

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

At Lake Maxenkuckee.

VOL. IV.

CULVER CITY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, DECEMBER. 10, 1897.

NO. 23

Now is the Time!

YOU have the best opportunity of the year to buy high grade clothing at remarkably low figures. You can afford to ignore it if you want warmer, stylish winter clothing and would still save money for your Christmas gifts. Men's and Boy's suits and overcoats reduced way down.

Everything new in Neckwear, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs for Holidays. An immense line of Caps. Prises guaranteed lower than any place else. We want your trade. Give us a look.

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PLYMOUTH, IND.

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Physician and Surgeon.
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Physician and Surgeon.
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Calls promptly answered day or night.
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News in General.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

Several Plymouthites were in town this week.

Col. Fleet made Logansport a visit Tuesday.

M. E. Garn made Plymouth a business visit Monday.

Oyster Stews 15c a dish at Avery's. Large Fresh Oysters at 25c a quart at Avery's.

A thousand pounds of Christmas candies at Avery's.

Choice Christmas candy 5 cents a pound at Avery's.

Carpenters have commenced work upon the Menser building.

Geo. Vories is painting the interior of the Masonic Hall, in the Nussbaum building.

The finest line of Holiday Goods ever displayed in the county, can now be seen at J. M. Metheny's, Argos, Ind.

Mr. Frank Armstrong and family returned this week from Illinois, where they have been sojourning the past year. They say Culver is good enough for them.

Vernie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Young, died at his home near De-long, Friday evening, Dec. 3, aged seven years. He was only ill a few hours. Funeral services were held at Monterey, at 11 a. m., Monday, Rev. Barber of this city officiating.

Mrs. Daniel Carr and Mrs. Geo. Davis, of Culver, sisters of the deceased mother were in attendance.

A letter from Frank Huntsinger, rain dispatcher, upon the Vandalia system, states that all persons who desire at any time to return from South Bend or Plymouth to Culver upon the evening freight train, will upon their arrival in said cities, notify the ticket agent at South Bend or Plymouth of their intention of returning upon the evening freight, and their wish will be granted. This will be but little trouble and assures each person that he can return the same day, from either of said cities. But any person who desires to go south of Culver will not be allowed to ride.

The saw mill is humming every day now.

Geo. Filor made friends at La Porte a visit Sunday.

Miss Belle Fleet left for Virginia, Tuesday, where she will spend a few weeks.

Amos Overmyer and wife, of Lindsey, Ohio, are visiting friends and relatives on the Burr Oak flats.

The grist mill is being rapidly pushed toward completion and will be ready for its machinery in the very near future.

Rev. Al Monger, of Delong, preached a very interesting sermon at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

Don't forget that the Culver City Comedy Company will render the great comedy-drama entitled "Uncle Josh," in the very near future. Watch for their bills!

An admission of 10 cents will be charged to witness the great Cantata at the M. E. church Christmas Eve. Hence it will be well for you to save your pennies, and prepare for emergencies.

The oyster supper given Saturday evening for the benefit of the Culver City Columbian Band, was a decided success, something like \$20.00 being realized.

Mr. Wm. E. Hand, Jr., of Argos, was in our city Monday and Tuesday delivering goods and taking orders for tailor made suits and overcoats. The goods delivered were highly satisfactory. He will be at E. B. Vanschoiack's store again Dec. 20 and 21. Don't fail to give him an order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Joe Marbaugh and Dr. Kelsey, of Monterey, were visitors at Culver Monday. They are very enthusiastic over the electric road, and believe that their thriving little village will be favored with connections with Culver in case the road goes anywhere in Northern Indiana. By the way, Monterey is decidedly on the boom so far as building is concerned, there being five or six elegant dwelling houses in course of construction and two handsome brick store buildings. Being situated upon one of the great trunk lines with an east and west shipping facility, it has great advantages, and must eventually cut quite a figure in the great commercial world. Then, our sister village has within her borders a class of business men whose only aim is to work for the advancement of Monterey, and also being whole-souled open-hearted citizens, the stranger receives a cordial welcome, which causes him to remember said town with great reverence.

WARNING:—Persons who suffer from coughs and colds should heed the warnings of danger and save themselves suffering and fatal results by using One Minute Cough Cure. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. Culver City Drug Store.

Burr Oak Chips.

A women's relief corps is to be organized here in the near future.

Chas. Lang has been suffering with an ankle made sore by a sand-burr.

Mr. Snyder, of Ora, has taken possession of the O. B. Miller property on Main street.

Quite a number of Mr. and Mrs. Grove's friends took supper with them Sunday evening. Oysters and roast turkey were the delicacies of the repast.

Chas. Casad and his troupe of comedians and tumblers gave quite a show one evening this week, and the next day you could see people on the street still holding their sides.

Mr. Sidney Wilson, of near Ober, and a Miss Loring are quite ill with diphtheria.

Miss Orpha McFarlin has returned from So. Bend, where she has been learning dressmaking.

Protracted meetings have been closed at Salem and North Union churches, and postponed at this place on account of diphtheria.

Miss Letta Paddock returned last Saturday from a visit with her sister at Argos.

X. Y. Z.

Timely Hints.

Rev. M. W. Nethercutt, arrived at Culver Monday. He will assist the Maxenkuckee Sabbath school in their Christmas entertainment. Knowing that Rev. Nethercutt is to officiate in this, one of the grandest festivals of all the year, Easter Sunday, being the grandest. We are confident that not a single stone will be left unturned to make it a time for rejoicing, and as like the shepherds who were watching their flocks that cold chilly night, turn their faces toward that shining star that hung over that beautiful city of Bethlehem of Judea, the place where the Savior, of all the world was born. It is commonly supposed by a great many, that this day is set apart on which to present our gifts to our friends, but this is not the example given by the wise and holy men of the east. They gave costly gifts to the Saviour, and worshiped Him. Then the best thing for parents or older ones to do, would be to teach their children to give to the Savior, not "costly ointment, Frankensence or Myrrer," but our whole trust and best service to the Savior. This ought to be the chief object in view. Men have given to the world great cities, and towering monuments, and all have crumbled to the earth, but God has given to all the world, that which shall not crumble or fade away. Parents, is it not easier to teach your children to know and accept Christ as a gift, than to let them run about anywhere and everywhere, indulging in all and every vice of sin? Hundreds and thousands of children are daily falling into the dark pit because they do not have the right training at home. Some will say: "My children do not learn these bad things at home." But do they learn the right, and are you teaching them to reverence and obey God, who gave his son, that they might wear the crown of life? This question is universal.

F. C. B.

Obituary.

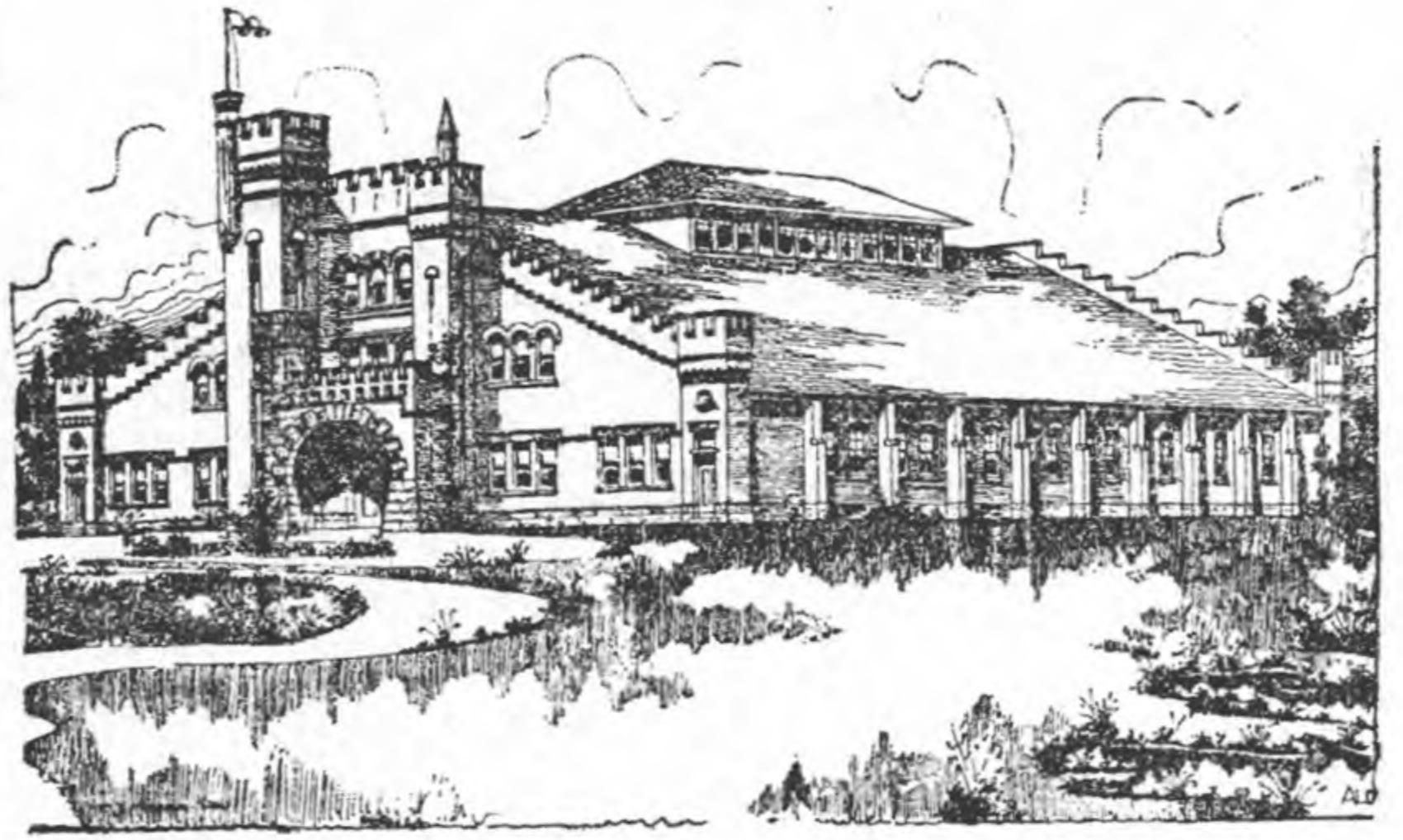
Rev. F. G. Howard preached the funeral services of Schuyler Demoss, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock at the M. E. church in Monterey.

Mr. Demoss was born 1897, near Monterey, where he spent his early life. He died of consumption in the hospital in the city of Chicago, where he had been engaged in the barber business for a few years.

Undertaker Wagoner went to the city and brought the body to the old home that it might be laid in its long resting place beside his mother.

Mr. Demoss was a brother to Mrs. Abe Stotts who went from our town to North Dakota last spring, also Virgie Demoss, of Monterey. He has one brother in Kansas City, Mo., and a sister in Kansas.

The New Riding Hall, The Largest in the World



The Magnificent Structure Now in Course of
Erection. It will be a "Thing of Beauty
and a Joy Forever."

When the great riding hall building at Culver Park is completed, it will be the largest building of its kind in the world, and will be another monument in memory of the founder of Culver Military academy, the late H. H. Culver, who had expressed his determination to erect such a building several months before his demise.

The foundation for the great structure is completed, and laying of brick commenced this week. As has already been stated in the columns of the HERALD the dimensions of the building will be 212x104 with seventy-six foot dome. The second story will have a 5000 seating capacity with separate balcony for orchestra. The lower story will be used for riding hall and is large enough for playing base ball, football or any other athletic games. It is said that the building will be ready for occupancy in about 90 days. It will be absolutely fire proof, the material being stone, brick, iron and steel. When this mammoth amphitheatre is dedicated, it is predicted that it will be one of the greatest social events ever chronicled in Marshall county, as thousands of notables from abroad are expected to be present and participate in the wonderful festivities. We understand a fine chapel will be erected in the spring, also a new annex to the academy. When these are completed, and the flowers bloom, Culver Park will be resplendent in its dazzling beauty. So let the good work go on and on until the Culver military school is second to none in existence.

Wedding Bells.

Married at the home of the bride's parents, 2 1/2 miles east of Maxenkuckee. Mr. David Pontius and Miss Minnie Bell Vermillion.

Sunday Dec. 5th, a number of immediate relatives of the contracting parties gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Vermillion anxiously waiting for the morning services to close at the Poplar Grove church, from which Rev. Howard was to come.

At 1 o'clock, the young people came down stairs and in the presence of their friends, took the marriage vows and received congratulations. The guests were invited to the dining room, where a large table was spread with an abundance of the good things to eat. In all it was a gay time.

The newly married couple attended church at Poplar Grove in the evening.

McKinley's Message.

McKinley's much looked for message has been delivered to Congress, and parts of it is a great disappointment to the great majority of the liberty-loving American citizen. The people of this country had no use for Cleveland and his method of dealing with foreign powers, and looked for something substantial from McKinley relative to the Cuban question, but in the end the diplomats of Spain have pulled the wool over his eyes by false promises, which history proves they never carried out nor never intend to. Spain has a record for butcheries, unequalled by any other nation in the world, and never carried on a war with the least idea that civilization, or humanity cut any figure. When the dark clouds of rebellion fell like a pall over the land, and it was inevitable that the north and south would test their relative strength to vindicate certain principles, Spain recognized the south at once. Cuban patriots have demonstrated to the world that the tyrant's yoke is hard to wear, and for three years have fought Spain with that zeal which has won the sympathies of every true American who, if it came to a vote would stand overwhelmingly in favor of the United States recognizing Cuba; and why McKinley should decide in favor of the Spanish cut-throats and buccaneers, is a mystery to the marines, unless it is that he lacks back bone in laying down certain regulations for Spain to observe, or suffer the consequences. But we feel notwithstanding the white-feather, shown by the president, that the Cubans will yet win their freedom, that they will yet receive redress for the thousands of women and children which have been debauched and slaughtered by a tyrant and his brutal minions. Cubans have by bitter experience realized long ago, that any promise Spain ever made was broken, and that abject slavery is the ultimatum. We say for shame upon any president, or any nation, that pretends to belong to the civilized human race, that will not stand for humanity and right.

Small pill, safe pill, best pill. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure biliousness, constipation, sick headache. Culver City Drug Store.

Wm. Foss has moved his shoe repair shop into the building formerly occupied by John A. Campbell as a Jewelry Shop. Mr. Foss will be better prepared than ever to meet the wants of his patrons, and as he is doing first class work at the following exceedingly low prices, he is securing a large patronage: Gent's shoes half soled, 40 cents a pair. Ladies' shoes half soled 30 cents a pair.

Send your laundry with Con. M. Bonaker.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.



President McKinley's first annual message was read before both houses of Congress at noon Monday. He congratulated Congress upon assembling under felicitous conditions. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken, he says, and we should feel genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and unification in all sections of our country and the lifting of great public questions above party prejudice.

Beginning with the subject of the finances the President says that while the full effect of the legislation of the extra session has not yet been realized what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial. The next question pressing for consideration is that of the currency. With the great resources of the Government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make out demand obligation less onerous to the Government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the Government of maintaining at a parity with gold our different forms of money and the experience of the past four years has demonstrated that this is not only an expensive charge upon the Government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit. It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the Government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We have nine hundred millions of currency which the Government, by solemn enactment, has undertaken to keep at par, and nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the Government, which must borrow the gold.

Redemption of Treasury Notes.

The law which requires payment out of the treasury of unredeemed United States notes demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve, especially in times of panic and insufficient revenue and during the preceding administration \$262,315,400 4 1/2 per cent. bonds were issued and sold to sustain the gold reserve and pay the expenses of the Government in excess of revenue. While it is true that a greater part of this is used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve. If no further legislation is to be had to correct this and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law. The President says: "I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government that when any United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemable in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty; if the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it." That amounts, to the President's mind, to giving an interest-bearing debt, a Government bond, for a non-interest-bearing debt, a United States note. The Government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchange, and exports. This ought to be stopped. With an era of prosperity and sufficient receipts we may feel no immediate embarrassment, but the danger will be ever present.

The President invites careful consideration for the detail plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to protect the gold reserve. He concurs with him in the recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of their bonds deposited; that the circulating tax be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent., and that national banks may be established with a capital of \$25,000. He also recommends that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upwards, and that they be required to redeem their notes in gold.

The Cuban Question.

Turning to foreign affairs the President devotes much space in his message to a consideration of the Cuban question, which he says is the most important problem with which our Government is now called upon to deal in its foreign relations. Summarizing the history of the former outbreaks, the President comes down to the present insurrection. Speaking of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against enormous forces massed by Spain, the widespread destruction of property and the disregard of the civilized code of war on both sides, he says these conditions give rise to gravest apprehensions. There is no desire on our part to profit by Spain's misfortunes, and we have only the desire to see the Cubans enjoying that measure of self-

control which is the inalienable right of man. Of the concentration policy of Weyler he says: "It has utterly failed as a war measure. It is not civilized warfare—it is extermination."

Against this abuse of the rights of war the President says he has felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and honest protest of this Government. He outlines his instructions to Minister Woodford, which were in substance to impress upon the Spanish Government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable to Spain and to the Cuban people. It was also asked whether Spain of her own volition should not make proposals for settlement, and it was said that he could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

The Spanish reply to Mr. Woodford was, in the President's opinion, in the direction of a better understanding. It admitted our friendly purposes and deep interest, and declared that the new government was bound to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end political reforms will be put into effect and military operations conducted on humane lines. It was suggested that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States, for its part, should enforce neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which the insurgents, it was asserted, received from this country. Early and complete pacification is hoped for.

Spain's Charge Is Baseless.

The President declares that the Spanish disposition to charge us with failure to meet international duties is baseless, and points to the efforts this government have made at the cost of millions, and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation to perform its full duty. He also says that the fact that no military expedition or armed vessel has left our shores has been diplomatically represented to Spain. Premising that throughout all the horror and danger to our own peace, the United States has never abrogated its right to determine its policy as to Cuba, the President points out that of untried measures there remains only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, an intervention in favor of one or the other party. He says: "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression." Taking up the question of belligerency, the President quotes at length from President Grant's message of December 7, 1875, wherein he declared that the conditions in Cuba warranted neither the recognition of independence nor the recognition of belligerency. He adds that moreover a recognition of belligerency would confer upon neither party to the conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed, while it would weigh heavily in Spain's behalf, giving her the right of search on the high seas and extending her maritime rights to the margin of our territorial waters. "For these reasons," says the President, "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise, as a matter of right and duty, the executive will take it." He points to the hopeful change in the Spanish policy to the pledge of reform and to the abatement of the horrors of war as reasons against intervention on humanitarian grounds. The first acts of the new government lie in the honorable paths it has outlined: the policy of rapine and extermination has been reversed; broad clemencies proffered; measures have been taken to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of agricultural industries. The President sketches the autonomy scheme of the Spanish government and says that it is honestly due to Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. He points to the many concessions already made, to the modification of the horrible order of concentration, to the release of the competitor prisoners, and the fact that not a single American citizen is now under arrest in Cuba. He says the near future will demonstrate whether a righteous peace is likely to be attained; if not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. Sure of the right, the government will continue its watchful cares over every American citizen, and its efforts to bring about honorable peace, and, says the President, "If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and to humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

Hawaiian Annexation Favored.

The President next takes up the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, which, he says, should be accomplished. Rapidly reviewing his former arguments in favor of annexation, he says that legislation is required in the event of the ratification of the treaty and, while abrupt assimilation of immature elements of population should be avoided, just provision should be made for self-rule in local matters with the largest political liberty to the Hawaiians. He says that the dispute between Japan and Hawaii over the immigration question is now in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation; that our government has not intervened, and that it is learned that Japan is now confident in the intention of this government to deal with all possible ulterior questions affecting her interests in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

Central American Matters.

Reference is made to the failure of Mr. Merry to be received as minister to Nicaragua on account of the obligations of that country to the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America. As there is no legal authority at present to accredit him to the Diet, Mr. Baker, the present minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall. Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter is said to be like-

wise accredited to Honduras, a member of the Greater Republic, and his case is awaiting action.

The Nicaragua Canal is spoken of as of large importance to our country and the promise is made of further reference to the subject which in the report of the commission now at work is sent to Congress.

The President says of the international monetary commission that, notwithstanding diligent effort the envoys have failed so far to secure an agreement. Gratification is expressed at the action of France in this matter in joining in our efforts and it is said that the negotiations are still pending. Meanwhile the envoys have not made their final report, believing that the doubts raised in certain quarters respecting the feasibility of maintaining parity between gold and silver may yet be solved. The President earnestly hopes that their labors may bring about an international agreement.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, is said to be now conducting negotiations with several governments for reciprocity arrangements under the tariff act, and it is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by the act, some grievances of our own and other countries in our mutual trade relations may be removed or alleviated and the volume of our commercial exchanges enlarged. The President earnestly urges the improvement of our merchant marine, the inferiority of which, he says, is humiliating to the national pride.

The Sealing Conferences.

Reference is made to the recent conferences at Washington on the subject of the protection of seal life, the result of which places beyond controversy, it is said, the duty of the government's concern to adopt measures without delay for the preservation of the herds. Negotiations to this end are now in progress.

International arbitration is declared by the President to represent the best sentiment of the civilized world and treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines, without in any way impeding our interests or honor, will have its constant encouragement.

A liberal appropriation is bespoken in order that the United States may make a creditable exhibit at the approaching Paris exposition, in which the people have shown an unprecedented interest.

Under the head of the navy, the President points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure armor for the three battleships now building, which would be otherwise useless. He speaks in terms of praise of the quality of our ships and thinks that the time has now arrived when the increase to which the country is committed should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. He refers to the lack of docks and urges that three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic, at least one on the Pacific coast and a floating dock in the Gulf. There should also be ample provision for armaments, fuel and an increase of officers and enlisted men. Additions are also necessary to navy yards and, as there are now on the stocks five large battleships, it is recommended that an appropriation be made but for one more battleship on the Pacific coast. Several torpedo boats are also necessary.

Legislation for Alaska.

Attention is called to the need for prompt legislation as to Alaska and the extension of civil authority within the territory. There is need for surveys and for the establishment of another land office at some point in the Yukon valley, for which an appropriation is asked. Military force is also necessary and the establishment of some flexible government. If the startling reports as to the probable shortage of food for the miners be fully verified, every effort should be made at any cost to carry them relief.

The message deals at some length with the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. The large white element is said to be without protection and without schools or other rights of citizens; leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of lands and created an aristocracy, and the friends of the Indians believe that the best interests of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship. Reference is made to the failure so far of the Dawes commission to secure the consent of the tribes to an extinguishment of the tribal titles and a division of the lands. It is said that should the tribes still fail to ratify the agreement then some legislation should be had by Congress.

The President approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for an extension of the quarantine laws and also suggests the appointment of a special commission to ascertain the cause of yellow fever.

Speaking of the pending sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, it is said that if no better bid is received than the upset price fixed by the court, the government would receive only \$2,500,000 on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. He believes that the government has the authority to bid on the road and has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to make the deposit of \$900,000 required to qualify a bidder to bid on the sale of the road at least equal to the principal of the debt to the government. He suggests, however, that in a matter so important as the government becoming a possible owner of the railroad, Congress should enact some legislation to define its views. It is clear to him, however, that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price less than one-half the principal of its debt and an onerous debt of its entire debt, principal and interest.

Improvement of the Civil Service.

The President devotes the last chapter of his message to the civil service, the practical improvement of which, he says, has long been a subject of earnest discussion, and which has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of deserving veteran soldiers to reinstatement has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against; the examinations improved and made practical and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials. This last has been done without impairing the power of removal, one of the vital safeguards of the system. Much remains to be done before the system can be perfected, and the President says that he shall not hesitate to exempt cases which he thinks have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in his judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be his endeavor to uphold and extend it.

In conclusion, the President admonishes Congress not to encourage the increase of the estimates for the maintenance of the government. They would admit of decrease in many branches and it is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

News of Minor Note.

Gen. Charles E. Hovey, a well-known lawyer, formerly of Illinois, died at Washington, aged 70 years.

Austin Porior, colored, of Philadelphia, dropped dead while being congratulated upon his election to the presidency of the Hotel Brotherhood.

The Government of Japan has sent an order to locomotive builders in Jersey City for fifteen locomotives for use on heavy trains. Work on the locomotives will be begun at once.

An attempt to hold up and rob a passenger train on the Mexican National road near Monterey, Mex., was made by nine masked and well-armed Mexicans. The passengers made resistance and the outlaws were unsuccessful.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Commissioner Forman Presents a Hopeful Report.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Forman, commissioner of internal revenue, estimates that the receipts from all sources for the current fiscal year will aggregate at least \$115,000,000, an increase over 1897 of about \$8,300,000.

A comparative statement of the receipts during the last fiscal year is given as follows:

Spirits, \$82,008,542; increase over 1896, \$1,338,472.
Tobacco, \$30,710,297; decrease, \$1,331.
Fermented liquors, \$32,472,162; decrease, \$1,312,073.
Oleomargarine, \$1,034,129; decrease, \$185,302.
Filled cheese, \$18,992; increase, \$18,992.
Banks and bankers, \$85; decrease, \$49.
Miscellaneous, \$375,382; decrease, \$69,729.
Total receipts, \$146,619,593; decrease, \$211,022.

The withdrawals for consumption during the year are given as follows:

Fruit brandies, 1,146,131 gallons; decrease, 294,679.
Spirits distilled from grain, 68,833,231 gallons; increase, 1,793,321.
Beer, 34,423,094 barrels; decrease, 1,403,006.

Cigars and cheroots weighing over three pounds per 1,000, number, 4,063,169,097; decrease, 174,586,846.
Cigarettes weighing not over three pounds per 1,000, number, 4,151,669,769; increase, 192,178,120.

Cigarettes weighing three pounds per 1,000, number, 1,582,710; increase, 155,613.
Snuff, 13,268,649 pounds; increase, 720,041.

Tobacco, chewing and smoking, 260,734,812 pounds; increase, 7,067,675.
Oleomargarine, 42,534,559 pounds; decrease, 5,098,214.
Filled cheese, 1,666,137 pounds (law became operative during the year).

The cost of the collection of the revenue during the last fiscal year was \$3,848,469. During the year 2,241 illicit stills were destroyed and thirty-two were removed. Eight hundred and twenty-nine persons were arrested, one killed and three were wounded. Of the stills seized and destroyed 228 were located in Alabama, 841 in Georgia, 463 in North Carolina, 190 in South Carolina and 245 in the sixth Virginia district.

KLONDIKE OUTDONE.

Rich Gold Mountains in the Rugged Wilds of Wyoming.

The discovery of gold at Grand Encampment, Wyoming, in such quantities as staggers belief is reported. Mining experts who have looked over the ground believe that developments will uncover an entire mountain of gold, which will relegate all other gold districts to insignificance. Wyoming has suddenly blazed up as the possible, even probable, richest country in the world. People there and all around are mad. Everybody is rushing to Grand Encampment in spite of snow and cold. The excitement is higher than anything within the memory of the oldest miner, not excepting the days of '49.

Grand Encampment is sixty miles from the nearest railroad. It is situated in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains. It lies west of the Platte river. The nearest towns are Rawlins, Saratoga, Walcott and Fort Steele.

The district is one of the most rugged and wildest in the West, but there is no Klondike desolation there, for the resources are ample. It was a honeycombed rock, scarcely larger in diameter than the wheel of an ordinary farm wagon, that has precipitated the gold boom, started a gold camp and made the residents of Wyoming gold mad. A white quartz surface float in Purgatory gulch, unheeded there, perhaps, for centuries, has been found to hold within its flint-like walls a golden treasure amounting to \$24,584, or \$3,512, in round numbers, for each ton of its weight.

If Klondike and Cripple Creek had both suddenly been transferred to Carbon County, Wyoming, and all the gold fields of the Transvaal had settled in the mountain gulches along the Grand Encampment river it would be difficult to conceive a greater excitement than has been wrought among the natives by the golden wonder and its less productive neighbors upon the surrounding hills.

Where less than a month ago not fifty people resided in an area of more than 300 square miles, to-day hundreds of anxious prospectors are scouring mountain and canyon in the hope of finding the golden vein from which these immense boulders must have been eroded ages ago. It seems to be the old story over again—'49 revived. Leadville in the early '80s and Cripple Creek in the early '90s. And no matter what may be the ultimate outcome of it all, for the present at least, the eyes of Wyoming are turned from Klondike, and the big Western State is nursing a child of her own.

Nor is Wyoming's gold excitement seemingly unwarranted. Mining experts of high standing pronounce the surface indications of the new district to be far greater than those of either Cripple Creek or Leadville. In depth alone can the mineral wealth of a lode claim be actually determined, and as no shaft or prospect hole in the district has as yet been sunk to a greater depth than fifteen or twenty feet, surface indications remain the only means of estimating the wealth of the camp.

Four miles southwest of the new town of Grand Encampment is a mountain largely covered with golden float. It is looked upon as being one of the wonders of the camp, and has been called the "Mountain of Gold." It is perhaps 3,000 by 6,000 feet in diameter, and at its crest is 8,500 feet above the level of the sea. Nine great parallel dikes of heavily mineralized quartz traverse it from northeast to southwest. These dikes are all cropping and stand out as plain as the rows of corn in a field. Quartzite and mica schist separate them from each other, and experienced miners believe that with depth the dikes will all converge and form one mammoth body of ore. The float on this mountain is by far the richest yet discovered in the camp. Pieces no larger than a hen's egg have been found to run from 50 cents to one dollar pure gold, and chosen chunks from the dikes have assayed as high as \$71,000 a ton.

FIRST WOMAN CITIZEN

HER STURDY LADS AND CLEVER LASSES BECOME PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Known as the "Widow Ryan"—Was a Clever Business Woman—Short Sketch of Her Life and What Some of Her Children Accomplished.

From the News, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hundreds of thousands of men of foreign birth have taken out papers declaring their citizenship in Indiana since that State was admitted into the Union in 1816 without creating remark or comment. It was a different matter, however, when along in the forties the first woman of foreign birth applied for and received papers of citizenship.

The "first woman citizen" was an Irish widow who settled in southern Indiana with her progeny of sturdy lads and clever lasses upon a farm which she had bought. She had taken out naturalization papers in order to manage her property to better advantage, and for the further purpose of starting her family as true Americans with a full understanding of the advantages and responsibilities of American citizenship.

"The Widow Ryan," as she was known in Daviess County, Indiana, was a great woman with a clever business head and left behind her those who grew to be worthy men and worthy women, and who have left their impress upon the State.

One of these sons, James B. Ryan, became Treasurer of the State of Indiana, and a son-in-law, M. L. Brett, also held that high and honorable position. Another son was the late Lieut. Col. Richard J. Ryan, who was probably the most brilliant and gifted orator that Indiana ever produced, and who during the war for the Union served his country in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, better known as "the Irish Regiment."

Another son is Thomas F. Ryan, who is now 59 years old, and with a few intervals of absence has been a resident of Indianapolis for forty-two years. Mr. Ryan has been an active business man all his life and has seen more than one fortune come and go in the vicissitudes of trade and sudden panic.

In the early fifties, smitten by the gold fever, he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, and he has always retained the free-hearted, open and trusting confidence that distinguished the gallant pioneers of the golden State. He has been engaged in mining and trade operations in Oregon, Arizona and Montana. From May, 1885, until August, 1887, he was the government agent at the Seal Islands off the Alaska coast, a highly responsible position.

"For ten years or more," said Mr. Ryan, in conversation with a group of gentlemen at the Indianapolis Board of Trade, "I have been sensitive in my lower limbs to weather changes. If my legs had been filled with quicksilver I do not think they could have responded more quickly or more disagreeably to climatic conditions."

"During the past two years this infirmity became much worse, and I began to be alarmed, fearing paralysis. My legs were cold and recently from my knees down were without sensation. I could walk only short distances and would even then experience great weariness. I became more and more alarmed. I naturally thought of paralysis or locomotor ataxia. The prospect was not pleasing."

"I happened to meet my old friend Capt. C. F. Shepard, of this city. He was chanting the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and gave me his experience, telling me that he had been brought by using them from a bed where he lay helpless, his physician having declared him a hopeless victim of locomotor ataxia, and was now as active as any man of his age, not even requiring the use of a cane. Upon his recommendation I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I found positive relief, after taking a few doses. The numbness in my limbs disappeared as if by magic, and I can walk as far as I like at a good rapid gait and without weariness. This you may understand is a great boon to a man who has been of an active habit of life, and who still likes to depend to a great extent upon his legs to get around in the world."

"The pills also drove the rheumatism out of my hip, for I have not been bothered with it since I began their use. I think I shall have to join Captain Shepard in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. These pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Too Slow for Her.

Tom—Won't you go boating with me?

Madge—Oh, I would like to, but I'm afraid.

Tom—There is no danger if we sit perfectly still.

Madge—Yes, I know; but what fun would there be in that?

SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations not to surgery. Prevents contagion. Painless, and not astraining. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. sent or poisonous. CINCINNATI, O. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Weak Stomach

Feels Perfectly Well Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled for over two years with a weak stomach. I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles I felt perfectly well, and I cannot speak too highly of Hood's." MRS. M. H. WRIGHT, Akron, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

RRRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis,

Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints,

Lumbago, Inflammations,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE,

TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING,

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for

Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the

Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first

and is the Only PAIN REMEDY.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays

inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the

Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by

one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will

in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach,

Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache,

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal

pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will

cure Fever and Ague and all other malarial, Bilious

and other fevers, and all other ailments, so

quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

PENSIONS Get Your Pension

Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

The Bill He Wanted.

"Kunzel," said an old Georgia dandy,

"will you do me a favor when you're up

ter de legislatur'?"

"Certainly," replied the representa-

tative, "if it's in my power. What it is?"

"Don't dey have lots er bills up dere,

sub?"

"Oh, yes—lots."

"An' you'll be comin' home 'bout

Christmas, sub?"

"Yes."

"Well, sub, do—if you please, sub—

bring me a two-dollar bill!"—Atlanta

Constitution.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Re-

cently there has been placed in all the gro-

cery stores a new preparation called

GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that

takes the place of coffee. The most deli-

cate stomach receives it without distress,

and but few can tell it from coffee. It

does not cost over one-fourth as much.

Children may drink it with great benefit.

15c and 25c per package.

No Doubt True.

Biggs—I wonder who originated the

joke about the difficulty of finding a

woman's pocket?

Diggs—Must have been some poor

fellow who married an heiress.

A Natural Sequence.

Jones—Hawkins is a singular fellow,

isn't he?

Smith—In what respect?

Jones—As a bachelor, of course.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order

to be healthy this is necessary. Acts

gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures

sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

To see a shooting star means all

sorts of good luck.

Trick Worked the Wrong Way.

The young man who is willing to be

the butt of his own story lives in De-

troit, and subscribes more heartily

than he ever did before to the senti-

ment that honesty is the best policy.

"I've paid these night-hawk hackmen

a fortune," he begins by way of letting

his conscience down easily. "They've

given me the worst of it at every

angle, and I had no compunction in try-

ing to give one of the craft some of his

own medicine. It was in Buffalo. I

had about reached the end of my finan-

cial string and concluded to come home

because there was nothing else to do.

I had a \$10 gold piece and some small

change. There was nothing to waste,

so I determined to try a trick that has

more than once been worked on these

nocturnal hackmen. Boldly hailing one

of them, I asked what he would charge

to have me at the midnight train.

When he innocently proposed a double

fare I offered him the gold piece. He

couldn't change it, and time was pre-

cious. No matter, we could fix it at the

depot.

"Away he went with a clatter, for it

was a good thing. When he brought up

with a band-wagon flourish in front of

the station there were just five minutes

to spare. Running my hand into my

pocket, I hastily sputtered: 'By George,

I've dropped that coin in the hack.

Wait just a minute till I get a lantern

and we'll find it.' Turning a second

later, I saw that hack going up the

street like an express train, and set my

valise down that I might double up to

relieve my laughter. The dodge had

worked. He would go home to search

an empty hack. Then I hurried to the

ticket office and called for a ticket, still

laughing as I imagined what my vic-

tim would have to say. But when I ran

my thumb and first finger into my vest

pocket my face went long and rigid.

I had lost the ten in the hack, and I

walked about till morning before I

could telegraph home for help."—De-

troit Free Press.

Reputations Made in a Day

Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of

man or medicine. Hostetter's Stomach

Bitters is a forty-five years' growth, and like

those hardy lichens that garnish the crevices

of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes peren-

nally, and its reputation has as firm a base

as the rocks themselves. No medicine is

more highly regarded as a remedy for fever

and ague, nervous prostration, constipation,

liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and

rheumatism.

The Thrifty Foreign Farmer.

Farming in Belgium is much different

from farming in this country. On two

acres of land the Belgian farmer will

not only raise enough to supply him-

self and his family, but will lay aside

something for a rainy day. It may be

imagined that there are no waste

places on such miniature farms. Every

foot of ground is cultivated. Belgium

covers about the same amount of terri-

tory as the State of Maryland, yet

6,000,000 people have their homes there

and are nearly independent of the out-

er world.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for

any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney

for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly

honorable in all business transactions and fi-

nancially able to carry out any obligation made by

their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walling, Kinnaman & Marvin, Wholesale Drug-

gists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting

directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of

the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all

Druggists. Testimonials free.

Papa's Density.

The Father—I thought you said that

young man came to see you last night?

The Daughter—Yes, I did.

"He was disappointed, then, I sup-

pose?"

"No, indeed."

"Why, how on earth could he see you

when you had no light the whole even-

ing?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a

package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink

that takes the place of coffee. The chil-

dren may drink without injury as well as

the adult. All who try it like it.

GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of

Mocha and Java, but it is made from

pure grains, and the most delicate stom-

ach receives it without distress. One-

fourth of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c

per package, sold by all grocers.

Thought He Meant a Hog Pen.

Lakefront—The pen is mightier than

the sword.

Stockyards—You bet it is. By the

way, are you a shipper or a packer?

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at

once. Go to your druggist to-day and get

a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50

cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dan-

gerous.

Thackeray's penmanship was mar-

velously neat, but so small that it could

not always be read with comfort by

any but microscopic eyes.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists

refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Don't waste your time disputing fig-

ures. They seldom lie, except in gas

meters.

For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure

is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs.

J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

If kissing went out of fashion no girl

would care to be considered stylish.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children

teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation,

allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

IDEAL GRANDMOTHERS.

Women Who Know the Laws of Nature and Obey Them May Live to Green Old Age.

Mrs. Pinkham Says When We Violate Nature's Laws Our Punishment Is Pain—If We Continue to Neglect the Warning We Die.



Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth.

When everything becomes a burden

and you cannot walk a few blocks

without excessive fatigue, and you

break out into perspirations easily,

and your face flushes, and you grow

excited and shaky at the least provoca-

tion, and you cannot bear to be

crossed in anything, you are in dan-

ger; your nerves have given out; you

need building up at once! To build

up woman's nervous system and re-

store woman's health, we know of no better or more inspiring medicine than

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Your ailment taken in time can be

thrown off, if neglected it will run on into great suffering and pain.

Here is an illustration. Mrs. Lucy Goodwin, Holly, W. Va., says:

"I suffered with nervous prostration, faintness, all-gone feeling and palpi-

tation of the heart. I could not stand but a few moments at a time without

having that terrible bearing-down sensation.

"When I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I

only weighed 103 pounds, and could not sit up half a day; before, however, I

had used a whole bottle, I was able to be about. I took in all about three bot-

tles of the Compound, and am entirely cured; now I weigh 131 pounds and feel

like a new woman, stronger and better than ever in my life."

So it transpires that because of the virtues of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful

Compound, even a very sick woman can be cured and live to a green old age.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.)

Dorchester, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

Do You Know that There Is Science in Neatness? Be Wise and Use

SAPOLIO



"He was a retired shipbuilder—and hails from Staten Island, New York. He was in pretty good health, but every day when he took what he called his constitutional, that is, his afternoon walk, he was sure to have a sort of cramp which seized him in the calf of his leg with almost the severity of an assault by a ferocious dog. He read about the case of a man whose rheumatism was cured by Ripans Tablets and laughed at the idea. He thought the man a fool, but realizing that his own difficulty was a sort of rheumatic twinge, he finally bought and used some Tablets and of late his friends have noticed that he is more chipper than he had been for years. A lady who knew him well asked him about the dog that used to bite his leg in the afternoons and the old man said: 'He is dead and Ripans Tablets killed him.'"

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (60 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
8 yrs. in last war, 10 adjudication claims, atty. claus.

C. N. U. No. 50-97
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Great Library

of the Best Fiction, History, Biography, Science and Art

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE \$1.00 A YEAR

will contain a great wealth of original literary and pictorial matter by the best writers and artists of the day. We have material in hand which we have definitely planned to publish during the year that will, when issued in volume form, make at least fifteen books that will not be sold for less than \$25.00. This material will have its first publication in McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. A year's subscription costs only \$1.00.

Below we give a few of the great features. There are many others; in this limited space it is impossible to enumerate them all.

Chas. A. Dana's Reminiscences

CULVER CITY HERALD.

GEORGE NEARPASS, Publisher.

Entered at Culver Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For One Year - \$1.25
For Six Months - .70
For Three Months - .35
If paid promptly in advance a discount of 25 cents will be given on the year.

Obituary poetry 5 cents per line. Local advertisements 5 cents per line. Display advertising rates made known on application.
Cards of thanks will be published at 25 cents per inch.

IRELAND AS A RESORT.

The Improving Her Hotel and Railway Accommodations.

The question is continually asked, Why is Ireland, with its exquisite scenery and almost unrivaled beauty, neglected by the peripatetic Saxon? There are, or have been, invariably two methods of solving the problem, says the St. James Gazette. The Saxon has shrugged his shoulders and repeated for the thousandth time the old formula about the discomfort and the excessively high tariff of the Irish hotel. Or, on the other hand, he may have remarked on the dilatoriness of the Irish railway train. It is not for us to deny that, to a very considerable degree, complaints of this character have been more than justified; but a recent and rather extended experience of both these necessary adjuncts to the business of touring has revealed to us the fact that such grounds of dissatisfaction are being rapidly and certainly removed. Ireland has at last awakened to her possibilities as a tourist resort which—whether it be in sea, mountain, lake or river scenery—rivals if it does not excel Scotland and Wales. She is accelerating and improving her railway service; she is opening up new and—for the tourist—virgin routes; her hotel proprietors are alive to the necessity for materially changing their methods; and, given these conditions, there can be no possible reason in the world why Ireland should not obtain a fair share of the holiday harvest which at present is bestowed with bounteous hand upon the continent.

Rebuking the "Merry Monarch."

Perhaps one of the neatest reproofs ever delivered from the pulpit to an inattentive congregation was that of Dr. South. One day when he was preaching before the second Charles and his court he discovered that the effect of his discourse had been to hypnotize his hearers into a deep slumber—a discovery sufficient to annoy the mildest of men. For a moment he was silent and, then in his natural voice, called upon Lord Lauderdale three times. When that individual stood up South addressed him in the following speech: "My lord, I am sorry to interrupt your repose, but I must beg of you that you will not snore quite so loud, lest you awaken his majesty." Apparently the king bore the doctor no ill-will, for on another occasion, when South's utterances had made him burst out laughing in church, he turned to South's patron, Lord Rochester, and said, "Odds-fish, lord, your chaplain must be a bishop; therefore put me in mind of him at the next death."

Efficacious Prescription.

A lady who had suffered tortures from a corn upon one of her toes called on a professional chiropodist. He soon relieved her of the hardened little offender, and besides paying him his fee, she thanked him heartily. "Please tell me, doctor," she said, "how I can prevent another one coming in its place." "Well, madam," he replied, after a moment's reflection, "I am doctor enough, perhaps, to give you a prescription that will always prevent a corn from coming." He tore a leaf out of a note book, wrote a few words upon it, and handed it to her. It read: "Looshoo. Apply once a day." "You can get it at almost any place," he explained. "There is no charge. You are welcome." After inquiring in vain at several drug stores for "looshoo," she showed the prescription to a friend, who studied it a moment, and said: "Why, that is plain enough. It means 'loose shoes'." The prescription was tried, and proved effective.

Climbing Old Ararat.

The recent freezing to death of a Russian professor while climbing Mt. Ararat with a party must have been due to exceptional circumstances. One of the most notable ascents of Ararat was made a few years ago by two American bicyclists, Allen and Sachtleben, who were on a wheeling tour around the world. They started early in July with two companions, and on the second night camped at an elevation of 10,000 feet. They reached the summit on the afternoon of July 4, and planted a small American flag on an ice pick in honor of the day. The weather was extremely



OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

THIERS' FIRST SUCCESSSES.

Always Went Straight to the Heart of Affairs.

Thiers' great achievement at Aix was in winning a prize offered by the academy for an essay on Vauvenargues, says the Chautauquan. The way in which this prize was secured was characteristic of Thiers. He wrote one essay which would have been successful but for the fact that it was known to be his. The essays were sent anonymously, but Thiers had been unable to refrain from reading his to a literary society. The royalists on the committee, knowing its authorship, were unwilling to grant it the prize and postponed the decision. Thiers at once wrote another in a different style, which Mignet copied and sent anonymously. This essay won the prize, and the whole town laughed at the clever scheme. The money which he received enabled him to go to Paris. He had hoped to practice law, but found he had not money enough to be admitted to the Paris bar. He tried unsuccessfully writing, fan painting and the duties of a private secretary, but earned barely enough to keep from starving in his garret. Finally he got a chance to write for the Constitutionnel. The editor, to whom he had an introduction, had thought to get rid of him by asking him to write a review of the salon for that year. He supposed that Thiers must fail in such a task. The artistic taste which had been developed at Aix made his review a literary event. While doing justice to David's great service to French art in the past, Thiers urged emancipation from the fetters with which David had bound the French school, and in contrast called attention to Delacroix, then an unknown painter. This single article did much for French art, and also secured the author a good position as a journalist. For this he was eminently fitted, as he was clear headed, went right to the heart of affairs and always wrote with his audience clearly before his mind. These same qualities were afterward prominent in his speeches.

HATS OF GREAT MEN.

Something About the Size of Their Heads.

At a recent meeting of the Kildare Archaeological Society a hat worn by Daniel O'Connell was exhibited. There was no mistake about the article, for O'Connell, mindful of the company he occasionally frequented, had written his name inside. That seems to have been a superogatory precaution, for the hat was so large it would have been useful to but few of O'Connell's contemporaries. The chairman putting it on partially disappeared from view of the alarmed audience, the rim of the hat coming down to his chin. It is stated that "the width of the hat was eight and a half inches; its longer diameter ten inches."

I have garnered some particulars of the sizes of the heads of eminent men, but have come upon nothing so big as this, writes H. W. Luey, in the Strand Magazine. Mr. Gladstone requires a hat of the size of 7 1/2, exactly Lord Macaulay's measurement. Lord Beaconsfield wore a hat of 7 inches, an undesignated but characteristically courtly imitation of the Prince of Wales, whose hat is of the same size. Charles Dickens, the late Lord Selborne and Mr. John Bright wore hats 7 1/2 size. The late Earl Russell wanted an eighth more. Charles Dickens' hat would have been too small for Thackeray by half an inch. Louis Philippe and, strange conjunction, M. Julien, wore hats of 7 1/2. An illustrious man of recent times who took the smallest hat on my list was Dean Stanley, for whom 6 1/2 sufficed. For his friend Dr. Thompson, Archbishop of York, a hat of full eight inches diameter was necessary.

Farmers and Fine Stock Buyers Attention!

J. E. Myers, of Rutland, Ind., will sell at private sale, about 50 choice, thoroughbred Poland-China hogs. He has positively the finest hogs in the county, and can furnish both male and female at very rea-

was never before so replete with FINE Foot.

WEAR, and we are especially proud to state that our policy of keeping the Best Grade, is Customer winners. Call and see.

HOME FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

A New Apartment House in New York—Good Arrangements.

An apartment house for business women is to be opened in a good neighborhood in the upper west end of the city this fall, says the New York Advertiser. The building has on each floor four small apartments, containing three or four rooms and bath, each renting for \$16 a month, with slight advance for the most desirable floors. As there are five floors there are twenty apartments in the building. The janitress-housekeeper retains the basement for her own use and employs five maids and a cook.

The tenants furnish their own rooms and each floor receives the attention of a housemaid, including the service of breakfast and dinner, all of which are prepared by the cook in the basement kitchen. The menu for the day is sent to each tenant at the dinner hour and she selects the dishes for the following day and specifies the hour of service. The charges are 40 cents per plate for dinner and 25 cents for breakfast. If the maid is retained to serve the repast an extra charge is 10 cents per plate; otherwise she simply sends the dishes up on the dumb waiter, arranges the table and, after dinner, removes the dishes and leaves the dining room in order. The charge for the service is \$2 per week for each apartment. As each apartment readily accommodates two persons, the expense to each individual amounts to no more than that at a second-class boarding house. If this experiment proves to be successful, there is an opportunity for the scheme to be repeated many times in New York, for the working woman, who has neither time, strength nor abundant means wherewith to make a home, will prove to be an appreciative tenant.

Said to Be a Poet.

Frank L. Stanton says that on one occasion when William Hamilton Hayne was visiting Samuel Miniurn Peck at the latter's home in Taskaloosa, the two poets strolled into the woods, and paused to rest beneath the shadows of the pines. "Here are your favorite pines, Hayne," said Peck; "let's dream a few poems beneath them." The languid summer day had its effect on them, and they were soon snoring and dreaming away. But suddenly both awoke and started down the home road at top speed, shouting as they ran. An army of yellow jackets had discovered them, and, not being partial to poetry, had forcibly and feelingly resented its intrusion on their domain. Later, at supper, Peck asked: "Did you make a poem, Hayne?" "No," was the meek reply; "I made a poultice." "So did I," said Peck.—New York Tribune.

A Chinaman's Invention.

Ding Cle Sul, of Foo Chow, China, who is said to be the greatest Chinese inventor, has recently invented a machine for spinning cotton, and has filed an application for a patent before the United States Patent Office through his attorneys. He will shortly file a second application for additional improvements on his invention. The machine marks a departure in methods of cotton spinning, and is said to give evidence of great ingenuity on the part of the Chinaman, who has developed a large "bump of originality" in spite of being born and reared in a nation of imitators, where age is regarded as the prime virtue of ideas and methods.

Attention! Mr. J. K. Taylor, having gone to Michigan upon a vacation, Mr. Andy Voreis has been left in charge of his Saloon as manager and John Wood as bar tender, until his return. Mr. Voreis will conduct a first class lunch room in connection and promises you first class treatment.

JOHN OSBORN SHOE STORE

Culver, Indiana.

AGENTS FOR

Now for "Christmas Baving."

The Selection and purchase of Holiday presents usually begin in earnest immediately after Thanksgiving. But 19 Shopping days remain before Christmas, and we propose to place to the credit of the remaining 19 days, the Largest sales ever shown in this section. Our holiday stock will be

Simply Immense

and our Emphatically Low Prices will be the great drawing Card that wins. Don't go away from home for Bargains, we can save you Solid Cash right in Culver.

E. B. VANSCHOIACK.



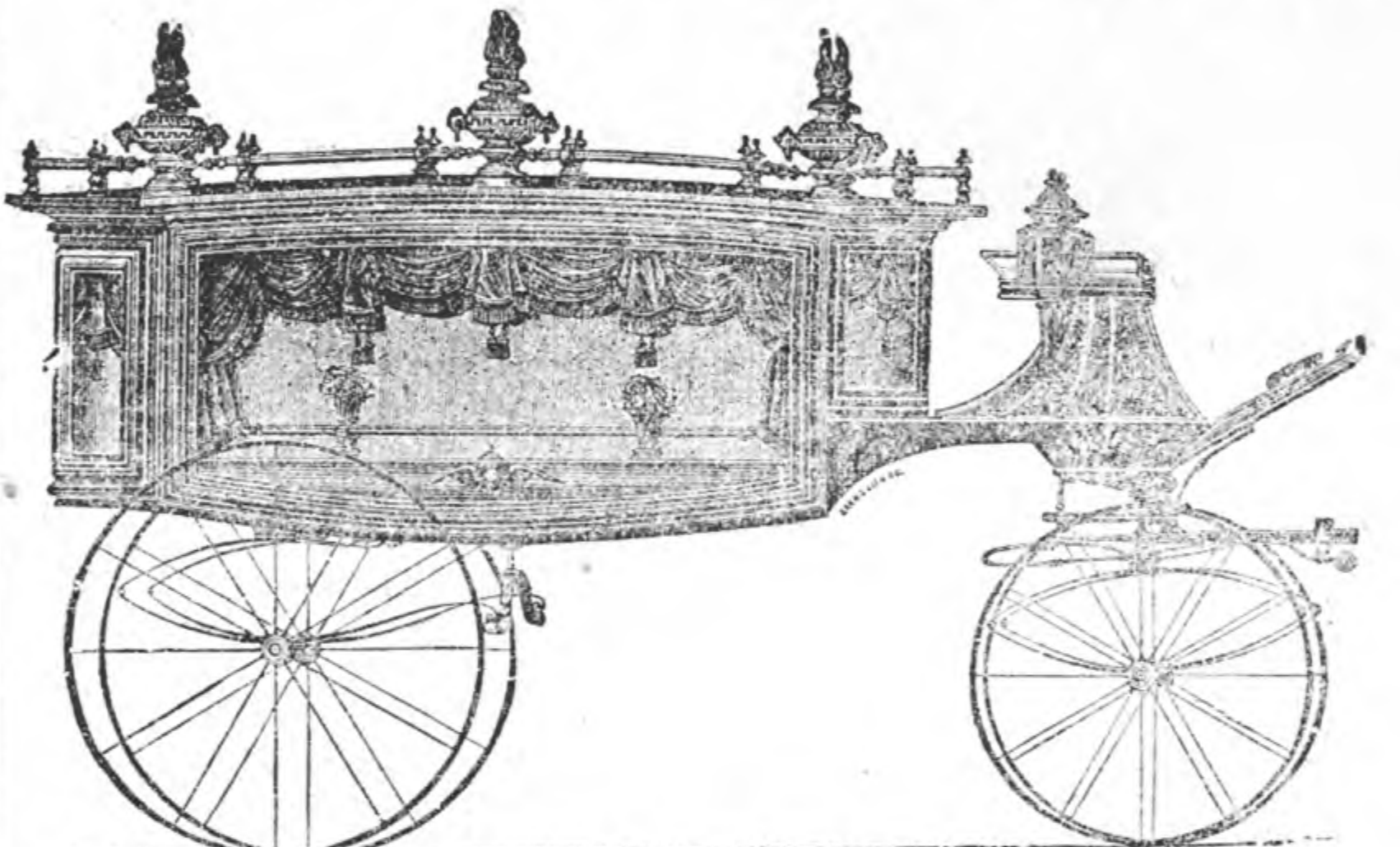
S. Cavender, Rutland, Ind.

Hello There! —*

Are You Aware of the Fact that S. Cavender, at Rutland, Ind. is still on deck with a full line of choice Groceries, Dry Goods, Tobaccos, Plow Shoes, Overalls, etc?

Remember! that he sells the best articles at the lowest living prices.

* W. S. EASTERDAY, * Furniture & Undertaking.



This is to place to get your Furniture, Chairs, Cupboards, Safes, Writing Desks, Stands, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Couches, Sofas, Easels, Mirrors, Picture Frames and Mouldings and a fine line of Rockers for the old and young.

Do not forget the place.

MAIN STREET.

CULVER CITY, IND.

HAYES & SON,

PROPRIETORS OF

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

First Class Horses, Buggies and Vehicles of every description. Can stable from 50 to 75 Horses and shelter a number of Buggies.



Special Attention Paid to Traveling Men.

BARN ONE BLOCK WEST OF DEPOT.

CULVER, IND

Here we are again, the last Month of the Year

The month of all months. The holiday month. The month in which all to mak each other happy by giving them a Christmas present. We call this our RED LETTER MONTH the month in which we want to contribute to the happiness of all our numerous customers. We propose to do it in our usual way which other may try to imitate, but will not do so successfully. Our way is not to give a Christmas present of a handkerchief or some other cheap item, but to make a general REDUCTION ON ALL GOODS in the in lieu of a gift. In this way all will be served alike and no favors shown to a few. We inaugurate in our red letter sale a

Grand Sacrifice on all Merchandise

in our mammoth store.

NEW YORK STORE

CULVER ITEMS.

See what Kloeppfer has to say this week.

Frank Lampson made Plymouth a visit Monday.

Chas. Spangler has been wrestling with the measles.

The K. of P. gave a supper Tuesday evening to its members and their families.

Chas. Hutchins has returned from North Dakota, he having spent the past 8 months there and likes the country very much.

Willis Brundige, formerly of Plymouth, is now a resident of this city, having purchased and moved into a residence near the ice houses.

Owing to the fact that Freeman Mawhorter is unable to take part in the drama entitled "Uncle Josh," the company has secured Horace E. Shugrue and the play will be delayed somewhat, but we promise you a great treat in the dramatic line when it does appear. Watch for the bills, and do not fail to attend!

MANAGER OF C. C. C. C.

Last Saturday the "Black Horse Troop" of the Culver Military Academy was out giving an exhibition of fine horsemanship upon the streets of Culver, and when near the depot they passed two single rigs, and the beautiful, pure white pony, ridden by cadet Maxwell, while passing between the two buggies, suddenly "shied" and running against one of the buggy wheels, one of the rider's legs was caught between the spokes, which threw him off the pony, breaking his leg. In the meantime the horse attached to the buggy, became frightened and ran away, throwing the driver out, but after running a short distance was caught, no damage having been done. The injured boy, a bright little fellow aged about 13, was taken to the academy where Major O. A. Rea, the academy Surgeon, reduced the fracture, and the youngster is doing nicely.

How to Cure Bilious Colic.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. BUTLER, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold at Culver City Drug Store.

Hibbard Items.

Mr. John Ditto went to Laporte where he intends to wield the axe this winter.

Grandma Hunt is down with lung fever. Dr. Loring is the attending physician.

Mrs. F. Hale, of St. Joseph, Mich., is home for short visit.

We understand the whole school is exposed to the measles. Miss Stuck breaking out with them during the afternoon session of school Monday.

Mr. M. Klapp, of near Donaldson, came down on business Monday.

Mr. Fred Long who has been working in Mishawaka returned home Saturday.

There seems to have been a sudden stop put to the building of a supposed blacksmith shop, alias lunch room, alias temperance room, and we don't blame the parties under prevailing circumstances. The old game is a poor one that will not work two, or especially three ways.

"Indiana is a good state, and don't you forget it!" said a lady one day last week. She left Teagarden, Ind., 7 years ago for Gaelatin, Tenn., with considerable money. Now she returned by wagon to Louisville, Ky., and by train the rest of the way, and is satisfied to live and die in "Hosierdom." Moral: "Never leave a good thing for worse."

Oh where, Oh where is "Uncle Josh?"

NONAME.

Holiday Excursions on Vandalia Line.

For the Holidays the Vandalia Line will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates from all stations, to local points on its own lines. For full particulars call on nearest Vandalia Line Ticket Agent, or address:

Now is the time to buy your Winter Blankets. We have a full line on hand.

PORTER & CO.

HELLO CENTRAL!

... Give us ...

H. J. MEREDITH'S STORE.

Where is kept constantly on hand the choicest line of groceries in Marshall county. In Queensware he has a variety that will please the most fastidious. In Tobaccos and Cigars, he keeps the very best brands in the market. Then in canned goods, "Great Walter Scott" and the shadow of "Chas. Sumner," but he has a mammoth supply, and no "Cheap John" brands either, they are the super-fine or finer. Don't fail to give me Meredith's every time I call.

GOOD-BYE.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE

Get insured before you have a fire. Notice the fine list of Insurance Companies represented right here in Culver City:

OHIO FARMERS, INDIANA UNDERWRITERS, PACIFIC.

GERMAN FIRE OF INDIANA CITIZENS OF EVANSVILLE, GIRARD.

MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK. DAN G. WALTER, Culver, Ind.

The Marmont Exchange : Bank,

CULVER CITY, IND.

W. W. OSBORN, President, G. M. OSBORN, President, JOHN OSBORN, Cashier

General Banking Business Transacted special attention given to collections Your Business solicited

J. H. CASTLEMAN,

Dealer in all kinds of

Grain, Coal, Salt and Feed.

* Live and Let Live is My Motto. *

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Grain.

CULVER, IND.

He Leads Them All.

Positively the Largest and most Select line of Furniture in the county.



Sewing Machines of every grade repaired and Sundries furnished for the same.

BICYCLE REPAIRING one of the great Specialties.

Undertaking AND Embalming

are the leading features of this establishment. Calls promptly attended night or day.

DON'T MISS THE PLACE.



Making a Shoe

is a different task nowadays from what it was years ago. Now there are factories that turn out 12,000 pairs a day, all made better and sold for less than under the old way. We get our shoes from these makers who guarantee their shoes to be the best in the world for the money. The shoes made this way look better and fit better and are better. The best of all of them are right in our store.

SEE "Selz" on the Sole of the shoes that you buy. Selz Shoes make your feet glad.

PORTER & COMPANY.

"CRYENE" PUTS BABY TO SLEEP.

IS NOT A SOOTHING SYRUP

BUT IS

THE IDEAL REMEDY FOR



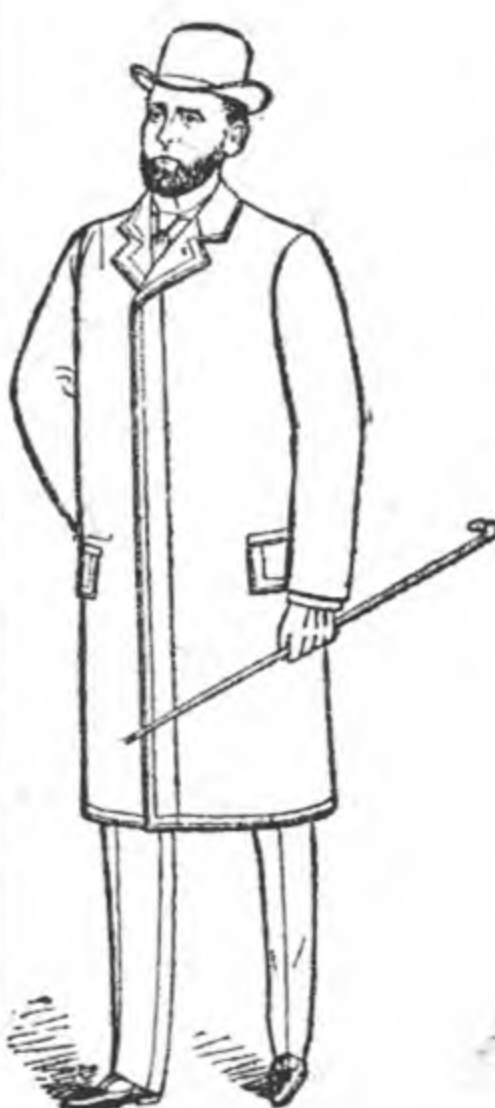
HE WAS A CRYING BABY. NOW HE IS A 'CRYENE' BABY.

ROSS RYING ONSTIPATED COLIC CHILDREN.

CONTAINS NO OPIATES POISONS OR DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES.

CRYENE lets pa-pa and ma-ma sleep. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS For sale at CULVER CITY DRUG STORE.

800. Eight Hundred. 800.



Men's, Boys and Children's Overcoats at prices that are 25 per cent. under any competition.

We Court Comparison and guarantee you will buy of us if you see the values we are showing.

Our entire second floor is devoted our Overcoat Department. Favor us with a call when in Plymouth, it will cost you nothing to see the bargains we offer.

WE ARE OUT-TALKED OFTEN OUTDONE NEVER.

M. LAUER & SON, The One-Price Outfitters. Plymouth, Ind.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SAVING DOLLARS.

Some extraordinary bargains are awaiting your inspection in our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's good heavy Winter Suits, part cotton—an extraordinary bargain, only \$2.25

BOYS' SUITS.

Double breasted and Reefer style Boys' Suits, made from fashionable Cheviots; in blacks, blues and browns; we are selling \$5.00

OVERCOATS.

Gent's black, blue and brown Beaver Overcoats; strictly all-wool heavy beaver; lined with best lining; every stitch sewed with good strong thread; velvet collar only \$5.00

We also have a good Overcoat which we are closing out at only \$2.00

Read our Holiday Advertisement Next Week!

BALL & CARABIN, PLYMOUTH, IND.

ROSS HOUSE

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Only First-Class House in the City. Rates Reasonable

TRADE IS MORE BRISK

REPORTED SO BY DUN AND BRADSTREET.

Fewer Failures than During November, 1896—Holiday Trade and Colder Weather Puts Animation in Business—Young Girl Becomes a Swindler.

A Brighter Outlook.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The monthly report of failures shows defaulted liabilities of \$11,610,135 in November, against \$12,700,856 last year. Because of three large failures for \$3,250,000, not due to present conditions, the aggregate in November was only \$1,100,000 less than last year, and, except for these, would have been smaller than in August, September or October. Failures for the week have been 306 in the United States, against 379 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 55 last year." Bradstreet's says: "General trade throughout the country has presented rather more animation, owing to colder weather and the approaching holidays. While clothing, dry goods, hats, shoes and notions, hardware and fancy groceries, have been in a little better demand from both jobbers and at retail in the region tributary to Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Kansas City, the tendency of business has been to slacken. This is noticeable in iron and steel and in further depression in cotton goods, print cloths having made a new low record in price. The total exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week aggregate 6,699,960 bushels, 1,300,000 bushels larger than last week. Corn exports show a heavy gain over last week, aggregating 4,585,806 bushels, against 2,869,000 bushels last week. Exports of other cereals, such as oats, rye, barley and buckwheat, have also been very large, and the total value of our cereal exports during the week just closed promises to be fully \$9,000,000."

CHILD TURNS SWINDLER.

Twelve-Year-Old New York Girl Gets \$1,700 from Her Father.

A remarkable case of swindling by a child of abnormal development of the imaginative faculty is found in the case of Gertrude Turceek, 12 years old, of New York. She has in six months obtained \$1,700 from her father on the statement that the money was wanted by President McKinley and other distinguished men. One day Gertie told him that a company had been formed, composed of the President, McKinley, Superintendent of Schools Jasper and other distinguished men, and had selected herself and a few other pupils from the public schools for special instruction. One day she said the President had asked her to get \$100 to help the company along, and her father gave it to her as quickly as he could get a check cashed. So it has gone on until he has given the girl \$1,700 and has but little left. He is now trying to learn what she did with the money, and is one moment overcome with grief by the deceitfulness of his idolized little daughter and the next overwhelmed with admiration for the magnitude and cleverness of her lies.

Missing Merchant Returns.

Sidney A. Osborne, an Elyria, Ohio, merchant, who disappeared Oct. 30, in Cleveland, has returned. Osborne says he was struck on the head with a sharp instrument, and afterward with a sandbag. He became unconscious and when he recovered he found himself in a second-story room, with an aged negro woman. All his money was gone except a \$5 bill. He was in a distant city. He says that he was drugged the greater part of the time. When he was released he at once wrote to his wife, and, obtaining money through brothers of a secret organization, he made his way home.

Bavaria Has a Small Crisis.

During an altercation in the chamber at Munich between Herr Heim, Centrist, and Herr Casselmann, Liberal, the president of the House was twice compelled to call the latter to order. Herr Casselmann appealed to the House, which decided that the president's action was not warranted, the Centrists voting in the minority. The president then tendered his resignation, which created a sensation.

Sad Suicide at Kansas City.

In their meager rooms in Charlotte street, Kansas City, Mo., at midnight, Mrs. Lillian Howell, aged 37 years, shot herself. She had been an invalid for years and believed she was a hindrance to her husband, E. P. Howell. After she died Howell was with trouble restrained from killing himself. They were both students of the Kansas City Homeopathic College.

Tennessee Medical College Burned.

The Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville was destroyed by fire. The college was one of the best institutions in the South and is well attended. The building cost \$25,000 and was comparatively new. The owners say the contents were worth \$12,000. Insurance carried was only \$10,000.

Coast Folks All Favor Hawaii.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, just arrived in Washington, says the people of the Pacific coast generally favor the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

Gotham Toilers in Need.

Great suffering exists among the unemployed garment workers in New York. It is expected 10,000 will be out of work by Jan. 1.

SETTLE FAMILY TROUBLES.

This, It Appears, Is a Side Duty of the Indian Agents.

From Washington comes the news that some interesting reports have been made by Indian agents in their annual review of developments in their fields. At the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha reservations in Kansas there are about 16,000 acres of surplus lands in the Prairie Band reserve that are likely to be a subject of contention in the future, and there seems to be a growing sentiment in the tribe favoring their sale. At the Omaha and Winnebago agency in Nebraska the assumption and dissolution of the marriage relation at will, without form of law, is common, and it is predicted will necessarily cause endless trouble. Maj. A. E. Woodson of the Cheyenne and Arapahoes, in Oklahoma, reports: "The mother-in-law is much in evidence among these people. She makes herself a 'holy terror' unless the family affairs are conducted according to her ideas. Much of the agent's time is occupied in the settlement of family quarrels." Many of the Indian agents recommend discontinuance of the issuance of rations and clothing and urge the substitution of a policy of making cash payments to the Indians for a time. At the Green Bay agency, in Wisconsin, the tribe is reported as retrograding, owing to factional troubles.

SQUAW KILLS HERSELF.

Mother of Victim of Lynchers Fails to Survive Disgrace.

A report has reached Bismarck, N. D., from the Standing Rock reservation that the mother of Philip Ireland, one of the young Indians recently lynched at Williamsport, has committed suicide because of the disgraceful death of her son. There is a belief among the Indians that any person who may be hanged will never reach the happy hunting grounds—the heaven of the Indian. This is the reason that the Indians at Standing Rock wanted the Indians shot and not hanged.

What Is Germany's Intent?

A Washington special says: "The Haytian Government has asked the United States to use its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject, and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States they will be tendered. Thus far the United States has held aloof from the controversy. There is no expectation that Germany has any other designs upon Hayti than that included in her demand for indemnity for the alleged outrage upon Herr Lueders. The Haytian Government, however, has insisted that this case has been taken as a mere pretext for more aggressive action in the direction of an extension of Germany's colonial system. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the application of the so-called Monroe doctrine to the present controversy, but State Department officials do not deny that this Government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupancy of Haytian territory. For the purpose of giving an adequate protection to American interests, Secretary Long, after consultation with the President, has directed the cruiser Marblehead to make a cruise in the West Indies, stopping at Hayti.

Excess of About \$4,000,000.

The last statement in November of the condition of the federal treasury and its ordinary receipts and disbursements, will contain a surprise. In a single day the treasury deficit of nearly \$47,000,000 will be reduced to less than \$33,000,000, and the November deficit of nearly \$9,000,000 changed to an excess of about \$4,000,000. This remarkable change will be effected by crediting the "miscellaneous account" with \$13,600,000, the amount received from the Union Pacific. The first payment for the property, for which the reorganization committee has contracted to pay \$58,000,000, will have gone into "miscellaneous" receipts and the entire deficit in the "receipts and disbursements" account will have been wiped out. It is expected that current revenues during this period will run behind the ordinary expenditures several million dollars, so that when the entire Union Pacific deal is closed up and the \$58,000,000 is lodged in the treasury, the books will show a very small balance either way, either in deficiency or excess. In January next the government will be called upon to redeem subsidy railroad bonds to the amount of about \$30,000,000, but as payment and receipts on account of the public debt do not figure in the statements of ordinary receipts and expenditures, this latter account will stand about as stated above.

Four Homes Broken Up.

The elopement of two husbands and two wives in one day has almost turned Syracuse, N. Y., upside down. Charles D. Robertson and Charles Craig are the missing husbands, and Mrs. Leon Nicholson and Mrs. Harry Rice the erring wives. Both the stay-at-home wives are sisters. Their husbands took babies and cash with them. The wifeless husbands are resigned, but one declares he's ready to fight.

Hate to See Her Hang.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia is overwhelmed with petitions from the women of the State not to allow the hanging of Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, who hired a negro to kill her husband. Four juries have found both the woman and the negro guilty, and fixed their punishment at death. The women say Mrs. Nobles should not hang, and the negroes insist her accomplice should not die and the principal escape.

India Added to Our List.

A monthly steamship service has been established between New York and India. The first steamer, the Sahara, has arrived. Heretofore American trade with the far East has been usually done by transfer in English or Mediterranean ports.

Dora Clay Will Return Home.

Mrs. Dora Clay, the child-wife of Gen. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, has decided to return to her husband.

DENIED THE MAILS.

MISSING WORD CONTESTS UNDER GOVERNMENT BAN.

The Postoffice Department Is Making War Upon These Schemes, as Being Worse than Lotteries—Earthquake in Kansas—An Airship that Flies.

War on Cheap Schemes.
The Postoffice Department is taking a firm stand against the so-called "missing-letter" and "missing-word" contests which are being conducted by a number of publishers to increase the subscriptions to their papers. The lottery law directs that the Postmaster General, upon evidence satisfactory to himself that a concern or person is operating through the mails a lottery or scheme offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to prohibit the delivery of all mail matter to it. All newspapers and periodicals containing advertisements of this character are forbidden transmission in the mails. This law, it is now announced at the Postoffice Department in Washington, will be applied to all schemes which are violations of it, if they are continued in operation or advertisements of them are published. Missing-letter contests are held to be such violations, because many correct answers can be given, but only one list is deemed the "correct list" by the promoter of the scheme. The chance consists in guessing what words compose the so-called "correct list." Such schemes are held to be especially obnoxious, owing to the skillful wording of the advertisements, which makes the chance for obtaining a prize more remote than in the defunct Louisiana lottery.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Airship You Saw Last Summer Was H. S. Maxim's.

A special from New Kensington, Pa., states: If what Hiram S. Maxim claims is true, aerial navigation is an accomplished fact. Mr. Maxim, who is the inventor of the Maxim gun, says he has traveled across the continent and back to his starting place in such an airship. Indeed, it was his strange craft which aroused such extraordinary interest last summer and which was reported having been seen at Denver, Chicago, St. Louis and other Western cities. Mr. Maxim's craft is cigar-shaped, conical at both ends, with an upright aeroplane at the stern for steering apparatus. The skin of the ship is double and filled with hydrogen gas. Every part of the ship and motive power is made of aluminum; the motive power being naphtha. The whole thing weighs 5,000 pounds, occupies 106,000 cubic feet of space, can attain easily a speed of 100 miles an hour, and will carry passengers and freight parcels. New Kensington aluminum furnished the material. Mr. Maxim's company is the Atlantic and Pacific Aerial Navigation Company, of which C. A. Smith and M. A. Terry, well-known business men of San Francisco, are respectively president and secretary. A trip to the Klondike will be made soon.

EARTHQUAKE IN KANSAS.

Wichita Residents Startled by an Early Morning Shock.

A light earthquake shock startled the citizens of Wichita, Kan., at 12:53 on a recent morning. Telephone messages from Wellington and Hunnerville, Kan., describe the earthquake as quite violent in those cities. It reached south into Oklahoma. Specialists from Pratt and Kingman, Kan., near the Oklahoma boundary, say slight earthquake shocks were felt at those places. No damage appears to have been done. At Pratt a distinct shock was experienced at 12:58 a. m. It was not severe, but strong enough to cause furniture to rock and lamps and dishes to rattle. The disturbance lasted about three seconds. The shock at Kingman was felt at 1 a. m. Vibrations were from north to south, lasting about ten seconds. No damage, so far as known. At 1:30 an earthquake of considerable energy was felt at Arkansas City. Many people were alarmed and rushed from their rooms. The shock lasted ten seconds. No damage resulted.

Claims Slice of Quaker City.

Daniel La Fortune of Oakland, Cal., claims to be entitled to a large section of land in the city of Philadelphia and has engaged an attorney to commence litigation in his behalf. La Fortune believes he is the heir of William Ball, who died at Hope Farm in 1737. In that year Hope Farm was of little value, but since then Philadelphia has grown up and about it.

Troops for the Raiders.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky has given "discretionary orders" to Col. E. H. Gaither to order out seven companies of the Second regiment of the Kentucky State Guard on the further destruction of property by the raiders. Gov. Bradley persists that he will protect the turnpike property at all hazards.

Murders Her Babies.

Anna Niggi, a young married woman of Philadelphia, murdered her two younger children, aged 2 years and 6 months, respectively, by illuminating gas and at the same time attempted suicide by the same means. There seems to be no reason for the woman's action.

Feud Results in Death.

Dr. Smith was killed and J. J. Smith was fatally wounded in a street duel at Horatio, Ark. The killing was done by W. W. Milwee, also of Horatio, one of the wealthiest men in the town. The tragedy was the culmination of a feud of long standing.

Hospital Inmates Poisoned.

Two hundred and fifty patients at the epileptic hospital in Gallipolis, O., were poisoned by ptomaines. The poison came in some article of food eaten by the patients, and the bacteriological department is making rigid analysis.

THAT BURIED \$30,000,000.

Believed to Be Safely on Board a British Cruiser.

At San Francisco it is believed that the \$30,000,000 treasure of Cocos island is safe on board the British cruiser Amphion. This is indicated by the news brought from Guatemala by the United States gunboat Alert. While she was in port the Amphion arrived from Esquimaunt and immediately sailed for Cocos island. Some of the men, however, gave more information of the trip of the British flagship Imperieuse to the island, and this shows that the search was far more successful than was supposed. It seems that when Admiral Palliser went to the island with the flagship in October he landed a party of men, and, guided by a man named Harford, they commenced digging in a certain spot. At a depth of about six feet they uncovered a large square slab of granite that had once been some sort of an inscription. A tackle was rigged and the block of granite removed, disclosing the entrance to a sort of tunnel. Being unable to proceed with the facilities at hand, the Imperieuse sailed for home, and the Amphion was at once dispatched to the island.

TRUST IN RIVER COAL.

Combine with \$11,000,000 Capitalization Forming in Pittsburg.

At Pittsburg, the biggest combination of river coal interests ever attempted promises to be effected before the new year. The scheme proposes the organization of one company with a capitalization of \$11,000,000. It is to be a huge trust, controlling the river coal interests from lock No. 1 on the Monongahela to New Orleans. The primary object of the combination is to reduce expenses in both mining and shipping. The Pittsburg operators hope by this means to successfully compete with the Kanawha river product.

Hurricane in Great Britain.

A frightful hurricane has ravaged the coast of Great Britain. Ships without number have been driven upon the beach and broken to pieces by the waves, and great masses of wreckage were thrown up on Goodwin Sands, telling of other crafts gone down. No estimate of the loss of life and property is possible at present, but it is said to be unprecedented. A tidal wave drove up the Thames, inundating Woolwich arsenal and part of London.

Thorn Is Guilty.

Martin Thorn, accused of the murder of William Guldensuppe, the Turkish bath rubber, was pronounced guilty by the jury at New York. Thorn received the verdict with a laugh, but he seemed to have lost his nerve as he was led back to jail. The court denied a motion for a new trial, and set the day for the passing of the sentence.

Italy's King May Give Up.

King Humbert of Italy is seriously contemplating abdicating the throne. This action would free Italy from the triple alliance, and enable her once more to renew friendly commercial relations with France. The severance of these has been almost fatal to the industry and commerce of Italy.

Four Men Injured.

By the explosion of a "dinky" engine on the new street car line of the Titusville Traction Company, near East Titusville, Pa., four men were seriously injured, two fatally.

Suicide at Soldiers' Home.

A veteran named Patrick Carr, at the soldiers' home, Leavenworth, Kan., committed suicide by jumping into a tub of scalding water.

Japs Think China Will Fight.

Japanese newspapers assert that the German minister to China is preparing to leave Peking. They also believe China will fight.

Victim of Paresis.

James McAvoy, ex-auditor of the Grand Island Railway, was taken to the Sisters' hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., a victim of paresis.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 20c; new potatoes, 45c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 94c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, 46c to 47c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; clover seed, \$3.11 to \$3.15.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c; barley, No. 2, 39c to 43c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; butter, creamery, 15c to 24c; eggs, Western, 22c to 24c.

BIG COMPANY DEAD.

YUKON GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CONCERN.

Existed but a Few Months—J. Edward Addicks' Enterprise Collapses—Subscribers Clamor for Their Money—College Boy Has His Leg Baked.

The Bubble Burst.

With a great flare of trumpets the Yukon-Cariboo British Columbia Gold Mining and Development Company came to life last July in New York. Marvelous stories of the wealth of the Klondike were pouring at the time into the East from the West. Its advertisements were reassuring. In great big letters were announced the several facts that J. Edward Addicks, the Delaware gas king, was president of the company; that Sylvester T. Everett, the millionaire of Cleveland, Ohio, was first vice-president; that Benjamin Butterworth, United States commissioner of patents at Washington, was second vice-president; that E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the Manhattan "L" Company, was treasurer. The directory of the company was equally substantial. Last August and September this wonderful company did a land office business. Only 5,000,000 shares at the price of \$1 a share were to be sold, and the public were cautioned to buy early. A month ago something happened to the Yukon-Cariboo British Columbia Gold Mining and Development Company. It abandoned its offices and left a small sign on the door stating that its office was in Philadelphia. This sign has caused a world of trouble. The bubble has burst, and the stockholders are now trying to get their money back.

BAKED TO CURE A SPRAIN.

California Sophomore Cooks His Leg in an Oven.

E. B. Hinman, a sophomore in the University of California, has had his leg baked in an oven at a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit to cure a sprain. This is 88 degrees higher than the temperature of boiling water and twice the heat at which meat is ordinarily roasted for the table. The sprain disappeared with wonderful rapidity. The injured limb was treated in a specially prepared apparatus, consisting of a copper cylinder resting on iron supports, with a gas burner underneath. Hinman's leg was wrapped in absorbent cotton and placed in the cylinder, with non-conducting rubber bags closing the interior, so that the heat could not escape. After baking the sprain was entirely cured.

Indians Invade Colorado.

E. B. Thompson, who lives in the western part of Routt County, near the scene of the recent fight between Utes and game wardens, arrived in Craig, Colo., and gave the startling information that the Indians were again invading that section. Mr. Thompson says that although he has not seen any of them, he has heard the shooting, and on Douglass Mountain he has seen moose tracks and the tracks of ponies. The mail carrier, whose route lies between Maybell and Lily Park, reports having seen four Indians who were some distance from the road. Residents of Brown's Park also report having seen several Indians, and say that they are evidently killing game, as they heard a great deal of shooting.

Missing Salesman Appears.

John Patterson, a salesman for the Northwestern straw works of Chicago, who has been missing from his home in New York since Oct. 2, has returned home. After leaving Milwaukee, where he had gone on business, Mr. Patterson went to the Chicago office and then started for home. He was taken sick on the train and stopped at a Pennsylvania town. A coma followed his sudden illness and he was unable to give his name and address. For two weeks he remained at a boarding house. Finally the family with whom he was staying found the announcement in a paper that Patterson was missing, and from the description identified him and sent him home.

October Sugar Imports.

The monthly statement of the bureau of statistics at Washington shows that the total imports of dutiable sugar during October last amounted to 182,998,945 pounds, valued at \$3,643,613, which is an increase over the September imports of nearly 73,000,000 pounds, and an increase in value of over \$1,200,000. Of these imports 5,036,530 pounds valued at \$129,374 came from the Netherlands.

Caught by Decoy Letters.

C. W. Merritt of Mansfield, O., was arrested for robbing the mails. Merritt was employed as a railway postal clerk on the Fort Wayne Railway between Crestline and Pittsburg. For a long time the postal officials have been troubled with complaints of money being stolen from letters. Two decoy letters, with marked money, were found in his pockets when arrested.

Cherokee Case Is Decided.

In the United States Court for the northern district of the Indian Territory at Muskogee, I. T., Judge William M. Springer rendered his decision in the matter of the applications of certain persons to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee nation, and held that bona fide residence is essential.

Bloodhounds in St. Louis.

Bloodhounds are to be installed in the jail at St. Louis. They will be used to track escaped prisoners.

Feat of an Ohio Gourmand.

At Springfield, Ohio, C. B. Buckley, a politician, has eaten forty-three quails on a wager of \$25 that he would eat sixty in thirty days. Buckley ate a fried rat three days ago and offered to bet \$25 that he could eat nine fried rats in eighteen days, but he had no takers.

FAMINE AT DAWSON.

FEAR OF STARVATION CAUSES DREAD ALARM.

Officials on the Yukon Urge the People to Flee from Certain Suffering and Disease—Notice with Startling Words Is Posted.

Must Go or Die.

Famine and starvation are threatening the people of the Yukon River between Minook Creek, Alaska, and Stewart River, Northwest Territory. There are over 1,000 persons in Dawson City without provisions. An equal number, including women and children, are lying in tents, and a heavy snow has fallen. Men are arriving at the rate of seventy-five a day, many of whom have less than half enough rations to last through the winter. Beans, flour, rice, bacon and other provisions are selling from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pound. Jack Dalton of Juneau and one or two other stockmen arrived lately with a few hundred head of live stock and temporarily relieved the situation.

Advices from Dawson City via Seattle say that no power on earth can prevent a famine. The people appreciate it to the fullest extent. Caches are being robbed nightly. One man was detected in the act of stealing food and was shot. He was driven to desperation by hunger. A dozen men have been arrested for robbing caches.

The gold commissioner could not get enough provisions to feed his office force and was compelled to send several clerks and assistants down to Fort Yukon, where 1,000 tons of food is stored. The winter has commenced. On the Alaska side of the Yukon River there are fully 3,500 people, and there is less than 1,200 tons of provisions to feed them. The Dominion police are sending scores of men down the river to Circle City and Fort Yukon to relieve the local situation. In Circle City a week or two ago two steamers, the P. B. Weare and the Bella, were stopped by thirty men armed with rifles and relieved of thirty tons of provisions. There is no concealing the true status of affairs. Before spring thousands of men and scores of women and children will be suffering from the pangs of hunger and disease.

Provisions will be needed in February and March to prevent great suffering. The commercial companies are doing what they can to relieve the situation by equalizing the division of food supply. Hundreds of men are in camp with a sack of flour each, forty pounds of bacon, twenty-five pounds of beans and five pounds of coffee to last until next June. No man can perform hard work on such meager food.

The situation cannot be overdrawn or exaggerated. The Canadian authorities have issued bulletins urging the people to go to Fort Yukon for provisions. It is a sad prophecy to make that by May 1 hundreds of new graves will fill the little cemetery back of Dawson City, but it is being heard frequently. Hundreds of valuable claims which could not be bought a month ago for any price are now being traded for provisions, and men with any amount of property or money are sacrificing nearly all of their worldly possessions for food.

Following is a notice posted in Dawson City by the Canadian mounted police:

OFFICIAL WARNING—LEAVE DAWSON OR STARVE.

The undersigned, officials of the Canadian Government, having carefully looked over the present distressing situation in regard to the supply of food for the winter, find that the stock on hand is not sufficient to meet the wants of the people now at Dawson, and can only see one way out of the difficulty, and that is an immediate move down the river of all those who are now unsupplied to Fort Yukon, where there is a large stock of provisions.

Within a few days the river will be closed and the move must be made at once. It is absolutely hazardous to build hopes upon the arrival of boats. It is almost beyond a possibility that any more food will come to this district.

For those who have not laid in a winter's supply to remain here any longer is to court death from starvation, or at least a certainty of sickness from scurvy or other troubles. Starvation now stares every man in the face who is waiting and hoping for outside relief. Little effort and trifling cost will place them in comfort and safety, within a few days, at Fort Yukon or other points below, where there are now large stocks of food.

C. C. CONSTANTINE,
Chief Mounted Police.
D. W. DAVIS,
Collector of Customs.
THOMAS FAWCETT,
Gold Commissioner.

VIOLENT SCENES IN VIENNA.

Great Mobs Dispersed by the Hussars and Mounted Police.

The members of the Austrian ministry Sunday tendered their resignation to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them and intrusted Baron Gautsch, who holds the portfolio of public instruction of the retiring ministry, with the task of forming a new cabinet. The Emperor addressed an autograph letter to Count Badeni decreeing the adjournment of the Reichsrath until further orders.

During the assembling of the Reichsrath dense masses of people, for the most part workmen, thronged the Ringstrasse from the university to the outer gate of Hofburg. A charge by the mounted police with drawn swords failing to disperse them, a body of hussars cleared the streets at the saber's point, many persons being wounded. The ambulance of the city immediately sent two vans to attend the injured.

At least 10,000 people gathered about the same time in front of the town hall and the Provincial Criminal Court to make a demonstration in favor of Herr Wolff, who was to be arrested there on a charge of public violence committed when being removed from the unterhaus by the police, acting under the orders of President von Abrahamovics. The police, with drawn swords, dispersed them.

Simultaneously meetings of workmen were held in various quarters of the city, but the police dissolved these.

Upward of 3,000 people tried to organ-

ize a demonstration in the early evening in front of the foreign office building, but this was prevented by closing the approaches to the palace. After 8 o'clock the city was quiet. The judge of the Provincial Criminal Court discharged Herr Wolff from custody. There were demonstrations also at Gratz, Prague and Asch, in Bohemia, but they were not of a serious character.

The riotous obstructionists won another victory Saturday in the unterhaus at Vienna. The sitting had to be postponed, the President announcing that members would be notified by mail of the date of future sittings.

Herr Wolff was further humiliated by being dragged to a police station and there locked up for a time. Police charges were made on mobs in Vienna and in Gratz, the capital of Styria. In the latter place the military took a hand, and two rioters were reported killed and many wounded.

The performances in the lower house of the Reichsrath have developed each day new features of astounding interest. Deputies have exhausted the vocabulary of abuse and the engineering of obstruction. There is nothing in the history of parliamentary government in Europe that can compare with the proceedings which culminated in riots on the public streets and in demands that Count Badeni be sent to the guillotine.

BODY IN A DITCH.

Murdered Chicago Woman's Remains Are Found Buried.

Pauline Merry's body, bruised and battered, was found in a ditch by the side of a lonely stretch of road at Western avenue and 87th street, Chicago. It was taken to the county morgue the mute witness to clear away part of the mystery and corroborate the testimony of her prattling 3-year-old boy, who told that she was murdered by the man she acknowledged as her husband. The body was beginning to decompose. The neck was black and blue, and the imprints of a hand were visible. There was a cut an inch long over the left eye and another of the same length on the right side of the temple. The face and nose were crushed in.

Guided by Thomas Hickey, a companion of Christopher Merry, a detail of police started out in search of the woman's body. Hickey's lack of familiarity with the streets and the fact that the body had been carted away at night made it difficult for him to find the spot where the body was hidden. Two or three times he halted the wagon and then changed his mind and said he was mistaken. At length the party reached the corner of Western avenue and 87th street, a quiet spot, and Hickey recognized the surroundings. He stopped and pointed to a spot at the roadside covered with dry leaves.

The policemen were soon at work with their shovels and when some two feet of earth had been removed they came upon a bundle wrapped in bed clothing, which was tied about with a clothesline. The body was identified by Hickey and Policemen Ryan and Keefe as that of Mrs. Merry. The disclosure which led to the discovery was the confession of Thomas Hickey.

THE "KANGAROO" KICKER.

Kicked Holes in the Hopes of the Chicago University Team.

Pat O'Dea is the man—a tow-topped son of Australia, but formerly of Ireland. Recently, at Chicago, he kicked holes into the hope of the Chicago University concerning the very important matter of capturing the western collegiate football championship.

He stood behind a row of ten University of Wisconsin oaks, and as composed as a woman cutting biscuits from soft dough. He swung a long, sinewy leg with the muscle of a giant. The ball



PAT O'DEA.

whizzed through the air as straight as an arrow from an Indian's bow. It sailed between the goal posts forty yards away and took with it all the money and expectations of the men who wore the maroon.

It added five points to the score of 4 to 0. It started the tide of defeat which swept on until darkness stopped the slaughter and Chicago limped from the field crushed, humiliated and lambasted to the tune of 23 to 8. The game was played before the biggest crowd of people who ever witnessed a football game in the West. It is estimated that O'Dea's good right foot kicked \$40,000 into the pockets of the backers of Wisconsin's team.

Sparks from the Wires.

Canadian life insurance companies refuse to issue policies to persons who intend journeying to the Yukon gold fields.

In police court at Kansas City, J. W. Keith, a Christian Scientist, was fined \$50 for failure to report a case of diphtheria.

Gen. Weyler is fearful of a fate such as overtook Canovas, and his friends are taking every precaution to assure his safety.

Laborers engaged in excavating have unearthed a section of a well-preserved prehistoric corduroy road thirty feet beneath the surface at Youngstown, O.

KAISER IS DEFIED

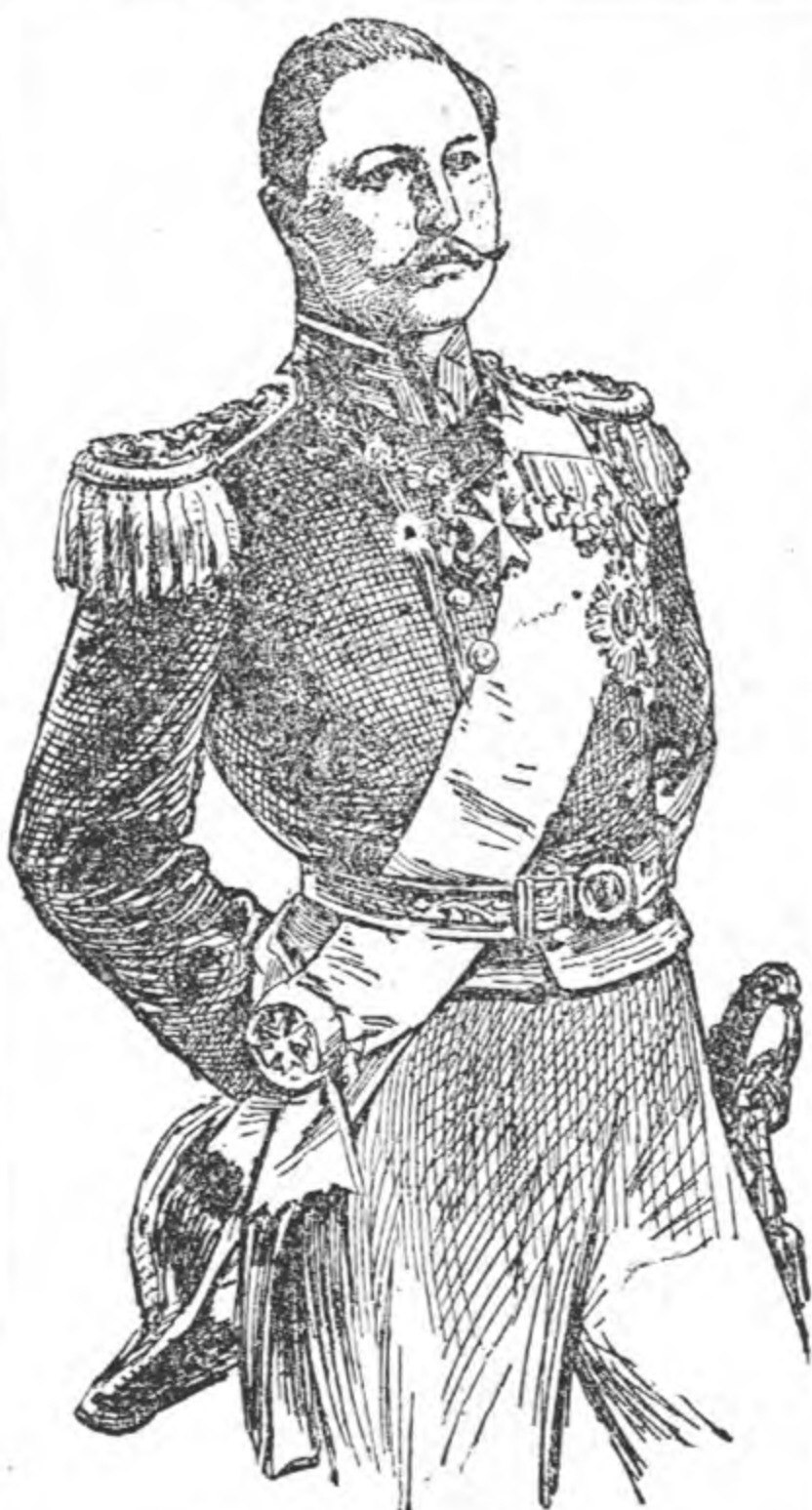
CHINA'S EMPEROR WILL NOT YIELD.

Refuses to Agree to the Demands of Germany—He Desires to Submit the Entire Matter to Arbitrators—Martial Law at Kiaochou Bay.

Rather Lose His Crown.

A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the Emperor of China has declared that he would rather forfeit his crown than agree to the conditions demanded by Germany as redress for the murder of two German missionaries—Nies and Henne—and the destruction of German mission property in the Province of Shantung. Admiral Diedrich, the German commander of Kiaochou Bay, the dispatch further states, has proclaimed martial law in the district around Kiaochou. China, the dispatch concludes, desires that her dispute with Germany be submitted to arbitrators to be appointed by Holland and Belgium.

Last July a Chinese mob attacked the Christian mission at Kiaochou Bay, which is a point in the Yellow Sea, in the Province of Shan-Tung, about 300 miles north of Shanghai. The mission was in charge of two missionaries named Nies



EMPEROR WILLIAM.

and Henne, who had succeeded in attracting to their schools a very generous following of Chinese youth. The attack was made in broad daylight, and the buildings were burned. When Nies and Henne, the missionaries, tried to dissuade the rioters from acts of violence toward the native converts there was an instant attack made upon the Germans themselves.

Both Fatally Wounded.

The two Europeans were attacked with swords and clubs, and before they could defend themselves, both had been mortally wounded. They were at once thrown upon the burning ruins of the mission, where they died.

Refugees from the dismantled school at once communicated the facts to the nearest representatives of the German nation and the news provoked a storm of indignant protest as soon as it was repeated in Berlin. Steps to punish the perpetrators of the deed were at once put on foot. A German war ship was dispatched to the Yellow Sea and Nov. 22 the admiral in command landed a force of marines on the shore of the bay, which was commanded by a Chinese port with a garrison of 1,500 men. The admiral, protected by the man-of-war, commanded the Chinese general to withdraw his soldiers from the fort and the latter did so, claiming the protection of the admiral. The Chinese soldiers ran in complete disorder into the fastnesses of the hills, abandoning their position, which the Germans at once occupied.

A demand was made upon the Chinese Government for an indemnity on account of the slaughter of the missionaries and the destruction of school property. Pending a settlement of that question the German force maintained its position on land and the man-of-war remained in the adjacent waters for the purpose of affording any needed protection.

Russia May Interfere.

It is said that the Chinese ministers have appealed for support to Russia, and that the czar has intimated that a continuance of German occupation will be regarded as an act of hostility to the Russian nation and damaging to Russian interests.

Emperor William, at the recent opening of the German parliament, clearly foreshadowed the forcible occupation of a port in Chinese waters, and his address left little room to expect that the force there would be withdrawn. In addition, it is well known that a gunboat which had been ordered to Hayti to settle a little difficulty which the Berlin Government had in the West Indies has been recalled, and is now on its way to the China Sea. By the time Russian protests can be considered at Berlin it is likely Emperor William's naval and land forces will be so strongly established on the shore of China that they will not easily be dislodged.

TO IMPROVE CROP REPORTS.

Statistician Hyde Says the Present System Is Cumbersome.

The annual report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, John Hyde, was issued Wednesday. It is devoted mainly to criticism of the cumbersome and unbusinesslike crop reporting system that has been in use in the department during the last few years, and to recom-

mendations looking to an improvement of the system.

Mr. Hyde states that his brief official connection with the division has been sufficient to impress him strongly with the extreme cumbersomeness of the existing system of crop reporting; with the fact that the information obtained is utterly incommensurate with the labor involved in its collection, and with the disadvantage under which the farmer labors in being placed in possession so much less promptly than other citizens of the information which the department publishes from time to time concerning the condition of crops in this and other countries.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease of \$11,338,125 Noted for the Month of November.

The December statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Nov. 30 the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,009,226,466, a decrease since Oct. 30 of \$11,338,125. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash due to the deposit of an installment of the proceeds of the sale of the Government's interest in the Union Pacific. But for this transaction the cash in the treasury would have been \$771,450 less than last month. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, \$194,089,260; silver, \$507,656,382; paper, \$105,756,181; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$38,907,251; total, \$846,409,076; against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$625,755,516, leaving the net cash balance \$220,663,559.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of November were \$43,363,605, of which \$18,194,618 was received from the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the month \$25,168,987. The total expenditures for November were \$37,810,838, of which \$4,549,368 was cash in the Union Pacific sinking fund turned into the treasury and repaid to the appropriation from which it had been originally drawn for investment. Hence the month's disbursements include this sum. The ordinary receipts for the month, therefore, were \$25,168,987 and the ordinary disbursements \$33,261,470, leaving a deficit of \$8,092,483. The receipts from customs were \$9,830,025, a falling off of about \$100,000 as compared with November, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue were \$13,530,649, a gain of about \$430,000 for the month.

RIOT IN PRAGUE.

Howling Masses Take Possession of the City.

There were fresh disturbances in Prague, Bohemia, Wednesday. The houses of Germans were bombarded with stones and a howling mob which gathered on Wenzel-Platz had to be dispersed by infantry and cavalry. The university buildings were threatened by the rioters, and had to be protected by large bodies of police. During the afternoon the riots increased. The synagogue windows were smashed and the windows of the houses of Jews displaying German trade signs in several streets of the Jewish quarter.

In spite of the military a large Czech mob made a descent during the evening upon the German quarter and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German cafe was piled up in the street and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters the soldiers were greeted with showers of stones, broken glass and other missiles. The officer in command ordered his troops to prepare to fire, but at the urgent request of a police official the order was not carried into effect.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a mob attempted to storm a cartridge factory at Zischow, a suburb of Prague, on the other side of the Moldau. Troops stationed at the factory poured a volley into the crowd. Several persons were killed outright and others were wounded. The same body of rioters set fire to a house at Zischow, but the flames were soon quenched. In various other parts of the city and the suburbs windows were smashed and German sign boards demolished. It is said that the mob was incited by articles in the Czech newspapers and by false reports that the German students had organized an attack upon the Czech national theater.

REPORT AS TO ARMOR PLANTS.

Naval Board Files Its Findings with Secretary Long.

The naval board appointed by authority of Congress to ascertain the cost of an armor plant made its report through Commodore Howell to Secretary Long Wednesday. The cost of a plant suitable for the making of naval armor at the rate of about 6,000 tons per annum, which is fully equal to the capacity of both the existing private plants, is set down as about \$3,750,000. No recommendation is made, but the board has accumulated much information as to the merits of various eligible locations.

Secretary Long will now proceed to take the next step necessary to carry out the wish of Congress, namely, invite proposals by advertisement for building such a plant as that designed for the use of the Government. It is expected that Congress will be advised of the offers made by both the existing armor-making concerns to sell out to the Government, and also of other interests to turn over plants, which, while not at all like the specifications of the board, will permit of alteration into effective plants. Secretary Long will make it quite evident the Government cannot undertake to make its own armor at the cost named as the limit of price to be paid to private firms in the last naval appropriation bill.

Carload of Canceled Mortgages.

Charles Harris, a member of the Kansas Legislature, is working up a scheme to collect and take to the Omaha exposition a car load of canceled Kansas mortgages.

Spain evidently is going to have a terrible time trying to pacify Weyler.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Fire Burns the Heart Out of a Small Town—Missing Man Found Buried in the Sand—Counterfeiters Get Five Years Each—Robbery and Arson.

Farmland in Flames

At midnight on a recent night fire broke out in the heart of the town of Farmland, and the entire business part of the town was destroyed. The amount of loss cannot be estimated. Muncie was called on for protection, and fire engines on flat cars were sent to the town. The fire started in the rear of Robert Meeks' drug store. Farmland has 2,500 people, with only a hand chemical engine as protection from fire.

Missing Man Found Dead.

The body of William Montgomery, a well-to-do farmer of Ghent, Ky., who disappeared from the steamer Lizzie Bay on the night of Aug. 6, while returning from a business trip to Cincinnati, and for whose recovery a reward of \$500 was offered by his relatives, was found by two fishermen buried in the sand one mile above Vevay.

Looted and Burned by Robbers.

The general store of Bowen & Dimmitt at West Middleton was pillaged by robbers, who, after getting what they wanted, set fire to the building. The Clover Leaf Railway office was in the same building, and with contents was destroyed. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,800.

Each Given Five Years.

H. A. Brown and Theodore Hansen of Valparaiso, regarded by the secret service officers as very dangerous counterfeiters, were both sentenced by Judge Baker of the Federal Court at Indianapolis to five years at the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

Young Baker Fatally Hurt.

Edgar Baker of Fortville, aged 17, and two companions, returning from Indianapolis in a buggy, was thrown from the rig by a sudden jolt, receiving injuries from which he died.

All Over the State.

Three hundred and fifty striking miners have returned to work in the Sullivan County district.

Chris Haller, who had trouble with his wife and then disappeared, was found in Pigeon creek, near Evansville. It was a case of suicide.

At Kings Station, Ora Bennett leaned his gun against a tree. It fell and was discharged, the entire charge striking Bennett in the upper part of the body.

C. Wolf, while crossing the Grand Trunk tracks west of Valparaiso, was run down by the local accommodation and thrown forty feet, receiving fatal injuries.

Telegrams received by relatives in Anderson and at Daleville state that James Horne of Spartansville is expected to die of blood poisoning. A week ago he was bitten by a rat.

Nineteen prisoners confined in the Gibson County jail mutinied against Sheriff Murphy and but for prompt action in suppressing the disturbance the sheriff would have been killed.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company paid Samuel Lindsey of Kokomo \$1,500 for damages resulting from a collision. Suit was not brought, the amount being fixed by mutual agreement.

William O. Sidener and Guy Q. Steele, the two postoffice clerks from Crawfordsville who were caught stealing money from the mails, were each sent to the penitentiary for one year.

At Terre Haute, Alexander Owens, a marble dealer, became enraged at Alexander Lawrence, an employee at the cemetery, and struck him a fatal blow as they stood on opposite sides of a grave.

An appointment of a receiver for the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association at Indianapolis is asked. The executor of the estate of George W. Leighton of Jasper avers that the association is unable to pay a death claim of \$2,000.

Ex-County Treasurer Holdeman of Elkhart, whose accounts are short about \$25,000, has disappeared. He is believed to have gone to Chicago. Before his departure he turned over all his property, amounting to \$40,000, to his bondsman.

A circular saw burst in the spoke and heading factory of B. G. Ackerman at Marion, resulting in the instant death of Will Patterson, 19 years of age. Pieces of the shattered saw split him almost in twain from his waist to the top of his head.

John Day, an evangelist, while speaking at Prairieeton, said there were only two men in the town who were not hypocrites, whereupon Justice of the Peace Smith called him a liar. He had the justice arrested for disturbing a religious meeting.

Will Perdue, while riding to his home six miles south of Muncie in an open buggy, fell out of the seat upon his head and broke his neck. The attending physicians say it is a complete fracture of the spinal bone and are mystified at the man being still alive.

James T. Sturgeon, a prominent farmer and stock buyer, was shot and instantly killed at Rockford by Harry Horter, 16 years old. The cause of the killing was the attentions paid by the dead man to the boy's mother. Sturgeon leaves a widow and a large family of children.

Rev. F. X. Logan, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Rushville, was held up and robbed in his own house by a well-dressed stranger, who asked the priest to go on a sick call. Father Logan was then pushed from the house and compelled to seek assistance in his night clothes, while the robber took his own time in going through the house. He escaped.

BUTTONS MADE OF MILK.
A Factory in Holland Engaged in Their Manufacture.
For a long time buttons and other articles for which bone is generally used have been made from congealed blood, purchased at the slaughter houses, and treated with some substance that hardens it to the sufficient consistency, says the Philadelphia Times. The same articles can be made from milk by a process invented by an Englishman. The milk used is skim-milk. The process of turning this liquid into buttons, pool balls, combs, backs of hair brushes and similar articles consists of mixing it with a substance, the ingredients of which are a secret of the inventor, and compressing it. At the end of three days the substance is as solid as celluloid and is ready to be cut and shaped in any way the manufacturer wishes. At present a factory in Holland is engaged in fashioning the hardened milk into various articles, buttons being the chief. The buttons made in this peculiar way differ very little in appearance from ordinary bone buttons. They are a creamy white in appearance, but can be colored black or red or any other color by simply mixing the coloring matter with the milk before the hardening process begins. They are said to possess advantages over the bone and celluloid article in being less brittle and less liable to chip. For combs the milk substance has been found to be especially well adapted, as it is smooth and delicate to the touch, and derives from its creamy origin a glossy surface. In the same way it is a good substitute for ivory in billiard and pool balls.

A Premium for Triplets.
From the Denver Times: Down in Saguache county, Colorado, there is profound joy—joy that is even akin to excitement—and it is said that the celebration now taking place there excels all the Fourth of Julys in existence. On Wednesday last, Mrs. W. J. Fellows, of Saguache, presented her husband with triplets, three girls, whose combined weight was thirteen and a half pounds. The children are said to be healthy and doing nicely. At its last meeting the board of county commissioners recognized Mr. Fellows and his family by passing interesting resolutions. They are as follows: "Resolved, By the board of county commissioners, now in session, who have just learned of the increase in our population to the extent of triplets to the family of our fellow citizen Joseph Fellows, do hereby make a donation of \$25 and hereby order the clerk to draw a warrant for that amount and present it said Fellows as a token of reward for his efforts to increase the population of this county and to show to the world at large what inducements the glorious climate of the San Luis valley can offer to encourage immigration and that others may put forth more efforts in the same direction."

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Co., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures, and he will verify this statement if any one wishes to write him. Culver City Drug Store.

POPULAR HERO OF ROMANCE.
He Can Do Almost Anything Well, but Keeps It to Himself.
If one may judge from the novels that young women seem to read with most avidity they do not like a lover to be sentimental, rhetorical or brutal. They still prefer him to be big and strong, but let him be careful not to put on airs about it. There is nothing which seems to please a little woman more than to humiliate a big man—and that at his own game. If she can show him that she can sail a boat, shoot a rapid, climb a mountain, or swim further out to sea than he can, she is in a fair way to accept his humble proffer of love and allegiance in the next chapter. The prevalent hero is a man who can do almost anything well, but keeps it to himself. He must be a man of immense reserve powers, who exhibits most of them playing golf, or polo, or riding to hounds, or running a steam yacht. If he permits the fact to leak out that in winter he is intensely interested in civic and philanthropic problems he begins to get a hold on the affections of the haughty lady. What the modern young woman seems to want in a hero is a correct, fashionable and rather frivolous manner of life, but inwardly a tremendous seriousness of purpose. If he simply has the "purpose" he is all right—he need not do much, for the world is known to be rather cruel and cynical toward reformers. The girl knows that he will fail of carrying out his ideal, but she is determined that he shall have her by way of compensation.—"Droch" in October Ladies' Home Journal.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure. Culver City Drug Store.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger because he knew it to be superior to, any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold at Culver City Drug Store.

House and lot, 6 room, good cellar, good water, shade trees. One block west of depot. Will sell reasonable. JACOB CASEY, Culver, Ind. 21w4

You can't cure consumption but you can avoid it and cure every other form of throat or lung trouble by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Culver City Drug Store.

J. M. Thirswend, of Groesbeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and he is all right the next morning. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? Culver City Drug Store.

There is no need of little children being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve gives instant relief and cures permanently.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends where troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold at Culver City Drug Store.

Try Butterfly flour, Butterfly peaches and Butterfly apricots at Meredith's.

Disfigurement for life by burns or scalds may be avoided by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great remedy for piles and for all kinds of sores and skin. Culver City Drug Store

FOR SALE.—A very desirable property on west shore Lake Maxinkuckee. Handsome large residence and barn. Good water and wind mill. Just the thing for those desiring to keep boarders, or for those desiring a summer home at the lake. Terms very reasonable, in fact will be sold at a sacrifice. Enquire at this office, or address J. H. ZECHER, Culver, Ind.

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Watchmaker,
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One of Two Ways.
The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatments of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.
Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. All druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlets, both sent free by mail. Mention the CULVER CITY HERALD and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

East: read down.										West: read up.									
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Ales and Beers,
Mineral Water.
A fine stock of Domestic and Key West Cigars.

--VANDALIA LINE--
TIME TABLE.

In effect June 20, 1897. Trains will leave Culver City, Ind., as follows:

For the North.
No. 6, Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph, 11:33 a. m.
" 2, Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph, 9:43 p. m.
" 14, Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph, 7:14 a. m.
" 16, Sunday only, for St. Joseph, 8:02 a. m.

No. 6 has through parlor car Indianapolis to South Bend via Colfax.
No. 2 has through sleeper St. Louis to Mackinaw.

For the South.
No. 5, Ex. Sun. for Terre Haute, 5:45 a. m.
" 3, Ex. Sun. for Terre Haute, 1:26 p. m.
" 15, Ex. Sun. for Logansport, 7:56 p. m.

No. 15 has through parlor car to South Bend to Indianapolis via Colfax.
No. 3 has through sleeper Mackinaw to St. Louis.

For complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address J. Shugrue, a. ent. Culver, Ind., or E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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