

BRITISH RULE IN IRELAND.

Impassioned Condemnation of It By Nationalists.

OCCURRED IN THE COMMONS.

Liberals Gave Vote to Allow O'Brien To Move Adjournment So as to Permit Discussion of Crimes Act.

London, Oct. 27.—An impassioned condemnation of British rule in Ireland was again heard tonight from the Nationalist section of the house of commons. The proceedings were occasionally interrupted by the taunts with which the scenes are regularly accompanied. With the assistance of a number of Liberal members, including Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Nationalists mustered sufficient votes to permit William O'Brien to move the adjournment of the house for the purpose of discussing the proclamation of the crimes act in Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien argued that the harsh administration of this act was endangering the peace of Ireland. He accused the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, of employing England's power to enable the territorial magnates of Ireland to play their own game. He contended that Dublin was much more peaceable than Birmingham, and said the Irish were prepared to make generous terms with the landlords if the latter would act as Irishmen instead of posing as "countryless, half-caste Anglo-Irish octopuses."

Other Irishmen having spoken, Mr. Wyndham in a defense of the government, said that the settlement of peace between the contending forces, the challenge must go on, a statement which excited a fierce outburst, the Nationalists shouting, "A very foolish observation!" and "We accept the challenge," etc. Mr. Wyndham continued by citing numerous cases of boycotting, and concluded his speech by declaring it was hopeless to persuade parliament to deal with the Irish question while this system of intimidation prevailed.

Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman blamed the government for making facilities for the discussion of Irish matters, and declared that Mr. Wyndham had failed to justify the enforcement of the crimes act. He said that after ten years of resolute government,

BRITISH GENERAL'S LIFE SAVED.



Had Suffered for Years From Kidney Disease and Was Cured by Warner's Safe Cure.

New York, May 9, 1902. Gentlemen—Many years ago I recommended your Safe Cure to my old friend, Gen. William Frost Nuttall, of the British Army, who was a great sufferer from kidney troubles after long service in India. He took my advice, and after using your remedy, he was completely cured, and was a hale and hearty man when I saw him last, and had been nearly eighty years of age. He has assured me again and again that he earnestly believed Warner's Safe Cure saved his life, and he gave it to me.

I myself have used your remedy with the greatest benefit, as I was refused by the Equitable Insurance Co. years ago for indications of Bright's Disease, but after taking your cure for some time I was able to obtain insurance. This speaks for itself. In my roving career I have been greatly benefited by using Warner's Safe Cure, not only in the torrid climates of Egypt and India, but also in the Arctic regions of Alaska. Your cure has served me well. Yours very faithfully,

G. P. AINSWORTH.

TEST YOUR URINE. If there is a reddish sediment in your urine on standing 24 hours, or if it is cloudy, or if particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and you should at once commence taking Warner's Safe Cure, the greatest known cure for rheumatism, swelling, Bright's Disease, gravel, uric acid, gout, sciatica, jaundice, kidney dropsy, and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver and blood. It is dangerous to neglect your kidneys even one day.

A free trial bottle has often been sufficient to cure cases of kidney disease when the simple home test described above has been made in the earliest stages of the disease.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is purely vegetable and contains no harmful or dangerous drugs. It is free from sediment, and is pleasant to take. (Beware of so-called kidney cures full of sediment and bad odor—they are harmful). "Safe Cure" does not constipate. It kills the disease germs. Warner's Safe Cure has been prescribed and used by leading doctors for over 25 years, and is used in many prominent hospitals exclusively.

If you decide Warner's Safe Cure is what you need you can buy it at any drug store, two regular sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and in a speedy cure. Refuse Substitutes and Imitations. There is none "just as good" as Warner's. In the genuine, which always cures, substitute contains harmful drugs which injure the system.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. To every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle sent absolutely free, postpaid. A 50-cent bottle sent free, which tells all about the diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and a prescription for each disease, and may be obtained from the following: Send 10¢ to Warner's Safe Cure, 125 N. 4th St., New York, N.Y., and mention the name of this paper.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism Else No Money is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. I will turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever. I ask for no money simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay your druggist my cost.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly, by must be drugged to the verge of danger. Use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.

I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 30 out of 40 who get those six bottles play gladly.

I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you any way. It fails it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 713, Raleigh, N.C.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Ireland had a crimes act for its magna charta, and Sergeant Sheridan as the embodiment of law and order.

The house then divided on Mr. O'Brien's motion, which was defeated by 215 votes to 112.

The Nationalist members of the house of commons are jubilant over what they claim to be Premier Balfour's "clim-dun-dun" from his refusal to grant a day to discuss the proclamation of the crimes act. Blocking motions to prevent such discussion were set up last week by Unionist members, but through government influences these motions were withdrawn, thus permitting Mr. O'Brien's motion of last night.

According to the Standard of this morning, this arrangement was the result of a friendly understanding between the government and the Irish members. Whether this is correct or not is quite apparent that the government has arrived at the conclusion that it would be a saving of time to permit the Irish debate.

The Times admits that the blocking motions were removed by government influence and declares that this concession by Mr. Balfour is a very different thing from conceding to the Irishmen's "demand" for a day to discuss coercion.

The paper adds: "The truth to which the government has assented is not only that blocking motions will probably be replaced and made to cover the whole field of Irish politics."

LIBERALS REINFORCE IRISH. New York, Oct. 28.—So unsuccessful have the Liberals been in mustering their full strength against the education bill that they reluctantly decided to reinforce the Irish members, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune.

The Unionists are now forecasting a rigorous application of the closure and a shortening of the session. Comment in the lobbies on Colonial Secy. Chamberlain's journey to South Africa is that it indicates Premier Balfour's confidence in the passage of the measure long before Christmas, owing to the weakness of the opposition, which he could not have spared his chief lieutenant, Mrs. Chamberlain, being intensely interested in her husband's work, will accompany him.

The announcement of the colonial secretary's proposed visit to South Africa, has aroused extraordinary interest in Cape town, and is the sole topic of conversation. It is talked with enthusiasm as marking an entirely new departure in the relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

Shepherd Goes Insane. Lewiston, Oct. 27.—James D. Kemble, who has been employed as a shepherd for Ora Clements of Grass Range for the past six months, is a raving maniac, as the result of injuries received from being thrown and dragged by his saddlehorse.

At the time of the accident, Kemble was riding around a head of sheep when the mare which he was riding bucked and threw him to the ground. The unfortunate man's foot was caught in the stirrup and he was dragged for about 100 yards at a terrific gait and sustained injuries both to his head and spinal column.

Dr. Hodges was at once called and found Kemble injured in such a manner that it was thought advisable to move him to this city, where the necessary attendance could be procured, as Kemble exhibits signs of violent madness and is hard to control.

One Negro Stabs Another. Portland, Ore., Oct. 27.—Washington French stabbed G. W. Johnson in the abdomen early this morning, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. Both men are colored and became involved in a quarrel over a woman. It is said that Johnson tried to break down the door to French's room, when the latter stabbed him.

Not Northern Pacific Robber. Missoula, Mont., Oct. 27.—C. S. Batten, special agent of the Northern Pacific, who with his assistants has been in this vicinity endeavoring to secure some trace of the outlaw, questioned Alfred Van Hazel, who is held in jail on suspicion of being the lone bandit. Batten tonight gave it out that he does not believe that Van Hazel is the man wanted. The suspect will be held until tomorrow, when he will be confronted by the crew of the train held.

Fortune Left a Young Miner. Cripple Creek, Colo., Oct. 27.—William J. Wilkison, a husky young miner, living at 231 South Second street, yesterday evening received advice from Johannesburg, South Africa, that he had been left a fortune by his father, who he had not seen or heard of for 25 years, of fully \$300,000. Wilkison will leave at once for South Africa, to claim his inheritance.

The information was brought in a letter from his father's second wife, an Englishwoman, and the announcement that his father had died worth more than \$1,500,000 caused him great surprise.

Killed His Wife, Attempts Suicide. Seattle, Oct. 27.—Michael Bartlett killed his wife and attempted to kill himself tonight. His attempt at suicide was a bungling effort, the bullet just grazing the scalp. He is now in jail. Before breathing her last Mrs. Bartlett told the police that Bartlett had been killed a man, but she could give no particulars.

While being conveyed to the hospital, Bartlett denied killing his wife. He said he had been drinking and was not serious the murderer was taken to jail.

Pastlett was at one time rated as worth \$100,000. He squandered it all in dissipation and had just finished a jail sentence for threatening to kill his wife.

COLOMBIA WANTS MORE MONEY.

Would Have Annual Payments of Rental Begin at Once.

CANNOT ALIENATE LAND.

Best It Can Do to Meet Spooner Act Is To Make a Hundred Years' Lease, With Stipulations.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The long expected response of the Colombian government to the proposition made by the state department for the negotiation for a canal treaty on the lines of the Spooner act has reached Washington and was presented to the state department today by Mr. Herran, secretary of the Colombian legation. It is difficult to learn the exact nature of this communication, but it is known that it is not altogether an unqualified acceptance of the state department's propositions. It is, however, friendly and dignified in tone and does not close the negotiations by any means, though it unquestionably sets back the date of final agreement by opening up new topics for argument.

For one thing, the Colombian government is now entirely dissatisfied with the small amount of the payment to be made to it by the United States under the terms of the protocol, which it is proposed to use as the basis for the treaty. This sum is \$7,000,000. Colombia wants at least \$10,000,000. Moreover, the original proposal looked to a wait for 14 years before beginning the payment of annual rental, the amount of which was to be fixed by mutual agreement. Colombia now insists that the United States agree at once upon a lump yearly payment of \$600,000, which will largely increase the immediate cost of the canal.

The Colombian government clings to its contention that it has no constitutional authority to alienate any Colombian territory, whether this be done by the Spooner act, which looks to perpetual control by the United States over the canal strip, is to make a 100-year lease with a distinct stipulation that the same shall be renewable by the United States at the expiration of the first century.

One obstacle which it is believed will interfere somewhat with the immediate resumption of negotiations of the treaty is the feeling aroused in Colombia by the actions of American naval officers during the revolutionary movements there. These are declared to have been bitterly resented in Bogota, where it was felt the American officers had encroached their authority in interfering with the transportation of Colombian soldiers across the isthmus railroad, a right the Colombian officials have asserted is guaranteed by treaty.

The controversy growing out of the attitude of these officers was taken up by the Colombian state department with its scope are some very serious questions touching the question of sovereignty and has an important bearing upon the pending subject. The Colombian legation officials decline to discuss this latest response made by Colombia, but the opinion prevails that included in the response are some suggestions respecting or growing out of recent events on the isthmus.

Stratton Will Contest. Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 27.—At 11 o'clock tonight Judge Zeigler took the Stratton will controversy under advisement and requested the attorneys to be in court at 10 o'clock in the morning to listen to his decision in the matter.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the court collected, spoke all day up to 5:15 in the afternoon and the remainder of the time to 11 o'clock, with an hour recess for supper, was taken up by Charles Hughes of Denver, for the executors of the will.

Mr. Hughes discussed all the points at issue, closing with a request that the court rule that the appointment of the administrators to collect was void. The three sides of the controversy had argued for two solid days and one evening on these propositions. The executors

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This course was decided upon after Dist. Atty. Jerome had heard the report of two detectives who declare all their efforts have been frustrated.

The witnesses who are wanted include Mamie Melando, Robert A. Sells, Detective Sergeant Joseph Farrell and Detective Glory and Curran of the Newark force.

Mr. Jerome's detectives assert that Mamie Melando's home is under constant guard to prevent her from being kidnapped and carried to New York, and that they were unable to find other witnesses who were said to be on vacation.

The Newark police authorities declare they will not force their men to testify in the case and the district attorney finally appealed to the governor.

There is no legal means of bringing the witnesses from another state, and Mr. Jerome is said to have declared he will endeavor, if all efforts fail in this direction, to have testimony given by the witnesses at the first trial submitted by reading.

Boer Commanders Mobbed. London, Oct. 27.—The Boer commanders, Kritzinger, Louche and Joubert, who were addressing a meeting, were mobbed today had a narrow escape from the angry crowd of people that had listened to their speeches. Kritzinger was obliged to make a wall to get away while the others were escorted to their hotel by the police.

Light Registration in Idaho. Wallace, Ida., Oct. 27.—Notwithstanding the nearness of the election, the registration of Wallace and other cities of this district is exceptionally slow this year, compared with that of previous years. Although the books have been open for nearly a month, only about one-half of the voters of Wallace have registered. The total vote here is 1,200, while a little over 600 names have been enrolled.

The law relative to registering in Idaho is quite different to that of other western states. The register is required to be at his office only on Saturdays, but if found there on other days of the week he is obliged to act.

Mr. Bryan in Colorado. Durango, Colo., Oct. 27.—William J. Bryan began his tour through Colorado at Grand Junction at an early hour this morning. He was accompanied by Senator T. M. Patterson, Congressman J. C. Bell, Judge John W. Blair and other prominent Democrats of the state. In his addresses Mr. Bryan paid attention to the trust and the silver questions, but devoted some time to local issues with which he is acquainted. He made a special plea for the return of Senator Henry M. Teller to the senate.

The first stop after leaving Grand Junction was at Delta, where 2,000 persons had assembled to greet the Democratic leader. At Montrose, besides more than 3,000 voters who listened to his brief address, there were 700 school children at the depot.

A stop was also made at Ridgway, and this afternoon Telluride, Rico and Mancos were visited, Durango being reached at 9 o'clock.

At all points except Durango, Mr. Bryan limited his remarks to 15 minutes' time, but here he spoke at considerable length.

After Mr. Bryan had been speaking here an hour and a quarter an alarm of fire was given, and it was found that the building beneath the hall where he was speaking was in flames. The meeting adjourned and the audience left the building without accident. The fire department saved the building.

BOW IN SHOOTING GALLERY. New York Crowd Starts After Proprietor Who is Saved by Police.

New York, Oct. 27.—Two men, shot in the legs, are in Bellevue hospital and one man is locked up as the result of a fusillade of bullets fired in a shooting gallery in a basement in Ninety-eighth street and Third avenue. The prisoner sought the protection of a policeman after he had been chased up Third avenue and through Fourteenth street by a crowd who were shouting: "Tracy, the outlaw. Kill him."

With a rifle over his shoulder his face cut and bloody, his collar ripped off and his shirt torn, the man, when captured, said he was David Wenner, proprietor of the shooting gallery, and declared he had shot no one.

One of the injured men, William Saunders, was passing the gallery when bullets began to fly into the street.

Louis Ressler, the second wounded man, Wenner declares, was the cause of the trouble.

The shooting gallery man explained to the police that he had quarreled with his wife recently and that she had left home. In his search for her he inquired at the home of one of his acquaintances. The latter with several friends came to the gallery, he said, and started a fight. The rifles lying about were caught up and a fusillade followed. He fled into the street, rifle in hand, but he did not shoot. The crowd took up the chase and in a few moments 25 persons were howling at Wenner's heels. The police had great difficulty in making the station with their prisoner.

Reception for Gen. Chaffee. San Francisco, Oct. 28.—A definite arrangement has been taken toward acceding a reception for Gen. A. R. Chaffee, when he arrives this city, the last of this week or the first of next, from his campaign in the Philippines. The presidents of the various commercial associations of the city have constituted themselves into a committee to wait on the general and tender him a general reception in the rooms of the chamber of commerce. He will also be invited to be the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Merchants' association.

Trouble Over "Liberty Bells" Play. San Francisco, Oct. 28.—L. J. Scofield has filed a suit in the United States court to restrain Frank Hennessey, manager of the "Liberty Bells" company, now playing at the California theater, from producing a portion of the play, which he claims is an infringement of his copyright. Scofield says that he is the author of the play, which is the story of the "Liberty Bells" and that he is the writer and who had the same copyrighted on April 17, 1897. The case will be tried before Judge Morrow next Monday.

Ladies Fine Shoe Special

Over 500 pairs ladies fine shoes, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values, made in over 25 different styles and toe shapes, patent leather, kid, box enamel, etc., with hand turn and hand welt soles.

Special this week, a pair—

\$2.35

Paris

Phone 695, 238 & 240 Main St.

wanted the appointment of the administrators declared very absolutely, on the ground that the appointment of them was premature, no condition warranting such appointments existing at the time they were made, and on the further ground that the appointment of a brother-in-law of the judge as one of such administrators to collect nullified the appointment of all. The contestant, Harry Stratton, by his attorney, Mr. Waterman, wanted the matter remanded to the county court, on the ground that it had not been prosecuted to a conclusion when the writ of certiorari issued, and that the executors could have suffered no wrong until some conclusion in the matter had been arrived at. The administrators to collect wanted the matter remanded to the county court, on the ground that the writ of certiorari took the matter out of the hands of the court before it had been given an opportunity to pass upon the objections raised by the executors to the appointments.

Farmer Killed by a Boar. Portland, Ore., Oct. 27.—J. R. Gilbert, a farmer living ten miles east of this city, was killed last night by a vicious boar, while attempting to stop a fight between two hogs.

The boar, which was about 100 pounds, was driven into a pen by Gilbert. He was found dead at noon today by his brother-in-law, the body having been partly eaten by the hogs so that it was hardly recognizable.

Boy Burned to Death. San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 27.—Harold Aldridge, a 16-year-old boy from Denver, died in the county hospital here today from burns sustained on the desert near Needles a few days ago. The lad and another youth, whose name is not known, left Denver a few weeks ago, bound for Los Angeles. At Needles their money gave out and they started on foot for Los Angeles. The first night they camped near the railroad track, and as the night was cold they made a fire and lay down to sleep.

In his sleep Aldridge was burned in his clothing was nearly burned off before the flames were extinguished and so severe were his burns that it was with difficulty he reached Needles, his companions being compelled to carry him part of the way.

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Caused by Attempting to Post Bills By Non-Union Men. Chicago, Oct. 27.—In a riot today, caused by the American Posting Service's attempt to post bills on a board at Morgan and West Monroe streets, by the use of non-union men, the men were severely injured, service on the Morgan street car line was suspended and a riot call was sent in. A large crowd gathered and many men assisted the union men in stopping the work.

When the police arrived the non-union men had deserted their wagons and escaped from the shower of stones, bricks and other missiles. The mob dispersed on the appearance of the police and no arrests were made. A bill of indictment was issued by Judge Chytrous today on behalf of the American Posting Service against the Bill Posters' union No. 1, restraining the union from maintaining pickets in front of or in the vicinity of the plant of the American Posting Service. It also restricts the union from interfering with men who are working on the boards of the company posting bills, and from asking the members of the Teamsters' union to help them by blocking wagons.

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