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Everything Marked in Plain Figures and STRICTLY ONE-PRICE. HERMAN & HESS 406 East Douglai Avenue Sole Agents for the Celebrated "HESS" Shoe.

D. A. MITCHELL SAYS: CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

On November 4th, 1890, I purchased the stock of Jewelry owned by R Allen Hall, after same had been sold under CHATTELE MORTGAGE, and I am going to sell it immediately at a great loss. If you want Christmas Goods you can get them cheaper of me than at any place in the city. Call at 100 East Douglas Ave, corner Main and Douglas and see for yourself NOVEMBER 8TH, 1890. D. A. MITCHELL.

AN ENGLISH CITY IN AMERICA.

Englishmen Predominate in the Principal Cities of Chili. Valparaiso, the port of Santiago, and the principal port of the republic, is quite an English city. The Chileans will not be pleased to read that statement," suggested a friend at my elbow. "Can it be denied?" I ask. "Is not the whole aspect of the place English? Is not the bay full of English ships? Do you not hear English spoken everywhere as soon as you get aboard? Do not the public houses bear the familiar old sign boards of the Royal Oak, the Queen's Arms, the Red Lion, 'All the World's Corner' Here is the suave English gentleman, whose speech is so precise; the English bookseller, three or four of them with fine shops; the English doctors by the dozen; English grocers, who will bacon and pickles and style themselves 'Italian warehousemen,' according to the classical tradition of their guild; English shopkeepers of all kinds; English hotels, and, of course, an English newspaper.

"What are all these tall and slender girls, with blonde hair, queer hats, loosely fitting dresses, a rather ungraceful about athletic look, an incomparably fine quality of rose and white flesh, such as Reynolds—Sir Joshua, I should say—loved to paint, are they not unmistakably English girls? Up there on the hill do I not spy an English church? All these business blocks, house after house, are not the firms English, with an intermixture of German? If you take away the English firms from Valparaiso, what remains?" "True," replied my friend. "It is quite true." "I will even go further, and say what is left of Chili if you take the foreigners away, particularly the English and the Germans?" "Good gracious! I hope you are not going to put these fearful ideas into my head. You alarm me." "What is the first time, and imagine, vaguely that it is some far away and delightful land and Virginia country—as it truly is—a country of great wealth and beauty, vast in extent, varied in aspect, and still full of the energy and chivalry of the conquistadores, is surprised to find that the descendants of the conquistadores are very few in number relative to the extent of their territory and the age of their settlement.

"He is struck, above all things, by the prominence and ability of foreigners in the practical management and organization of the great business enterprises, and even of the great private fortunes of the land. You, who are living here, do not notice the phenomenon so much as one who has arrived freshly. For instance, we will suppose you come to Chili by way of the Strait of Magellan. In Tierra del Fuego you are astonished to find a station of English missionaries, who have taught the Indians to be kind to shipwrecked mariners, and not to eat them as they formerly did.

"In Punta Arenas the great sheep farming enterprises are in the hands of Englishmen. Valdivia is simply a German colony, the most flourishing and charming in the republic, troubled only by too numerous bands of cattle litters and brigands, who also plague the English, French and other colonies in the old Aricaucan territory. Now we come to the coal coast, and the first proprietors we find are the 'Arauco' company, Limited, London, also owners of a railway, at the hands of whose English

managers I received kind hospitality. The Lots and Coronel mines belong to Chileans—the Consino family—but the managers are all English. The managers of the Consino agricultural estates are likewise English. In Talcahuano and Concepcion all the business on a large scale is done by English engineers; many of the higher employes are English; so, too, are a majority of the engine drivers. All the state railways, be it remembered, were paid for almost exclusively with the money obtained from British loans. Valparaiso is indubitably English. In the mining districts Englishmen and English capital predominate."—Theodore Child in Harper's.

At the Club. Young Cadavero—I say, old fell, saw you at Barrow's circus on Tuesday, but you didn't see me. Young Cadavero—Ah! I had an old red hat on. He asked, I said yes, what were you in?—Kempster's News.

PIRATES OF THE COAST. MEMORIES OF A MAN WHO WAS ONCE A WRECKER HIMSELF.

Admission of Charles of Forked River, Who Tells Quaint Stories of Wreckers and Plundering—Wreckage Ghoul of Bygone Days—A New Jersey Yarn. On the spacious veranda of the Parker house, in Forked River, N. J., there sat a small wiry man, with the loquacity of a phonograph and the general dried up and shrewd aspect of a typical south Jerseyman. His face, spare and bronzed, held sharp, penetrating eyes. His beard was of that unique pattern that gives its grower the facial expression of a haberdashery. His shoulders were stooped, and it was noticed that his gait as he came up the main street and slid into the hotel was of a quick, nervous order, half walk, half hop, and, as the Irishman would say, the other half a jerky skip.

This particular specimen of the inhabitants of this particular spot is known the length and breadth of Ocean county probably as Charlie. No matter what other name may necessarily have to accompany this to make the full cognomen strictly legal, it is enough to know, and ample for all purposes here, to refer to him simply as Charlie, the doer of odd jobs, the village errand runner and chure expert of Forked River. "Wreckin'" said he, with an expression of surprise, "satin' 'dese air, yes, sir, dead loads of it. Everybody round here was into it up to their chins. Why, it was as common as breathin' in them days, when the coast patrol was skippy. All you had to do was to go over to the beach and help yourself, and then—let me see—wasn't it? Well, that was all; for they were pretty spry, was the underwriters' agents, gettin' 'bout as soon as it was known a ship had gone on.

"How'd we do it? Well, ye see, we'd keep our eyes and ears open when there was a storm, knowin' somethin' must go wrong; for that was about the dearest sure spot for gettin' 'stray in that there was on the coast—barrin' some further to the southward, of course. Some of us along the main was always sailin' out over the bay, fishin', clammin', oysterin', or just fishin' 'em, and there was some strange freak up on the beach or 'lebbin' round in the bay, why, it wouldn't be three switches of a cat's tail before the shore would be covered with fellers. Pirates? Not exactly. Buzzards? Oh, no, ye couldn't call 'em that. Just loiterin' 'round like lookin' for good things, and not too conscious to live—no, sir, no, sir, not ballasted too deep with scrapies.

"We generally went out in pairs—sometimes there'd be three who could trust one another, for you know when it came to the divvy we'd be likely to pull ears, or peach, or do somethin' else that might hurt if there was any back-tappin' goin' on. It was one big scramble as soon as the news would get along the main that there was a ship goin' to pieces, and the ones as got out first as likely as not got the choicest pickin'.

"Well, as I was a-sayin', we'd slip over the bay in our cuts as soon as we heard of a wreck, and preferred goin' at night, for then things ain't quite as noticeable as in daylight. It was surprisin' what a lot of cutabots would be found along the meadow banks inside the bay, and what a parcel of men would be seen a-sit 'round, haulin' 'n boxes, barrels, casks and parcels of every description out of the surf up high and dry below the water. It is perfectly legitimate, of course, to wreck on salvage, protectin' the goods for the underwriters and gettin' a fair per cent. of the proceeds, but on the whole we wasn't wreckin' 'em on them terms.

"We'd get the goods over the hills and out of sight, and bury them deep in the sand, then go back for 'em in a few nights and run 'em over to the main, where they would be again as safe as 'round 'em, and fore, and good luck to the officer of the law that 'ud turn 'em up. But chances was that we'd no sooner get 'em under sand among the beach hills than some other pirate, not satisfied with his success, 'ud sneak around after we gone, un-cover 'em, roll 'em to some other spot and bury 'em again in his own account.

"What did we get, mostly? Well, we wasn't no perlicker, let me tell you. We wasn't any too well off on general principles, and about anything we could fetch was acceptable, a barrin' lumber—that wasn't much good, and we was no trouble, anyway. Boxes of silks, satins, velvets, ribbons, linen goods, Indianawares, kid gloves, boots, shoes, rubber goods and liquors all came in handy, and as a rule brought in pretty fair returns.

"Course, some of the goods, but large quantities was in prime order. The women folks all dress the main used to have plenty of silk dresses then, for they could be had cheap. If we got our finds over here we'd bury 'em on the meadows, or bring 'em right here to town and plant 'em in our gardens, or some other way, and the state twenty miles from here, where in good time they'd grace the shelves of a country store.

"Get rich? Well, I'm not sayin' much on that pint, I didn't; but there's lots around here who got their start out of wreckage pickin' on the sands around Barnegat light. I might go over the list of some of our best citizens, who have lots o' land now, and you'd hardly believe that it came to 'em with money got that way.

"Lairing vessels on to the coast? Well, now, that's a pointed question, as the law, ye would say, and one a little might kick ag'in. False lights? Who told you so? Oh, you heard some one say so, did ye? I'm not sayin' anythin'. They used to tell about the lamps in the old light-house goin' out some foggy nights, and lamps being painted right on the sand, and the men o' beach, and of vessels in distress being deceived in other ways, resultin' in their going to pieces on the sand bars out there.

"But it wasn't all cheerful gatherin' up those boxes and barrels and such like. We used to run after some stray dog rollin' up and down with the surf, all bound and battered and perhaps half eaten. Why, there's thousands of poor bodies which found their death out there buried in the sands and in the cemeteries here and at other points along the main; mostly no names, no epitaphs, nothing but 'Unknown, drowned at sea.' Whenever we'd find one the first thing was to get it high up beyond the surf, and then lay it out, be it a child, an old man, or the stumps of the corner, who'd go over and, findin' the body there as reported, would pay us \$5.

"It was a pretty big blow to the chief industry of this section when the new life savin' system got established all along the coast, for there was no more opportunity to get hold of things as we used to, and as a result the business, and to fall off. We was too closely watched; underwriters could get higher rates, and the coast searchers were left out in the cold. We've had to give our attention to oysters, clams, fish and game ever since, and it don't pay near as well as the old time waddin' used to."—New York Times.

More, Perhaps. "You ought to take more exercise. Play tennis." "I can't play tennis." "That don't make any difference. You can get just as much exercise trying to play."—Harper's Bazar.

Probably an Exception. Freddy Fangle—Papa, are all men single before they are married? Fangle—Yes, Freddy. Freddy Fangle—How about the Sis was married. —Fangle.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES IN EUROPE is estimated at not quite 63,000, and in other parts of the world not quite 45,000. England has 50 locomotives for every 100 miles of road, and Belgium just about the same number; Germany, 36; France, 47; Austria, 46; Mexico, 32; Italy, 36; India, 24. —Catted States, Ill.

WEATHER BULLETIN. SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, KAN., Nov. 14.—The highest temperature was 50°, the lowest 43°, and the mean 46°, with lower pressure, gentle south to west winds and light rain. Rainfall up to 6 p. m., .46 inch.

Last year, on Nov. 14, the highest temperature was 52°, and the lowest mean 32° and two years ago the corresponding temperatures were 57°, 38° and 48°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer. WAB DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 8 p. m.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Saturday: For Kansas—Light rain, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

For Missouri—No change in temperature, variable winds. KOCH'S REMEDY.

Interesting Facts in Regard to the New Treatment for Consumption. BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The article by Prof. Koch in this week's number of the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, a German medical journal, is entitled, "Further communications on the cure of tuberculosis, and experiments which Doctor Liebertz and staff surgeon Procter, Cornell relation, conducted under Prof. Koch's direction." In this article Prof. Koch says that he is, as yet, unprepared to indicate the source from which the curative matter is derived, neither is he ready to explain the method of preparation. The reason he gives is, that the experimental work has not yet been brought to completion. He states, however, that the curative lymph itself can now be obtained from Dr. Liebertz, whose address is No. 28, Lauenburgerstrasse, Berlin.

Professor Koch experimented with the fluid upon his own body, and describes the effects. He injected twenty-five hundredths of a cubic centimeter of the fluid into the upper arm. Three or four hours after this injection was made, he experienced a contraction of the limbs and a marked feeling of lassitude. These symptoms increased rapidly, and in the fifth hour he experienced a feeling of general rigor. The shivering lasted for nearly an hour, and was accompanied with a nauseous vomiting. The temperature of his body rose to 39.5° C. After a period of twelve hours the symptoms began to abate, the temperature of the body declined, and on the following day resulted to normal. The feeling of lassitude, however, continued for some days, during which time the point on his arm at which the injection was made continued to be painful and remained red.

Thus, a second or local reaction produced by the injection of the fluid in a patient suffering from tuberculosis can best be observed in persons whose tuberculous affections are visible, as, say, for instance, in the case of persons suffering from tuberculous meningitis. The changes which ensue in these cases show in a surprising manner the specifically anti-tuberculous effect of the remedy. Within a few hours after an injection of the fluid the lupus sores begin to swell and redden. During the fever the patient's experience is as already described, the temperature and reddening of the sores increase, until, finally, the lupus tissue assumes in places a dark brown tinge and a necrotic condition. After the subsidence of the fever, the swelling of the lupus sores gradually decreases, and possibly disappears altogether within two or three days. Meanwhile, however, the lupus sores have become covered with an incrustation, formed by exuding serum, which dries up as it reaches the air. These incrustations gradually form into scales, which fall off after two or three weeks.

In all the experiments after the first injections if any tuberculous process existed in the body, it was speedily and completely suppressed. Absolutely no exception was noted whenever a dose amounting to one hundredth part of a cubic centimeter of the fluid was applied. Prof. Koch expressed the belief that his remedy will certainly prove a cure for incipient phthisis. Whether, however, the cure will be final and complete has not, he says, been clearly proved. Further experiments, and continued use of the remedy will be necessary to determine this question.

The curative properties of the new remedy, Prof. Koch declares, are of still greater importance for diagnosis. What he finds kills is not the tuberculous case, but the tuberculous tissue. This fact indicates the well defined limits which the efficacy of the remedy will be able to reach. In other words, the tuberculous tissue, being tuberculous tissue, it has no effect whatever upon dead tissue, such as degenerated matter, necrotic bones and the like. More than this, the tuberculous tissue, which has already been killed by the remedy, it is quite possible that such dead tissue may still contain living tuberculous bacilli. These bacilli, when mixed with the necrotic tissue, or it may be that under special circumstances they may again invade adjacent living tissues.

It follows, therefore, that tuberculous tissue that is still living, must first be made to decay. When this has been accomplished, every effort must be made to remove the dead matter, and to prevent its cases where this method is impossible, and section can only slowly proceed by the self help of the organism. However, the living tissue must be kept in a state protected by continual application of the remedy, so as to guard against the re-impregnation of the parasite. In all cases of lupus so far treated, the amount of fluid injected has been, in the first instance, one hundredth part of a cubic centimeter. This quantity has allowed for the reaction to take its course. After a period of from one to two weeks, a second injection of the same amount has been made. This has been continued until the reaction grew weaker and finally ceased.

In two cases of lupus of the face, the sores, after three or four injections, became scarred and presented a smooth surface. Each one of these cases had suffered for many years, and had been treated by other methods without any permanent results. Persons suffering with tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, bones or joints have been treated with precisely the same success. There has been no relapse in any of these cases, and cases of recent development of the disease, while in severer cases the improvement, while slower, has been steady. Patients with phthisis have also been treated with the remedy, and have proved far more susceptible to the remedy than those suffering with surgical tubercular affections. Cases of this kind, in almost every instance, manifested a strong reaction on greatly reduced doses. With such patients therefore, a beginning should be made with doses of one-tenth of a centimeter of a cubic centimeter, or even with one one-thousandth part. From this small incipient dose one can advance to such quantities as the patient can easily bear. In the experiments that have been conducted consumptives have accordingly first received a subcutaneous injection of one one-thousandth part of the curative fluid. When, when the temperature increased, the same dose was applied daily until no further reaction occurred. Thereupon the dose was doubled, the one-thousandth parts of a cubic centimeter being injected regularly until again no reaction occurred.

This method was continued with almost always an increase of one one-thousandth part of a cubic centimeter, or almost two one-thousandths up to one hundredth part, and so on upwards. In this way the patient would be brought to take very high doses almost without fever, and almost imperceptibly. In the most favorable cases will ultimately wholly disappear. In the cases experimented upon under the direction of Prof. Koch, the tuberculous process gradually lost their purulent property and assumed a mucous character. The number of bacilli expelled usually decreases only gradually, and the patient begins to assume the mucous appearance. The bacilli then disappear entirely for a time, but on occasion again appear until expiration. At the same time the night sweats cease, the patient

begins to look better and to increase in weight. Patients who have been treated in the early stages of phthisis have all been freed from morbid symptoms within from four to six weeks, when they may be regarded as healed. Consumptives with large cavities in their lungs will probably only experience benefit from the new remedy in exceptional cases, though most cases show temporary improvement.

Prof. Koch says that sufficient experience has not yet been collected regarding the curability of the brain and the lungs, and military tuberculosis to justify the expression of any opinion in regard to the efficacy of the remedy. There is a regular exodus from the Mediterranean shores to Berlin, and the hotels are rapidly filling. Many American doctors have given notice that they are coming to hear Prof. Koch lecture on November 29. A host of foreign doctors are arriving.

For a disordered liver try Becham's Pills. THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—A committee, representing a number of the most prominent Knights of Labor delegates now in this city, have been in session at the Alton Hotel, since 10 o'clock, this morning, discussing the advisability of the order in the future taking an active part in politics. The order is now non-political, and while this committee positively refuses to disclose their action of tonight, from what information that can be gathered, it is reasonable to suppose that a new political party will be organized by the Knights of Labor before the adjournment of the present assembly.

A MUDDLE IN NEBRASKA. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 14.—A sensation is going the rounds of political circles here, to the effect that a number of towns in Nebraska have failed to comply with the provisions of the registration act of 1889, which requires that every city of the second class or above, having 2,500 or more, shall be required to register all voters before the election. On the face of the returns the Democrats have the governor, and the Republicans the other state officers, and the Independents in the legislature. Whereupon the contests will have to be tried. If the towns which failed to comply with the terms of the act are thrown out no one can tell who is elected.

SENATOR INGALLS. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—A special from Atchison, Kan., contains a reported interview with Senator Ingalls regarding his chances for re-election to the United States Senate. His reply to inquiries intimating extreme confidence in his reelection. "What?" he asked, "not when I am certain of going into the fight with seventy-two votes, within fourteen of enough to elect me. I would make the fight if I had but three votes, and knew I would get no more. But I will vote the best of it at the start, and enough votes will come to me to return me to the senate."

THE MESSIAH CRAZE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Late advice from the Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, as to the effect that the excitement among the Indians on account of the reported coming of the new messiah is rapidly increasing. Some apprehension is felt that if active measures are not taken by the government to prevent it, a serious outbreak may occur during the early spring, or even before. It is said, however, that the government has the whole situation in hand, and will at once and effectually crush out every sign of an uprising.

KANSAS RETURNS. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 14.—The count of the official election returns proceeds slowly. At noon today only ninety-three counties had been tabulated. The total vote in those counties was as follows: Humphrey.....92,031 Wilcox.....87,703 Robinson.....59,910 Richardson.....1,105 Humphrey has run about 1,700 votes behind Robinson, and Wilcox was scratched by about 2,500 Alliance men.

GOULD'S PLAN. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Sun will contain the formation of another "president's agreement" for the purpose of restoring and maintaining rates on roads in the Southwest. Mr. Gould states that the last president's agreement was effective while it lasted. Since it has gone out of existence, Mr. Gould says, the increase in the net annual earnings of the southern western lines have amounted to \$22,400,000.

EXPULSION. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A special message of the board of directors of the National league today the Cincinnati club was expelled for playing with clubs ineligible under the national agreement. An appeal was made to the league for an appeal. A letter was received from J. B. Brush, and granted. Mr. Brush represents several Cincinnati capitalists.

ELOPED. GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 14.—One of the most prominent dentists and popular citizens in Guthrie, Ok., has eloped with his wife, the wife of C. P. Nippel, proprietor of the American hotel in this city. The woman took \$10,000 in money with her. She was seen in Guthrie, Ok., and was identified. He leaves a family here. His grown daughter is one of the leading society people.

NO CANDIDATE. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 14.—It is understood that the Republicans will not run a candidate for the senate in the Republic Kansas district, where Senator Swearingin killed himself. Everything is Alliance out there and the Alliance nomination has been made. This is the unanimous vote. A Republican county farmer will probably be the man.

AN ALLIANCE SCHEME. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 14.—The leaders of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas have decided to extend the scope of the organization by establishing an assessment insurance branch, which is to be conducted similarly to the A. O. U. W. Ralph Beaman, of Washington, is the chief mover in the matter.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT. MISSOURI, Mich., Nov. 14.—The official count of the election of H. H. Wilson, Democrat, to congress in the place of B. M. Outwater, Republican, as previously reported. Wheeler's plurality is 45.

Forget Himself. Father—My son, I don't wish you to be out so late nights. Why, when I was a boy my father made me go to bed at 9 o'clock. Harry—Humph! He was a nice kind of a father, wasn't he? Father (drately)—You recall! He was a good deal better than yours, anyway.—Journal of Education.

Sold His Whiskers Willingly. There is a leather dealer in a small city in New York, who is noted for the length and luxuriance of his side whiskers. At one time he was asked to sell them, and he would give \$20 for your whiskers." Within an hour the acquaintance was approached by a man whom he failed to recognize, but who called him by name and thrust into his hand a package neatly tied in white paper. Some one familiar with the man's voice raised his curiosity, but he was told to open the package. He did so and found a mass of brown, curly hair, and with it a bill which read as follows:—"To Austin Lethersgood, Dr. To one pair whiskers, as per agreement, \$20." One look at the smooth faced stranger was enough. It was the leather man. The acquaintance pulled out his wallet and handed him a "XX."—Brooklyn Star.

The total number of locomotives in Europe is estimated at not quite 63,000, and in other parts of the world not quite 45,000. England has 50 locomotives for every 100 miles of road, and Belgium just about the same number; Germany, 36; France, 47; Austria, 46; Mexico, 32; Italy, 36; India, 24. —Catted States, Ill.