Oil and Gas Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Several briefs were filed at the interior department today in the case of the Cherokee Oil and Gas company, which is contending for leases of lands belonging to the Cherokee Indian Nation in Indian Territory for the purpose of mining oil and gas. The case will have a hearing on Monday. The company claim an act of the Cherokee national council authorizing Cherokee citizens to sublet their mining licenses to non-citizens as authority for granting a renewal of their leases, but the briefs of the other side, representing the Cherokee Nation and certain individual Cherokees, contend that that act was repealed, and further, that the council had no authority to pass such an act. They claim that the granting of the leases would violate treaties, acts of congress and of the Cherokee Nation. A brief for the Delaware Indians, protesting against the granting of the leases, says that neither the Cherokees or the Delawares have consented to the leasing of their lands.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

Object of Bill to Be Introduced by Congressman Shattuc.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Representative W. B. Shattuc, of Ohio, saw the president today in regard to a bill which he will introduce on the reassembling of congress having for its object the suppression of anarchistic literature and speeches in this country. Mr. Shattuc said that the proposed measure would be made as drastic as possible, and a strong effort would be made to secure for it the support of all parties. The members of the industrial committee called on the president as a body to pay their respects. Among other callers were Senator Mallory, of Florida, Pension Commissioner Evans and Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The commissioner of internal revenue has held that spirits manufactured in the United States can be exported to Manila, Philippine islands, under the same regulations as are applicable to exports to foreign countries.

The navy department has arranged to sell 3,457 small arms of mixed types at public auction at the Mare island navy yard on Oct. 21. These arms were surrendered by the natives of Samoa to the joint high commission.

United States Consul McCook, at Dawson, British Columbia, has reported to the state department that fraudulent mining companies are being promoted at Dawson and that worthless stock is being sold in the United States. Consul McCook says prospectuses are being issued giving names of prominent government officials and others in Dawson without their authority. He adds that the promoters actually pay unearned dividends in order to sell the stock, invariably getting together a lot of claims of very little value.

The president today made the following appointments: War—First lieutenant of cavalry, William J. Kendrick; second lieutenant of cavalry (transferred from artillery corps), William E. Taylor; second lieutenant artillery corps (by transfer from cavalry), Cleveland C. Lansing. Justice—James H. McCleary, Texas, associate justice supreme court of Porto Rico. Navy—Leroy R. Garrett, commander; Carl W. Jungen, lieutenant commander; George B. Rice, lieutenant junior grade.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who was recently relieved of the command of the Boston navy yard, is now in Washington. He arrived a few days ago, and has remained quietly at his residence on New Hampshire avenue.

Statue of John Bingham.

CADIZ, Ohio, Oct. 5.—An heroic statue of the late John A. Bingham, who was distinguished by his public services from 1848 to 1886, was unveiled here today. The statue was erected by the citizens of Harrison county. The principal address was delivered by Senator Joseph B. Foraker. The secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington also made a brief address, Mr. Bingham having been at one time minister to Japan, and very popular there.

Memphis Strikers Enjoined.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 5.—Judge E. S. Hammond, of the Federal court, issued a restraining order today in the case of the Southern Railway company against Machinists Union No. 14, the suit being on application for an injunction to prohibit members of the union and certain defendants from commission of acts of violence and intimidation against non-union employes of the complainant.

"77"

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