TOO MUCH FOR ONE.

NEW ZEALAND ASKS AID FOR PACIFIC MAILS.

Subsidies for the Australia-American Steamships Demanded of This Country.

The Service Likely to be Dropped Unless the United States Comes to the Rescue.

Minister Ribot Announces that the Powers Decline to Co-Operate with France in Its Opposition to the Customs Administrative Bill —Items from Abroad.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., July 21.—The highest temperature was 90.2°, the lowest up to 7 p. m. 79.5°, and the mean 84.8°. The winds were light and variable. Sunday was the warmest of the season, reaching 102.2°.

Rains occurred at Kansas City, Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines, Little Rock, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

Last year on July 21, the highest temperature was 94.3°, the lowest 66.2°, and on the preceding year the corresponding temperatures were exactly the same.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 8 p. m.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Missouri—Fair, stationary temperature in eastern portion; showers and warmer in western portion; easterly winds.

For Kansas and Colorado—Fair weather except in northern Colorado showers; stationary temperature except in eastern Kansas, warmer, variable winds.

SUBSIDIES WANTED.

Aid From the United States for Pacific Mail Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—R. I. Creighton, agent of the New Zealand government, today received a dispatch from the postmaster general of New Zealand asking if the United States congress had passed the shipping bills. Parliament would be prorouged this month and he announced that New Zealand would follow the action of New South Wales and withdraw from mail service between Australia and the United States unless congress took action at once towards giving a certain amount of the steamship subsidy. New Zealand is at present the only Australian government assisting to maintain the service.

Mr. Creighton had also received a reply to his letter recommending that New Zealand be fully represented at the world's fair. It would be brought before the next New Zealand parliament. The New Zealand press recommends an appropriation for the purpose of not less than £25,000.

The favorable testimony of thousands should convince you of the merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LIKELY TO FAIL.

France's Proposed Fight Against the Customs Bill.

PARIS, July 21.—In the chamber of deputies today M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, replying to the interpellation of M. Dupuy in regard to negotiations with the powers relative to the American customs administrative bill, said that the government had been in negotiation with the other European powers with the object of trying to concert collective action against the bill. The other powers, he said, were averse to entering into any engagement in connection with the matter. M. Ribot declared that he feared further action would defeat its own object.

M. Dupuy said that he hoped that M. Ribot would strenuously try to secure from the United States government a moderate application of the previsions of the bill. In any case, he declared, the French customs committee knew now what course to adopt.

Rheumatism and catarrh, caused by poor and corrupted blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BELGIANS' INDEPENDENCE.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—The sixtieth anniversary of Belgian independence and the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Leopold were observed today with a service in the cathedral in the presence of the members of the royal family, the cabinet ministers, the foreign diplomatic representatives and the members of senate and chamber of representatives. After a reception was held at the palace in responding to an address from the senate King Leopold referred to the work of Belgium in Africa as receiving an impetus through the decisions of the anti-slavery conference. Belgium, he said, had taken a great part in a vast enterprise and he hoped she would take a still greater part in the future.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for biliousness, headache, and loss of apetite.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

BERLIN, July 21.—The American riflemen arrived at Neustadt in Palatinate Saturday and were enthusiastically welcomed. The burgomaster, surrounded by the local riflemen and the municipal authorities, delivered an address of welcome. The Americans were heartily cheered. Mr. Herman Weber made an address in reply to the burgomaster's speech.

PEACE ON EARTH

Awaits that countless army army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter and safer this than to swash the victualling department with pseudo-tonics, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is the providential recuperant of weak nerves and this glorious franchise being usually the consequences of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both is productive also of repose at the required time. Not unrefreshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and biliousness.

HE WROTE "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

NEW YORK, July 21.—John Whittaker Watson, the real author of "Beautful Snow" and other poems, which have given him a world-wide literary reputation, died in this city Saturday, aged 68. He had been living at 69 Bank street for some time in obscurity and poverty.

PEARS SOAP is a most elegant toilet adjunct.

GOSHORNS WILL NOT ACCEPT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—According to an evening paper General A. T. Goshorns said this morning that he would not accept the director-generalship of the world's fair at Chicago.

BASE BALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2—5
Boston.....2 2 0 0 0 0 6 2 0—12

Base hits—Cleveland 11, Boston 9.
Errors—Cleveland 6, Boston 3.
Pitchers—Beatin and Getzein.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.....0 5 2 0 2 2 1 2 6—20
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 3—7

Base hits—Philadelphia 21, Pittsburg 11.
Errors—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 4.
Pitchers—Smith and Heard.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago.....3 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0—7
New York.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Chicago 9, New York 8.
Errors—Chicago 1, New York 4.
Pitchers—Hutchinson and Rusie.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati.....0 4 4 2 0 2 0 8 0—20
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 3 1 1 6 0 0—11

Base hits—Cincinnati 20, Brooklyn 8.
Errors—Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 5.
Pitchers—Foreman and Terry.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg.....4 4 0 0 1 1 0 1 3—14
Philadelphia.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—5

Base hits—Pittsburg 16, Philadelphia 6.
Errors—Pittsburg 5, Philadelphia 5.
Pitchers—Galvin and Buffington.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland.....0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—4
Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—5

Base hits—Cleveland 9, Brooklyn 13.
Errors—Cleveland 5, Brooklyn 7.
Pitchers—O'Brien and Weyhing.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5
New York.....0 0 0 1 2 1 0 3 0—7

Base hits—Buffalo 6, New York 12.
Errors—Buffalo 5, New York 2.
Pitchers—Haddock and Ewing.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago.....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0—4
Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Chicago 6, Boston 3.
Errors—Chicago 1, Boston 1.
Pitchers—Baldwin and Badbourne.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics.....2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4
St. Louis.....0 0 5 0 0 0 0 3 0—8

Base hits—Athletics 7, St. Louis 15.
Errors—Athletics 2, St. Louis 2.
Pitchers—Seward and Rumsey.

AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse.....0 0 5 0 0 0 1 0 0—6
Toledo.....0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Syracuse 13, Toledo 6.
Errors—Syracuse 5, Toledo 3.
Pitchers—Casey and Cushman.

AT ROCHETER.

Rochester.....0 3 0 0 0 0 3 4 0—10
Columbus.....0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 1—6

Base hits—Rochester 12, Columbus 7.
Errors—Rochester 7, Columbus 7.
Pitchers—Callahan and Easton.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4
Louisville.....0 1 0 2 0 1 4 3 0—11

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Louisville 15.
Errors—Brooklyn 6, Louisville 6.
Pitchers—Mattimore and Goodall.

Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burnt to death with liquid stove polish, paints and enamels in bottles. The Rising Sun stove polish is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass package with every purchase.

DULUTH REGETTA.

An Exciting Contest in the Race for Professional Doubles.

DULUTH, Minn., July 21.—The first day of the great Duluth Superior regetta has proved a success and was witnessed by thousands of people. Never were sky, air and water more kindly disposed toward a great aquatic event. Nettleton, of Minnesota, won the race for junior sculls in 10:49. A close finish was seen in the junior four-oared race, Winnipegs winning only by a nose from the Duluths, who were but a short distance ahead of the Minnesotas. The race for junior doubles was taken by the Cutlins, of Chicago, the Minnesotas being second. Time 10:10¾.

The next race was for professional double crews for a stake of $1,000. The contestants were Gaudaur and McKay, Teemer and Hosmer, Hanlan and Wise and Hamm and TenEyck. When they got started the crews dipped their oars in the water as if they were one man. In an instant the powerful stroke of Gaudaur and McKay told and they forged ahead of Teemer and Hosmer, now a quarter, and now a half, and now a full length. From the start the struggle was most interesting. The turn was first made by Gaudaur and McKay. A second later Hosmer and Teemer followed, then Hamm and Teneyck and finally Hanlan and Wise. On the home stretch Hanlan's boat got into Teemer's water. Half way to the finish the press boat was passed when Gaudaur and McKay led Hosmer and Teemer by three lengths. The latter kept three-fourths of a length ahead of Hamm and Teneyck, who kept the same distance ahead of the Toronto crew. Gaudaur's crew shot across the line amid screeching of whistles, about four lengths ahead. The effort of the last two crews to pass Hosmer were unavailing but were almost crowned with success, for there was only a length between Teemer and Hamm and, also between Hamm and Hanlan at the finish. The time was: Gaudaur and McKay 12:28; Teemer and Hosmer 12:32; Hamm and Teneyck 12:33½; and Hanlan and Wise 12:34. Hamm and Teneyck according to Teemer and Hosmer turned the former's buoy and Teemer has entered protest.

Beecham's Pills cure billons and nervous ills.

A ROCK ISLAND WRECK.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22, 2 a.m.—Following report of a werck has been received at the Rock Island general offices in this city: Rock Island No. 14 went through a bridge about one mile west of Lyman. The conductor thinks they have found all but the engineer. One man was badly hurt and several slightly. Engine, baggage car, smoker and chair car are wrecked. Doctors have been ordered. The sleeper is all right.

CONFESSED TO MURDER.

VAN WERT, O., July 21.—Fireman Rhoadhouse tonight confessed to murdering Engineer Vandervander. Rhoadhouse was placed in jail. It is feared he will be lynched, threats being made to that effect very freely tonight.

A VERY LARGE MAN DEAD.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 21.—John Harris, the largest man in Illinois, died Saturday night at his home near here. He was 70 years of age and his weight for many years just has been between six and seven hundred pounds.

DRY GOODS DEALERS ASSIGN.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A. C. Strenze & Sons, dry goods dealers, made an assignment today to Benjamin H. Bayless, with preferences of $10,000.68.

A Chip Of the Old Block.

Maj. Crust—So you refuse me, Miss Fondant?

Miss F.—I am very sorry, Maj. Crust, but your son has just proposed to me, and I accepted him.

Maj. C.—Good gracious! You don't mean to say the boy has been such an ass!—London Tit-Bits.

Law and Philosophy.

Guest—Why don't you put a stop to that fast driving on your streets?

Hostess—Because the kind of people who indulge in fast driving are just the sort we like to see pass by and get out of sight as quickly as possible.—New York Weekly.

TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A Combination Bridge and Tunnel Scheme Which May Succeed.

A most unique idea is the one that has emanated from the busy brain of M. P. Buneau-Varilla, and which seems likely to solve the problem of rapid transit across the English channel. To devise a method to escape the turbulent passage by boat of that tempest swept patch of water, and bring the tight little island into closer communion from the standpoint of hours and minutes with the continent, has long been the dream and ambition of commercial England. And either the method of bridge or tunnel would long ago have been adopted but for the fear that the coveted road to France would, in the event of war with that country, prove the road to England's ruin by affording the enemy a means of speedily implanting an army on her shores.

But the ingenious Frenchman's scheme dissipates all that, and here is how he proposes to do it, by what he calls a "mixed solution," "bridge tunnel" method. He would build a great bridge out from the shore on either side into the sea for as long a distance as was advisable or necessary, each bridge totally independent of the other. Then at the sea end of each bridge he would construct shafts, either inclined or vertical, which would contain elevators sufficiently large to lower or raise at one time as many trains of cars as absolute safety might dictate. These shafts would be sunk to a sufficient depth below the bed of the river to allow a tunnel to be constructed connecting the two shafts and thus the bridges. You would leave Dover in a comfortable railway carriage, the train would speed across the English end of the bridge to the elevator, down you would go to the bottom of the sea and into the tunnel, run across that distance, come up by the elevator on the French bridge and speed on to Calais, which you would reach in an hour from starting.

THE FRENCHMAN'S PLAN.

And suppose there should spring up a war? Well, a couple of well directed heavy shot would knock the elevators and the connections into the channel and all fears of an invasion by that route would vanish into thin air. The scheme is perfectly practicable and has excited favorable comments from the scientific men of both France and England. Its materialization is among the possibilities of the near future. It could be completed in six years, at a cost of about $50,000,000.

The High Bred English Woman.

The high bred English woman is among the finest products of civilization. Her voice is music, exquisitely modulated, with every syllable clear and distinct; to hear it makes credible the story of the orator who could pronounce the word mesopotamia in a manner to move an audience to tears. Her carriage is the result of as careful training as that of a race horse, and her manners in her own circle are simply perfect. She is always well educated, speaks French and German fluently, plays and sings—"all English pipe a little," to quote an Englishman, "and join in choruses whether they have any voice or not."

Greeks in New York.

The Greek race is sending quite a contingent across the ocean to the New World. One class consists of those who come from the little kingdom and from Smyrna and the other large Turkish cities. They are intelligent and educated, and usually go into mercantile life as soon as they arrive in New York. The second class comes from the villages and fields of Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and are illiterate and superstitious. They follow in the footsteps of the Sicilians and become bootblacks, peanut roasters, candy peddlers and the like.

Japanese as Chinamen.

Judging from the press and the public utterances of prominent men it is not known that the Chinese and Japanese belong to the same race, speak similar languages and use the same characters in reading and writing. The result of the error is that hundreds of Chinese are coming to the United States under the guise of Japanese, and are welcomed, when if their nationality were known they would be shut out from "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Malays in the Metropolis.

There is a Malay population in New York city which varies from 200 to 1,000. Despite the statement found in school books that they are cruel, ferocious and sanguinary, only three of their race have been arrested in twenty-five years, and those only for violating city ordinances. As a matter of fact they are quiet, orderly and very polite. A majority of them speak a very good Spanish, but only a few have any knowledge of the English language.

The National Editorial Association.

From all accounts it would seem that the recent session of the National Editorial association at Boston succeeded in combining business with an up-and-up good time in a truly masterful way. The dinner which

E. W. STEPHENS. W. D. H. HUNTER.

wound up the session was of course one of the brightest spots in that very brilliant week. The menu itself was a stroke of genius. It was a corrected proof sheet, and a very "dirty" proof sheet, too. Those who have been behind the scenes in a printing office will know that no disrespect is meant by the term.

Everybody tossted everybody else, and they topped the affair off by drinking earnestly to the healths of "Our Wives' Husbands."

That the editors knew what they were about when they elected their officers for the ensuing year is shown by the fact that Mr. E. W. Stephens, of Missouri, the new president, and Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, of Indiana, the new first vice president, were among the most brigtely shining lights of the evening.

A Matter of Location.

"I feel sick at heart," said the rejected lover, as he leaned upon the railing of the Margate boat.

"I'm with you," remarked a fellow passenger, "only mine is further down."—London (Eng.) Pink-un.

Great Expectations.

Dashaway—I think I shall go up in the Adirondacks this summer.

Cleverton—What do you expect to get there?

Dashaway—In debt, mostly.—Clothier and Furnisher.

ABOUT FENCES.

Where New York City Thieves Sell Their Plunder.

HARD TO CONVICT RECEIVERS.

The Buyers of Stolen Goods Are Generally Very Shrewd People, and the Only Witnesses Who Can Be Brought Against Them Are "Crooks."

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The origin of a slang phrase is sometimes a difficult thing to trace, but surely it is easy to understand why a person who buys stolen goods from a thief is called a "fence." Obviously, if a robber were seeking to hide the evidence of his crime when the officers of the law were in hot pursuit of him, he would, if he could, hide his "swag" behind

A QUEER LOOKING SHOP NEAR THE BOWERY.

the nearest fence. Hence "fence," a place to hide swag, and, by easy transition, the person who provides such a place.

The fence makes large profits. I bought a very good pocket knife the other day for half a dollar in a queer New York shop near the Bowery, where pretty much everything from a dumbbell to a Cross of the Legion of Honor is displayed for sale. It looks—the shop—like what it purports to be, a place for the sale of pawnbrokers' unredeemed pledges bought at auction according to law. As I came out a rough looking fellow who stood near and had evidently been watching me said, "What did yer pay for de knife, boss?"

"Fifty cents," I replied, somewhat surprised.

"Oh, Halifax!" he exclaimed, too much disgusted to pronounce the name clearly or fully. "Why, de bloke only give us fifty cents for two dozen of 'em." And he strolled up street with another rough fellow who seemed to be his pal. If I am not mistaken they were using bad language when they walked away.

Together with large profits the business offers very serious risks, though probably less than almost any other kind of crime. The laws are severe enough, or probably it is better to say that they are severe. The chance of detection and conviction, however, is comparatively small. Even after the police have learned beyond the possibility of doubt that a man or a woman makes a business of buying booty from thieves, it is exceedingly difficult to procure such evidence as will warrant an indictment, to say nothing of the probability of a petit jury disagreeing or acquitting the accused person.

In the last case of the kind which was tried in New York the prisoner, a Mr. Saich, who was a jeweler doing business on Sixth avenue, was convicted on the testimony of three professional burglars. One of the witnesses testified coolly to having committed burglaries enough to consign him to a dungeon for a hundred years, but when he was asked if he had ever been a convict he refused to answer on the ground that it would degrade him. William F. Howe, the famous criminal lawyer, declared that he had never seen a parallel case. As a matter of course it was perfectly easy for him to impeach the credibility of the witness—in fact it was scarcely necessary to do it—but the jury believed the burglar as against the fence, and Mr. Saich was sent to state prison.

Speaking of this case Inspector Byrnes said the other day: "Yes, we have to use thieves for witnesses. We can't get any other. You may talk all you have a mind to about convicting a man on the testimony of disreputable witnesses, but what can we do? We can't get William M. Evarts or Dr. John Hall to go to a fence and sell him stolen goods. Of course it makes conviction difficult. The fence usually has an eloquent lawyer who knows his business. He will take one witness in hand and ask him if he has ever been in state prison. Usually the witness will say yes, knowing that his record is known. Then the lawyer will talk to the jury, and will generally influence at least one juror to give his client the benefit of the doubt, telling them that no one ought to be convicted of crime on the testimony of a convict.

"Undoubtedly Mother Mandelbaum was the most notorious fence in New York," continued the inspector. "Yes, there was

"SHE CAME HERE TO SEE ME."

great talk about her being saved from punishment by her influence, but that was before I came here, and I can't say anything, for I know nothing about it. After I came she did very little receiving. We had her watched very closely. The crooks would gather about her place; we would scatter them and they would come back. We watched her so that she came here to see me, and told me that no matter what was said she never had done wrong and never would. I listened, of course. It is my business. Then I told her that if she did receive stolen goods I would certainly catch her and would send her to state prison.

"At length we got a 'stool pigeon,' whom she, for reasons best known to herself, trusted implicitly, and he acted with her as co-receiver for months, but all we could get her on was three or four pieces of silk. It shows how little business she was doing then. We had her arrested and indicted, and she jumped her bail and is still in Canada."

"Wasn't one of the boodle aldermen, a notorious fence?" I asked, remembering how the inspector had secured his conviction for bribe taking. "No," he replied cautiously. "There was a great deal of talk about him, but we never had a case against him. Undoubtedly he was a receiver that would buy almost anything he could get hold of, but the law specifies that the receiver must buy stolen goods with a guilty knowledge, and there was never any proof of his buying anything that he knew to be stolen.

"No, there haven't been any very conspicuous instances since Mother Mandelbaum's day," he continued. "We have convicted two or three within the past year and a half, though. That man Saich was the most troublesome. We had several cases against him."

"Wasn't he very incautious in talking with the thieves he bought from?"

"Not remarkably so. You see, when a man has bought two or three times from some particular thief it is natural for him to talk freely to him. Very likely he will ask the fellow to send others to him. He doesn't run so much risk in doing it either as might seem, for, as I just said, the thief's testimony is easily impeached. The greatest risk he has is in handling goods that he cannot transform. If he buys a watch or a piece of silver he can melt it down, and we cannot possibly trace it.

"There is one man who has given us a great deal of trouble. He is a man called ——. He is over 70 years old and is very cunning. He will make the thieves store the goods in some room, and will buy by samples only. When he has made his bargain he will go around and measure the goods, pay for them and send them away—to St. Louis, for instance—to some auctioneer to be sold in the regular way. He was in business in this city two or three times and failed every time, though I don't suppose he lost money by it, and so keeps up a sort of business connection or acquaintance that enables him to dispose of the goods. We have arrested him several times, but we never could get him tried."

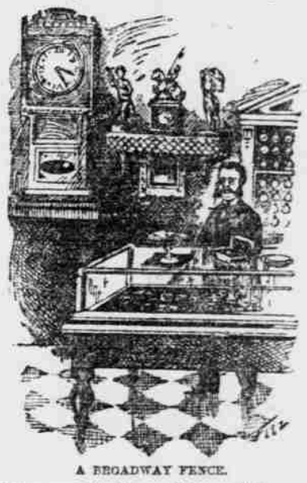
"Why, couldn't you get proof?"

"Oh, yes, proof enough."

"Why wasn't he tried, then?"

"Now see here! I'm not going to cast any reflections on anybody. I told you he was over 70 years old. Well, the old fox, when he is arrested, can work himself into a terrible fit of sickness apparently. He has to go to the hospital, and has to be carried there. You'd think he was going to die at once, but he gets well as soon as the legal trouble blows over.

"Of course they are not all as talented as he is in that direction, but they give us a great deal of trouble, and the most we can generally do is to watch them so closely that they are afraid to buy. You might almost say that we have broken up the



A BROADWAY FENCE.

business as a business. When watches are stolen from the person, which is the principal kind of thieving that goes on regularly in this city, the pickpocket does not look for a professional fence. He sells it to some barkeeper or some man in a small business, who takes it as a solitary bargain. Nothing but accident would be likely to bring such a transaction as that to light, and even if we should learn about it it would be almost impossible to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the receiver."

"How about the petty thieves, such as the youngsters who prowl along the river front? What do they do with their plunder?"

"Well, there isn't very much of that going on. Of course there is some. It cannot be stopped entirely. They go to any junk man and sell what they get for the merest trifle. Then after the stuff gets into the junk it can hardly ever be traced. That's the end of it."

In former days a burglar's lot was a much happier one than it is at present, for the reason that the pawnbroker's establishment was then an easy fence. Nowadays the enforcement of the law is so strict that few pawnbrokers will touch an article which they suspect has been stolen, and the average pawnbroker becomes by experience very shrewd in judging of the character of his customers. The thieves therefore commonly steer clear of the pawnbrokers. There are, however, two well known jewelry establishments on Broadway where a real pawnbrokerage is carried on, but in a round about evasion of the law, and at both of these places it is vehemently suspected that stolen diamonds are often bought. A customer who really wishes to borrow money on a diamond can sell it at either place with a stipulation that he may buy it back at a steep advance on the price within a limited time. With the opportunities afforded by such a business it is not hard for a thief to get rid of a diamond if he has been lucky enough to "win" one, and it is easy to see how nearly impossible it would be to prove anything, even if a detective should hear of it.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

The Only Survivor.

According to the story of H. H. Warren, who was recently landed at Port Townsend, Wash., he is the only survivor of the British bark Martha Band, which was wrecked on the island of Suma in August, 1848. For sixteen days he lived principally on crabs and what shell fish he could pick up along the shore. Finally he found a native settlement and lived there until May, 1850. Another white man was there who had run away from a whaler, married a native wife and lived there twenty years. Warren says the natives are cannibals and that morality and cleanliness are unknown among them.

True Enough.

"Why don't you wear your glass eye now as you used to do?" asked the humorist's wife, addressing her husband.

"Because it hurts me in my profession, love."

"Hurts you in your profession. Why, how can that be?"

"It is not an original eye, dear."—Boston Courier.

Encouraged.

"What's the matter, Willie? You are looking very jubilant."

"Ya-a-a. I have just been to see my doctah, and he says that I must take care or I will have brain fevah."

"Indeed! Don't you feel alarmed?"

"Alarmed! No, by Jove; I feel vewy much encouraged."—Washington Post.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
ACT LIKE MAGIC
ON A WEAK STOMACH.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

ONE WEEK MORE!

Unloading Sale a Success.
Blue Mark Prices does the Work.
Effective Cuts that do the Work.
More Big Cuts for this Week.

Cold wave corsets, warranted glove fitting, only $1.

Late novelties in ruching.

Ladies vassar shirts.

10 pieces plaid linen crash worth 15c, cut to 10c. Arcade.

10 pieces all-over ecrue lace flouncing, worth 1.00, cut to 69 cents. Arcade.

Ladies chimesettes, new novelties. Arcade.

Some imported English cheviot for childrens blouces worth 20 cents but cut to 12½c. We want to unload.

1000 fancy fans, for decoration art work, 8c each.

Our piece black silk worth 1.75, but cut down to 1.25 to induce you to buy. A saving of $10 on a dress pattern. Our loss is your gain.

Half wool challies cut down to 12½c. This is just half value.

Scotch made ginghams only 10 cents.

Real hand-made balbriggan hose for ladies only 25c.

Fast black sateens, full yard wide, for skirts, only 40 cents. This is one of the late fads.

Lend your hand this week. We will unload all our surplus.

ARCADE!

DRS. TERRILL & PURDY.

DOCTOR TERRILL
154 N MAIN ST., WICHITA, KAN.

Cures diseases of women heretofore abandoned by the profession. Such as fibroid tumors, displacements, enlargements, pralapsus, etc., by the use of electricity, according to the methods elaborated by the great French Surgeon Apostoli.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Dr. Terrill wishes to call the attention of those suffering from nervous diseases, paralysis, nervous prostration, etc., to the wonderful curative effects to be derived from "electricity" when scientifically applied, and desires to state that he makes the application of electricity in nervous diseases a special feature of his practice. The doctor has the finest fifty diamond carbon cell battery ever seen in the west and all the appliances especially adapted to the treatment of lost manhood or seminal weakness, which he quickly and permanently cures by the aid of electricity.

CATARRH—Every case of catarrh is curable if properly treated, regardless of what others have said. Many cases cured by a single treatment.

PILES, fistula and all rectal diseases cured; no knife, no pain; a cure guaranteed.

Uretheral Strictures quickly and permanently cured; no cutting or pain; no money until cured.

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SYPHILIS—The dread disease of mankind, quickly and permanently cured, by the new treatment, without the poisonous drugs of days gone by. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. Send for question blank.

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CROSS EYES straightened in one minute.

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N. B. Superfluous hair, facial blemishes, moles, etc., removed by electricity. Correspondence solicited. Consultations free.

R. F. PURDY, M. D.

MINING TERMS.

A "chute" is an inclined channel through which ore slides.

Gold or silver combined with quicksilver is called "amalgam."

Precious metals contained in lead are termed "base bullion."

An ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur, is termed a "blende."

"Diluvium" is a deposit of superficial sand, loam, gravel, pebbles, etc.

"Breasting ore" is taking the ore from the face, breast or end of a tunnel.

A "cord of ore" is 128 cubic feet of broken ore, about seven tons in quartz rock.

A level, a horizontal drift or passage from the surface into a mine is called an "adit."

A mass of rock matter occurring in or between the branches of a vein is termed a "horse."

A timber or plank lining of a shaft, the confining of a wall rock, is called the "cribbing."

Bars set in a flume to strain out the large stones used in hydraulic mining are termed "grizzly."

A fissure or crack in the earth's crust filled with mineral matter is called a "fissure vein."

A "barren contract" is a contract vein, or a place in the contract vein, which has no mineral.

A "contact vein" is a vein along the contact plane of or between two dissimilar rock masses.

The pile of ore or debris taken from mines, or tailings from sluicing is called the "dump."

The slope, pitch or angle which a vein makes with the plane of the horizon is called a "dip."

The rock that appears on the surface indicating the presence of a lode is called the "chopping."

Loose rock or isolated masses of ore, or ore detached from the original formation, is called a "float."

The rock on either side of a lode or ledge usually barren, or the permanent rock inclosing a vein, is termed the "country rock."

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ACIDS.

The acid of the grape arises from a mixture of malic and tartaric acids.

The acid of the mango arises from citric acid and a very fragrant essential oil.

The horseradish derives its flavor and blistering power from a volatile acrid oil.

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The acid of the cucumber arises from a peculiar poisonous ingredient called fungin, which is found in all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber being offensive to some stomachs.

Garlic and the rest of the onion family derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish, volatile, acrid oil, but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy and glutinous substances not yet clearly defined.—George W. Johnson in The Character of the World.

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He (fearfully bored)—Oh, don't spare me!—American Grocer.

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