LATER NEWS WAIPS. CRIMES AND PERALTIES.

A REMARKABLE MANIFESTO.

THE BOCK PILE TO GO

If Gov. Lewelling Can Banish That Pun-

ishment of the Crime of Being

Homeless.

One of the most remarkable circulars ever

issued by the executive of any State was

sent out by Gov. Lewelling at Topeka, Kan.,

The latter is addressed to all Boards of Po-

lice Commissioners in Kansas and particu-

larly renders nugatory all vagrant laws.

After reciting the hardships of the poor in

olden times, speaking specially of the reign

of Elizabeth and in France just previous to

the Revolution, the Governor reviews the

the Revolution, the Governor reviews the present condition of affairs among the poorer classes in the country. He scores the laws now on the statute books, which call the man out of work and penniless a "con-fidence man." Speaking of the vagrancy law of kansas he says: "It separates men into it wo distinct classes, differentiated as those who are penniless and those who are not, and declares the former criminals. Only the latter are entitled to the liberty guaran-teed by the Constitution.

teed by the Constitution. "To be found in a city without visible means of support or of some legitmate business is the involuntary condition of some millions at this moment and under

the law we proceed to punish them for be-ing victims to conditions which we, as a

tople have force i upon them." The circular then continues as follows: "I

have noticed in police court reports that sleeping in a box car is among the varieties of this heinous crime of being poor. Some police judges have usurped a sovereign's power not permitted in the highest functions

of the state or of the nation and victims of

industrial conditions have been peremptor-ily ordered to leave town."

The right to go freely from place to place in search of employment, or even in

obedience to a mere whim, is part of that personal liberty guaranteed by the Consti-tution of the United States to every human being on American soil. Even voluntary idleness is not forbidden. If a Diogenes

prefer poverty, if a Columbus choose hunger and the discovery of a new race, rather than

seek personal comfort by engaging in some legitimate busi ess.' I am aware of no power in the Legislature, or in the City Counc.ls.

to deny him the right to seek happiness in his own way, so long as he harms no other

person. "If men commit offense let them be ar-

rested and punished, whether rich or poor

but let simple poverty cease to be a crime. In some cities, it is provided by ordinance that if police court lines are not paid or se-cured, the culprit shall be compelled to work

ont the amount as a municipal slave, and rock piles and bull pens' are provided for the enforcement of these ordinances. And so it appears that this slavery is not impos-ed as a punishment but solely as a means of

collecting a debt. Such city ordinance are

collecting a debt. Such city ordinance are in flagrant violation of constitutional pro-hibitors. The rock pile and the 'oull pens' would never have been used in degrading the friendless and poor. Let these twin relics of the departed auction block era cease to disgrace the cities of Kansas. And, at the dawn of Christmas Daw het the tree wild and the therit

Day, let the 'rock pile' and the 'buil pen' and the crime of being homeless and poor

be obsolete in all the cities of Kansas gov-

. There serers to carry out the spirit, as turkeys wither of the foregoing sugges-

or rifles at Robert miles west of Middleb. POX.

If the i is he win choentinues an arganized fort will have to be made to

'eed hundreds of miners and their families.

Many are already suffering from hunger.

There is no change in the strike situation.

The company will get rid of the incom-

petent helpas fast as possible. They are

causing a great deal of trouble and much

anday, thard on pet bushes chigh

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Sunday, v.

J. W. Coppinger, United States Consul at Toronto, Ont., and ex-mayor of Alton, Ill., shot and slightly wounded Col. A.F. Rogers, of the latter place. The trouble grew out of a discussion over an old personal and political feud.

Mrs. Harriet Burrows, aged 75 years, who was serving a life sentence in the Philadelphia penitentiary for the murder of her husband, committed suicide by hanging.

Detective John Conway, of Chicago was shot and seriously wounded by men claiming to belong to a private detective agency.

At Bedford City, Va., seven indictments were brought in against County Treasurer Arthurs by a special grand jury. Five charge him with embezzling \$37,226 of State and county bonds. The others charge the mis-use of \$400 school funds.

Philip Schneider, a wife-beater, drew i razor to resist arrest at New Orleans, A policeman shot him in the abdomen and he died in an hour.

The trial of Patrick Eugene Frendergast for the murder of Mayor Carter B. Harrison of Chicago began Monday before Judge Brentano.

Edward Huetterman, who emberzied an insurance company's money, and abducted two children of Richard Houck's, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Eliza beth, N.J. The mother of the Houck's children died of a broken heart before the children were recovered.

Burglars entered the hardware store of S. Burnett, Brooklyn, broke open a heavy iron safe and got away with over \$60,000 in cash, mortgages, bonds and other securities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Abraham Stein & Co., importers of hides, coffee, etc., in New York, failed. Liabilities about \$1,000,000. The assets January I last were more than that amount.

The Wuerpel Switch and Signal Company of St. Louis, which has been closed for several months on account of financial difficul ties has made a voluntary assignment. The liabilities are estimated \$98,000; assets about \$40,000.

Assignce Machr of the Glidden-Joy Varnish Company of Cleveland, O., which failed last July, has made the last payment to the creditors of the company, discharging all obligations.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Next week's schedule for the Homestead steel works will put on nearly every man employed in the mill. The 119 inch. mill has been put on triple turn for the first time in months, Except the 32-inch mill and the converting mill all other departments are working double turn.

James R. Sovereign, the new general master workman of the Knights of Labor, erned by the metropolitan police act. 'It is confidently expected that their own regard for constitutional liberty and mane impulses will induce Police There perers to carry out the spirit, as said that as soon as possible he will endeavor to sell the property in Philadelphia and move the headquarters to Washington or Baitimore.

> Lake Superior Iron Company, Ispheming Mich., resumed work at a portion of their property giving employment to 200 men.

MORTUARY. in Burnstein

In the midst of his p ead is 's for the coming session of Congress; Gen, William Lilly, Congressman-at-Large from Pa., was cut down in death at his home, in Mauch Chunk.

Charles Kosminski,a well-known banker, dropped dead in the Chicago City Republican convention Saturday, after making a speech seconding the nomination of Alder-

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. The Net Increase Last Month Was 56,-716,498, Gold Reserve Still

Dwindles. The public debt statement issued at Wesh' ington, shows the net increase of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during the

month of November to have been \$6,716,-498. The debt bearing no interest increased \$343,106. There was a decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during the month of \$7,094,674. The interest bearing debt is \$585,039,220 and the debt bearing no interest \$374,589,716, a total debt of \$961,569,816. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury amount to \$593,229,302 an increase during the month of \$11,619,441. The net gold reserve is \$82,959,049, and the net cash balance \$-2.240,567, a total available balance of \$95,199,616 a decrease ince the 1st of November of \$7.084,074. The total cash ic the treasury is \$734,820,435.

The receipts of the government for the month of November were \$23,969,401 and the extenditures \$31,302,026. The receipts for the first five months of the fiscal year-July, August. September. October and November-amounts to \$129,403,417 and the expenditures \$159,321,513, a meficit for this fiscal year to date of \$29,918,696. For the first five months of last year the receipts were field 184.079 and the expenditures \$156,940,740 The expenditures on account of pensions during the present fiscal year amount to \$50,481,072 as against \$50,481,795 for the same time last year. The customs receipts this fiscal year have

fallen off \$13,389,830 and the internal reve-nue recents \$7,660,678, as compared with last year. The expenditures under the head of War" this year have been \$6, 62,133 and under the head of "Navy" \$1,013,250 greater than for the first five months of last The total amount of National bank circu-

ation outstanding November 20 was \$200,-50,788, an increase in in circulation since Intiv November 30, 1822, of \$55,339,960 a d a de-crease since October 31, 1850, of \$563,378, The amount of National bank circulation outstanding against bounds deposited there-for November 30 was \$187,000,779.

The receipts from customs at the port of New 10rk for the month of November were \$6,312,807 as compared with receipts of \$9,-501 885 during November, 1892, and \$7,537,-385 during October, 1862. The amount paid in which can use 1863. in gold coin was 31 per cent of the total, while during October 37.6 per cent was jaid in good con. The payments in silver certi-cates show a large i create this month over last, being 43 S per cent this month and 31.3 per cent last month. The other kinds of money used were silver coin, 0.1 per cent; gold certificates 0.4 per cent. United States notes, 16.3 per cent and United States treas-ury notes, 6.4 per cent.

The total gold in the treasury, coin and builton, is \$161, 122 128, the gold certificates in treasury cash \$149, 050, the gold certifi-cates in circulation \$78, 1-3, 079 and the net cold in the treasury \$82,050,049.

SEC. OF INTERIOR'S REPORT.

Suspensions of Pensions Made for Cause Only.

Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, in his annual report, call attention to the pension frauds discovered by the special examiners at Norfolk Va., and in New Mexico and lowa. The stoppage of these illegal pensions have saved an amount equal to the entire force of special examiners. Referring to the Act of June 27, 1890, the report says, a board of revision was formed of the ablest and most experienced men in the Pension Bureau, with instructions to examine the cases allowed under it and call out such as had no legal basis. In cases where it was pensions was ordered suspended pending in-... of the

vestigation. The pensioner was not dropped from the rolls, but the payment of his pension was suspended and 60 days notice given him in which he could ask for a medical examination or supply further evidence of his right to a pension. The examination of his proof having disclosed that he was not entitled to a pension; he was told that the payment of his pension was suspended until he could n record a case which would authorize THEF. payment. Many thussuspended were able to supply the proof and to these payment was at once resumed. The former practice in reat gard to suspensions was also modified in cases where the proof on file disclosed the fact that the pensioner was entitled to some rating, although not to the rating which had been allowed him.

ATTE OF TRADE LESS CLEAR.

Unceilnty About Tariff Legislation Cres Stagnation in Business and ttle Demand for Legitimate Investment.

R. Dun & Co.'s weekly "Review of Tradeys:

It cnot be said that business during the past wk has grown better or worse. For somelys the gain in demand and in trans action which had been previously noticed. evidery continued. But afterward tar ff uncertaties were thought to effect some brancs of business and whatever the causeabe state of trade was less clear-Monewas everywhere abundant with rates compatively low and the commercial denand is remarkably small, while the denand r speculative uses appeared to be incasing. When there are sympoms as transition state, ordinary indica-ions hed upon the course of bu-in-ss fow, its few days ago, are not as valuable is usun but on the whole such signs are, howey, less encouraging than they were t weekgo. Reports of different branches of tradand from different citles frequentv meron the tariff uncertainties cause chatural hesitancy, but it will take some be to determine wh ther the gener-

il tendney toward improvement has been thecknor to what extent. The volume of trade is been so ewhat increased and yet not abouch as was expected. The indus-tries a waiting with visible uncertainty regaring the outcome of tariff legislation. It is question whether the work ng force

empleed is larger than it was a week ago. Theates of wool are again larger than for the same week last year, amounting to 6,61900 pounds against 4,854,000 pennels last year, sut part of the transactions are said to be secolative, being based on the the ry to be seculative, being based on the the ry that watever may happen, later the near-sities? The country will compet a larger consulption within the next few months. The vst accumulation of idle money lends to stignistic speculation, but it is not a good/mpton. It shows a remarkade shrintage in the volume of trade, and the repois from all quarters makes it clear that he demand for money is unusually for our weeks from New York smount to \$30,12,330 against \$23,671,475, while the decrease in imports is over \$10, 000,07 for the four weeks, so that the excess of exports for the whole courtry nust be large. No goal comes this way and havy shipments of liver are made to Londo. Apparently this contry is paying off with its surplus loans amounting to many millions which were effected in t propeto avert great disasters last sum-

The filures during the past week num ber 27 against 237 for the same week of last yer and in Canada 48 against 33 last year

mer.

HISTORY OF THE INCOME TAX. The First Bill of the Kind Reported in

the Extra Session of 1861.

The Vays and Means Committee are askng for a history of the income tax in the United States, and Treasury officers have been looking the thing up. It was during the extra session of Congress in 1861 that Thad Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the first income fax bill. As amended and passed, it taxed all incomes over \$800 3 per cent unless derived from United States bonds, which were taxed 14 per cent. Incomes of citizens of the United States residing abroad were taxed 74 per cent. Owing to the lafe time of its taking effect the income tax brought into the Treasury but a small sum prior the year 1864 when there was collect-ed under the head of income tax a little ed under the head of income tax a little over \$15 30,000. By the act of March 3, 1865, the norme tax haw was amended so as to incluse the 3 per cent, tax to 5 per cent, and the five per cent, tax on incomes over \$10,000 was changed to a 10 per cent, tax upon the excess over \$5,000 income. The most of the tax for the year however, was collected under the original law and brought into the treasury the sum of \$21,000,000 for the fiscal year 1864-1865. The following year 1865-1860, the war having ceased and the country being in high state of develop-ment in all its resources, the income tax the country terms ources, the income tax rose to a point the highest ever reached in the history of the tax. The returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1860, showed a total revenue from the income tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ 60,

OVEREATING.

The Habit Is Fraught with the Gravest Danger.

Because of the peculiar significance which now attaches to the word "temperance," we should not forget that "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things," and that it is just as binding on us to show moderation in our use of the necessities of life as in our use of its luxuries. Even the necessities of life may become superfluitles through their quantity and quality being raised to the point of luxury. Take, for example, the foodsupply of the body.

It is obvious that the body must have rich, force-supplying food in order to carry on its daily tasks. Yet the fact is often lost sight of that an over supply of food to the body, like overcoaling the steam engine. is productive of nothing but waste. More steam is made than can be used.

Nor is this all. In such a finely adjusted machine as the human body no one piece of the complex organism can be overworked except at the ultimate expense of the rest.

Not only are we inflicting the stomach with an unnecessary amount of work when we crowd it with food. but we are to the same extent imposing upon the other organs. As a matter of fact, it is the liver which generally gets the brunt of the extra burden, though the heart and kidneys are also affected to a greater or less degree.

Among the disorders caused by this superfluous condition are hæmorrholds or bleeding piles.

To ascertain the proper proportion between the demand and supply of the body, one must consider not only the peculiar needs of each person, but the season of the year. Heat is the unit of force in the body; but while force-supplying food may be as necessary in summer as in winter, the need for fats, or hydro-carbons, as they are called, to maintain the bodily heat is by no means so urgent. For one who is properly familiar with the resources of his own body. and who is not blinded by appetite, It is comparatively easy to discover. to a remarkable degree of nicety. the amount and kind of food which his

"A GREAT deal of my money," sighed young Ardup, looking over his hills for ice cream and cut flowers, "seems to have been Miss-spent."-Chicago Tribune.

Ir is the man who has to live on forn bread at home, who finds the most fault with the pie when he travels.

THERE ought to be a reformation in the habits of sculptors; they are frequently on a bust .-

WHEN Some people say they are willing to do anything for Christ. they mean anything that is to plar



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid Inxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers permanently curing constipation, It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drugrists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manifactured by the California Fig Syrup Co, only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name. Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



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THE WONDERFUL MECHANICAL SPELLES

"Fontwo years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and v

system requires.

loss to the company. In one day no less than five wrecks were reported between White Haven and Wilkesbarre. The first occurred at North Wilkesbarre

A freight train leaving Wilkesbarre about midnight remained intact until it reached a place near the Conynghan coal breaker. here the last two cars parted from the ain. This escaped the notice of the crew train. The train sped on and left the two cars standing on the main line. Passenger train 19 due to leave at 1:40 p.

m, did not leave until about 5 o'crock. Go-ing at good speed it crashed into the two freight cars. The engine, with the two cars, were wrecked completely and the fire-man secorely injured. The road curves at that place very much and the cars could not be seen.

on after 1 o'clock engine 294 stopped at Gracedale to take water. Engine 402 came along running at the rate of 25 miles an hour and crashed into the caboose attached to 394. Two brakemen whose names were Nelson and Mc abe were instantly killed. The caboose caught fire and the body of one of the men was burned up.

A dispatch from Somerville, N. J., says: A terrible wreck occurred near Bloomsburg station, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which blocked both tracks andby which the life of another green trainmen was sacrific ed. The engineer of a heavily loaded coal train going east got orders at Bloomsburg station to take siding for a fast east-bound

express. The express passed and Joe Johnson one of the green brakemen, ran shead of the train to open the switch. He did this, at the same time throwing the cross over the switch leading from the east to the westbound track. He then attempted to get on the engine, when he was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed.

The coal engine was half way across on the westbound track when a heavy westbound cosi train came rushing down the steep grade at this point and plunged into it. Both engineers jumped and saved their lives. The engines came together with a fearful crash and both of them are a total wreck. Coal cars are piled up in heaps, blocking both tracks. It is said that smallpox has broken out

in the barraces at Phillipsburg, where the men now working on the Valley are quartered

Judges Still in Jail.

At Jefferson City, Mo., the supreme cours in banc rendered an ôpinion in the babear corpus cases instigated by the St. Clair county judges now in the Jackson county jail, to which place they have been held for contempt of the United States Circuit Cours in the backson the formula of the formula of the St. tu refusing to levy a tax to pay the in e es due on \$250,000 raircad bot ds i sued by St due on \$220,000 rairrad bords i shed by St county in 1870. Judge Black, who rendered the opinion, denies the writ. After re-viewing the case, Judge Black says: "The case presents but one feature: Has the Su-preme Court of Missouri jurisdiction to interfere with the acts of the Federal courts?" Judge Black holds that it has not, and the other judges concur with him.

For Charity's Sake.

For Charity's Sake. General Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, has been in Cleveland several days in consulta-tion, it is said, with some of the heaviest stockholders in the Michigan iron mines. He is trying to induce them to resume operations, so that the starving miners may find employment. General Alger says that if the men can be given work only a part of the time the State of Alchigan will appro-priate money to help them through the winter.

man Swift for Mayor.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND PATALITIES. Arthur Anderson and George Proctor Concord. N. H., youths, were drowned while skating on a pond.

Near Pary City, Minn., Mrs. Russell and daughter 13 years old, were found frozen to death in the woods, three miles from their home. They followed a horse which was lost, and failing to catch him couldn't reach home and so they perished.

FOREIGN. A new type of influenza is reported in

Liverpool. It stacks the mouth, throat and eyes, and, if not promptly treated, the lungs

Twenty-two burned and mutilated bodies were taken from the railroad wreck near Milan.

FIRES.

Two six story warehouses, the six-story loak store building of D. Langfelder & Co , and an old church on Paca street, Balimore, barned Saturday, Loss \$400,000; insured for \$250,000.

MISCELLANEOUS. At Kansas City Judge Stover, of the circuit court, decided that barber shops must be kept closed on Sunday.

The Union club of Cleveland, has abanioned its annual ball, and instead will ionate \$10,000 to feed the city's poor.

CONGRESS OPENS

But Transacts Little Business the First Day.

Both branches of Congress assembled at noon Monday. The preliminary work of extra session, there was but little delay and after the usual formalities the President's the order's effects. message was presented and read.

After the conclusion of the message in the house, the usual resolutions of respect were proposed on account of the deaths of Representatives O Neil and Lilly, and the Speaker appointed a committee to attend the funeral of the latter, the former having

been inid in his last resting place a week ago. They then adjourned. The only incident of note in the Senate was the omission by the Secretary of the Senate to read that portion of the Presi-dent's message relating to Hawaii. Senator Dolph, when the reading was finished, in-quired into the matter, and was informed quired into the matter, and was informed by the vice president that this part of the message had been inadvertently omitted— the secretary had turned two pages at once —and the remarks on Hawali were read, showing that the secretary's copy of the message and Senator Dolph's were alike Adjourned.

Crazed by Morphine.

Edward Cady, aged 38, murdered his two children at Eric, Pa, and then put a builet in his own brain. The victims were a boy and girl aged 6 and 8. Cady was made insane by the use of morphine. He became possess-ed of the idea that the whole family would present if allowed to his. go crazy if allowed to live.

The report denies that the purpose has ever existed of an extreme and unreasonable manner of suspending pensioners and denies that any abandonment has taken place of the policy of removing from the pension rol those who are not legally thereon. The census will be practically closed by July 1, 1854 and \$500,000 will be needed to

complete it.

A number of small but valuable tracts of land will be ready for settlement within the next two years and the Secretary recom-mends the adoption of a plan which, by auction or otherwise, will determine in advance the ownership of each particular section, as a substitute for the present system:

Referring to Utah, the Secretary says: From a careful study of the conditions in this territory I can see no reason why the privileges of statehood should be longer withheid and I cordially support the appli-cation of Utab for admission to the Union." Referring to Okiahoma, he save:

The soil is rich, the resources great and the development marvelous. It is to be hoped that at an early date this territory may assume the responsibility of statebood.

SOVEREIGN SWORN IN.

The Newly-Elected General Master Workman Formally Inducted Into Office.

J. R. Sovereign, the newly elected General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was formally inducted into office at Philadelphia, the oath being administered by General Worthy Foreman Bishop. No ceremony was attached to the rite other Organizing having been completed at the than the taking of a "solemn obligation" and the turning over to Mr. Sovereign of

> In an interview on his plans Mr. Sover-eign said: "The condition of the order is excellent. There is a perfect harmony and it is not true that there are factions." Mr. Sovereign said that he desired to remain on good terms with Mr. Powderly, but was somewhat piqued at the latter in giving to the public a letter which he (Sovereign)had written to Powderly as Master Workman of the Iowa Knights. He said the financial condition of the organization was good, and there was no necessity for selling the real estate of the Knights in order to meet expenses. The General Executive elected J. schoenfaber, of Baltimore, editor of the The General Executive elected 'abor organ.

READING RECEIVERS.

Bondholders, in a Petition of Intervention, Ask Their Ren. val.

tion, Aak Their Renieval. Connsel for the New York holders of Reading securities have prepared a petition of intervention, which will be filed in the United States circuit court. Philadelphia. It is understood that it asks for the removal of the receivers and that it covers tuily the Boston and Maine and New England trans-actions and the treatment of them by the receivers together with their course in the Lehigh Valley deal.

547,852 43. This was but little dominished in the following year, 1850-1867, when the next revenue from the income tax footed up \$57,040 640 67.

The income tax was further amended March 2, 1867, so as to increase the exemp-tion then standing at \$600 (it having in the meantime been modified from \$886 to \$1-000. At the same time all discrimination as to taxing large incomes a higher rate way abolished and the tax fixed at 5 per cent., on all incomes in excess of \$1,080.

Under this modified tax there was collected in the year 1868 the large sum of \$32.027, 610 78; in 1869, \$25,025,068 86, and in the fiscal year ended Jane 30, 1870, \$27,115,04 On that day the income tax ceased in

the United States. The entire amount realized from it in ten years was nearly \$365,000,000. It reached about 250,000 persons out of a population of 40,600,000

LAUDANUM AND MUSH.

The Dosen Utah Woman Gave Her Uncle in Order to Secure 62,000.

At Sait Lake Mrs. Emma Van Patten has been arrested on the charge of murdering Soren Neilson, a wealthy banker of Ephrinm tity. The 20th of 'ast October Neilson suddenly and mysteriously died and a post mortem examination revealed the presence of rough on rats and lauda inm in his stomach. Mrs. Van Patten, who is a neice of Neilson, was visiting her uncle at nerve of version, was visiting are investigation the time. Investigation has elicited the met that Miss. Van Patten had the evening before Neilson's death purchased a vial of landanum. Mush and milk, which was served the same evening and of which Neilson parton , proved fatal when administer-el to several towis. It was learned that \$2,000 which Netison had in his room the evening before his death had disappeared treat day.

Hot Fighting in Mexico.

Persons who have just arrived at El Paso, Tex., from Chihauhau confirm reports of a severe battle between the Federal troops and the insurgents. Last Thursday morning a number of officers were brought in from the West to the army hospital. It was reported that they were ill of dysentary, but it is positively known that they had been shot in battle. Where it was fought is not shot in outlie. Where it was build on a mary known. Neither can it be earn d ho v mary others were brought in. The reports of a ntimod movement of Federal troyes to the west and northwest f on Child chua Lave also been confirmed.

Applying For Aid.

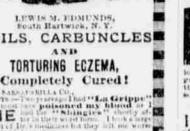
Hundreds of destitute persons are apply-rg to the Kausas City Provident Associain for aid, and each one represents from two to ten persons. A large proportion the applicants for help are negroes. and and a fact developed by investigation is that white men this winter are in many instances do ing work that negroes did a year ago. The p-reentage of negroes who were dropped The p-rcentage of negroes who were dropped when forces where reduced was much great er than the percentage of white men.

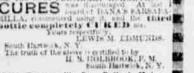
Colurado Women May Vote. The Colorado State Canvassing Board has ompleted its work. The count shows that woman suffrage carried by 6,347 majority. Gov. Waite in accordance issued a procamation giving them the right to vote at all clections in the State.

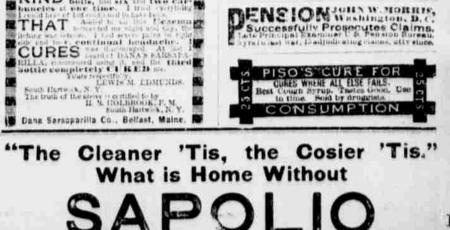
all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to Colchester Rubber Co. cease cating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugertics, N.Y.&















at at PATRICK OFFAIRSELL, Washing