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SIXTY EIGHTY-EIGHT
THE GREAT BLOOD AND RHEUMATISM CURE
Is the only remedy known Rheumatism and to positively CURE
It is BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE.
Blood Troubles,
SOLD ONLY BY
F. M. PARKER, J. P. JELINEK,
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VOLCANO DESTROYS WHOLE COFFEE ZONE

Immense Financial Loss in Guatemala—Three Towns Likely to Be Wiped Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—The entire coffee zone of Guatemala has been destroyed by the flames and smoke from the volcano of Santa Maria. Eruptions threaten the destruction of every living thing within reach of the fumes and fires that pour from the burning mountain, according to a cable to Castle Bros., importers of this city, received from their coffee plantation in Guatemala. Only meager details are given.

"Last Monday," said Louis Hirsch, of Castle Bros., "I wired to our representative there, asking for news of the eruption of Santa Maria, and last night I received in reply this cablegram: 'It is true. Enormous losses. Probable volcanic eruption. Coffee zone destroyed. Our lives are in danger. Further reports will follow.'"

"The coffee districts referred to," said Mr. Hirsch, "are the Costa Cusa and Costa Grande. They are the finest plantations in the country. If the coffee district is destroyed, as the cable seems to indicate, one-third of the crop is most likely involved."

"The volcano of Santa Maria is located between Retalhuen and Quezaltenango. The towns in the neighborhood most likely to be destroyed are San Felipe, Mezatenango and Quezaltenango. The volcano has been quiet for many years. I was in the district last April at the time when earthquakes racked the country. No volcanic eruptions accompanied the quakes, however."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—A cablegram was received at the state department today from Consul General McNally which is of interest in connection with the coffee zone of Guatemala. The cable, relating as it does to the volcanic conditions in Central America. He reports that the eruption of the volcano at Santa Maria, adjoining Quezaltenango, continues, that the city is covered with six inches of volcanic matter; rich coffee plantations on the coast side buried under seven feet of sand and ashes from the volcano and that detonations from the eruption were heard in the capital. There have been frequent earthquakes and another eruption is reported in the department of Tombarador.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT ON LECTURE PLATFORM

She Says the Latin Races Are Least Fond of the Theater.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been coming over in a new effort. The great actress has been delivering a lecture at Geneva on "The Theater and Its Influence," and certainly as few are quick to manifestations, the interesting subject as she is. Reading from large sheets of blue paper, on which the text was inscribed, she held her audience spellbound for more than an hour. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt entertains no apprehensions with regard to the decline of the dramatic art, which she attributes to the efforts of certain people to lower it, remains "living, vibrating, poetic, enchanting and instructive."

"The theater," she compares to a kaleidoscope which presents to an attentive public "the cowardice, crimes, vices and flaws of mankind, the errors of civilization, and the ridiculous side of society, and in this movement of rotation, which shows the evolution of its causes, the drama, after the conclusion of the specter or comedy, often remains a serious lesson, which will profit by the lesson." The theater, indeed, is "a temple in which the adepts keep the sacred fire of art in all its forms, and in this temple, the art, which, with science, seems to me to be the most powerful production of human genius, the most sublime demonstration of the goodness of the Creator." And Mme. Sarah Bernhardt continued, "as for me, I am a passionate lover of the arts, but of them all, I prefer the theater, the painting, sculpture, and music are its collaborators." It is, indeed, "a need of every nation, people, and human being."

Yet, oddly enough, as she declares, "the Latin races are the least fond of the theater, and the least fond of fighting against its decadence." To France she accords the palm, as remaining "the first in literary work," "the French public goes more to the theater than any other." What is the reason of this?

"The attention of the public has been led astray by what is termed the 'theater of the boulevard,' the naturalistic theater, and even 'Le Theatre Russe,' but of that one, if you will allow me, we shall not speak. The attraction of the boulevard theater is its taste for scandal. It appeals to the worst and lowest passions. Those who do such work are not real theatergoers. They are not interested in the art, but in the effects of their own poison."

For the true dramatic authors, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has the highest praise. The true theater has a moralizing influence, nor, indeed, does she perceive any objection to religious subjects, which she holds to be the highest as there is no greater disseminator of ideas. Take the case of the "Samaritanine."

The day of the first performance was one of emotion never to be forgotten. Christian love filled the place with infinite pure joy. Tears flowed from the eyes of the audience, and hearts beat in my heart. I wept with tears devoid of salt and bitterness, with those pure tears which cleanse the soul and lead to the kingdom of God. Such are the salient features of an eloquent and instructive lecture which, as need scarcely be added, was a rare treat to its hearers.—London Telegraph.

FIRE IN FOUR CITY

Continued From First Page.

their escape before it fell. It crushed the fire escape to pieces.

Water Was Lacking.

Great difficulty was experienced fighting the fire on account of the water supply, which was entirely inadequate. When the firemen saw that it was impossible to save the building in which the blaze originated, they devoted all their energies to keeping the flames from spreading. About 1 o'clock this morning the fire was under control.

The plant of the Minneapolis Paper company was a six-story brick structure. It was completely destroyed. The entire loss of the paper company's building and the surrounding structures will aggregate \$130,000, fully covered by insurance. The building, which was erected many years ago, was owned by H. B. Straight, who occupies the adjoining store. The Minneapolis Paper company, which sustained the largest loss, is a branch of the Wright Electric and Cold Water company of St. Paul. The following is a list of the losses:

List of Losses.

The loss on the building will aggregate \$40,000, while the damage to the stocks of the paper company's building will amount to almost \$60,000. H. B. Straight's loss by fire and water will exceed \$20,000.

The heat from the fire was so intense that the automatic sprinklers in many of the buildings in the neighborhood were set off, causing a considerable damage by water, bringing the total loss up to \$130,000.

Among those to suffer from water damage are the McClellan Paper company, E. G. Ortman's Grocery company, Platt & Co., fish and oysters, and other firms whose plants are across the alley from the burned structure.

HE SAYS TO HANG

DEATH SENTENCE OF INDIAN CLERGYMAN COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Solomon Hotonia Thought the Evil One Was Responsible for Deaths in His Family and Misfortunes to His Tribe —Solomon Was All Right, Barring Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The president has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence pronounced upon Solomon Hotonia, convicted in Texas of a murder committed on Nov. 29, 1901. The case is an exceptional one. In his report to the president recommending the commutation of the death sentence Attorney General Knox says:

"This petitioner, a Choctaw Indian, was convicted in the eastern district of Texas of a murder committed in the Indian territory and was sentenced to be hanged. The supreme court of the United States has reviewed the case and affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The petitioner is well educated in his own tongue and in the English language. He has been a lawyer, a judge, a Presbyterian minister and a man of wealth and high standing among his people. It is also shown that he was very charitable and took an active part in all public matters looking toward the education and well being of members of his tribe as well as of white persons, who lived with them. It is shown that for many years he had been in the habit of getting drunk, but that aside from this his life has always been exemplary."

"It appears that a short time before the murder he lost by death several children in rapid succession, and believing it to be the work of evil spirits, conceived the idea that certain persons whom he believed to be witches were responsible for the death of his children and for misfortunes which had happened to other members of his tribe. On the morning of the killing, being more or less under the influence of liquor, he started out with the express intention of punishing those whom he accused of being witches. He first went to the house of Vina Coleman, an Indian woman, for whose murder he now stands convicted. She was related to him; that he had always been on most friendly terms with her; had a daughter, and her family provisions had been purchased by her person to give her work in order that she might support herself and her children. Going to her house, he accused her of being a witch and shot her to death with a shotgun, at the same time wounding a small child that was near her. At the same time he shot and badly wounded a fifteen-year-old boy who was running away to give the alarm. He thereupon mounted his horse and proceeded to the house of a man whom he accused of being a witch and shot him. He then proceeded to the house of another woman whom he accused of being a witch and killed her. He was tried for the murder of Vina Coleman, and the murder of the boy and the man, and was acquitted on the plea of insanity. When first tried for the murder of Vina Coleman, the jury was divided, but on a second trial the jury convicted him and he was sentenced to be hanged."

Should Not Be at Large.

"I have made a careful examination of all the testimony in the case; also the brief statement herein set out, and in view of the opinion that I have formed, I set out for the killing of the persons named by the petitioner. It seems to be clearly set out that the petitioner killed them because of his deluded belief that they were witches and he was justified in removing them. I am of the opinion that the sentence of death should not be carried out in this instance, and I recommend that he be committed to imprisonment for life, but feel constrained to here express the opinion that under no circumstances should any other sentence be exercised in behalf of this prisoner."

HE BELIEVED WITCHES

KILLED PEOPLE WHOM HE BELIEVED WITCHES

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Men's Suits and Overcoats

We place on sale today and tomorrow a large lot of Suits and Overcoats at

\$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18

These Suits and Overcoats were all made in our own workrooms, from wools that came direct from the mills. The materials, workmanship, style—everything about them is of the latest order, much finer in every way than the ordinary ready-made garments.

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Browning-King & Co.
C. E. HASSON, Manager.
SEVENTH AND ROBERT.

PARIS MUSICIANS ARE WINNING THEIR STRIKE

Managers of Several Theaters, Music Halls and Cafes Yield.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The strike of the theater and other places of amusement in Paris has been a victory for the Parisian musicians. The theater managers yielded rather than risk the loss which would ensue from a prolonged strike. Most of the large music halls and orchestras, and their orchestras have returned to duty, though a number of them continue to resist and are giving performers a hard time. The prefect of police, having been advised of the intention of the strikers to invade theaters and wreck the equipment of electric organs, posted a large force of police to preserve order at the threatened places of amusement.

DEFENDS THE DOUKHOBOURS.

Canadian Emigration Agent Says They Have Been Misrepresented.

Hugh McDonald, assistant emigration agent of the Canadian government, stationed at Ottawa, in Minneapolis last night said that the Doukhobour pilgrims had been exaggerated by newspaper accounts.

"The Doukhobours," he said, "are a sect of the Russian empire, and they have been some cases of sickness among them, but the weather has been the cause of the illness. It must be remembered that the Doukhobours are a hardy race, capable of standing fatigue and cold, and that they have been in the north of Canada for many years. The reports that they are a sect of fanatics who are to be feared, and that they are a danger to the community, are entirely unfounded. They are a peaceful and industrious people, and their only fault is that they are a little different from the rest of the world. They are a sect of the Russian empire, and they have been some cases of sickness among them, but the weather has been the cause of the illness. It must be remembered that the Doukhobours are a hardy race, capable of standing fatigue and cold, and that they have been in the north of Canada for many years. The reports that they are a sect of fanatics who are to be feared, and that they are a danger to the community, are entirely unfounded. They are a peaceful and industrious people, and their only fault is that they are a little different from the rest of the world."

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE

Verdict in the Case of Fred Kugath, Tried for the Murder of Philip Bishan.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE.

WASECA, Minn., Oct. 30.—After being out for three hours, the jury in the case of Fred Kugath, charged with the murder of Philip Bishan, brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree today. The trial of Carl Kugath, father of Fred, also charged with murder in the first degree, began.

OSCAR'S DECISION AGAINST ENGLAND AND UNCLE SAM

Sailors Not Properly Used to Repress Samoan Rebels, He Says.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The full text of a decision of King Oscar, acting as arbitrator in the triangular case of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, growing out of the acts of sailors in Samoa during the Matafua rebellion, has reached Washington.

As indicated in the cable advice, the decision is adverse to the contention of the United States and Great Britain that their sailors were properly used to repress the rebels, and the statement of the reasons which influenced the arbitrator in his decision has not made it any more acceptable. The judgment is on the one point of responsibility and the arbitrator has not yet fixed the amount of the liability, which must be determined on the basis of statements of facts to be submitted by the individual claimants, through their respective governments.

LONDON'S RAPID GROWTH

Maintains Her Title of Greatest in Sobriety, Virtue and Sanitary Conditions—Greater New York, Next in Size, Has Only About Half the Number.

The statistics contained in the report show that Greater London has a population of 6,581,372, nearly twice the population of Greater New York, which has 3,290,000. There are more people in London than in Paris, Berlin and Chicago. Greater London has as many people as England, Scotland and Ireland, and more than the whole of the United States, including Alaska.

This Greater London is not the city of London, but the individual masses of cities. This feature of the growth and present position of the British capital, in many respects the central city of the world, is striking. For every forty people in the city itself, there are 10,000 Londoners living outside. The increase of population in ten years has amounted to 850,000, or more than the total population of Dublin, Edinburgh and Bristol combined.

From the above comparisons it is readily seen that the leading city of the world is not like a city of the past, but is a city of the future. The figures contained in the report show cause for alarm on the part of loyal Britons, and they are being most liberally disseminated by the press. The general portion of the gallons of punch had disappeared, the newspaper man rose in his place for information, and to his intense satisfaction saw that an indefinite quantity of "whisky punch" had been arranged by orders of the general and was being most liberally consumed by his guests. After the greater portion of the gallons of punch had disappeared, the newspaper man rose in his place for information, and to his intense satisfaction saw that an indefinite quantity of "whisky punch" had been arranged by orders of the general and was being most liberally consumed by his guests. After the greater portion of the gallons of punch had disappeared, the newspaper man rose in his place for information, and to his intense satisfaction saw that an indefinite quantity of "whisky punch" had been arranged by orders of the general and was being most liberally consumed by his guests.

Tricks of Cigar Trade.

The revelation that, on certain cigar stands in New York where one would naturally expect to receive tobacco of a quality for which it was said "stuffers" or inferior grades of tobacco were used instead of the best, has led to a number of brands, caused Louis Keep, a wholesale cigar dealer of Chicago, at the Holland hotel, to issue a circular to his employees, in which he said that he would pay for the best quality of cigars, and that he would not pay for anything else. The reason for this is when a man smokes the first few cigars out of a box, he is usually satisfied with the quality, but as he smokes more, he begins to notice the difference. Suddenly the quality improves, and he generally says: "Well, I guess I will try another box." There is the trick.

Disappearing Gun Carriages to Be Used for Small Guns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Secretary Root has approved the design of Gen. Crozier, the recommendation that the disappearing gun carriage be used in connection with guns of six-inch caliber as well as with those of larger bore. This action marks the close of an investigation lasting many months among the fortification authorities of the war department. The carriage to be used is largely the design of Gen. Crozier, the recommendation that the disappearing gun carriage be used in connection with guns of six-inch caliber as well as with those of larger bore. This action marks the close of an investigation lasting many months among the fortification authorities of the war department. The carriage to be used is largely the design of Gen. Crozier, the recommendation that the disappearing gun carriage be used in connection with guns of six-inch caliber as well as with those of larger bore. 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