STARVING INDIANS.

THE CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES GROWING RESTLESS.

General Miles' Recent Statement Confirmed by the Agent of Eastern Philanthropists.

Judge Woodson's Reasons For Sustaining the President's Action in Ordering the Cattlemen Off the Strip.

The Sentiment in Favor of Statehood For Oklahoma Increasing Throughout the Territory — The Advantages to Both Indians and Whites. The People of County F in Good Shape For the Approaching Winter Blasts. Notes.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—The truth of General Miles' statement that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are on the verge of starvation, which may drive them to the warpath, is confirmed by C. C. Painter of Great Barrington, Mass., agent of the Indian Rights association. Mr. Painter has just completed a tour of observation through the Indian lands in the Indian Territory. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, he says, are as near starvation as human beings can come and still live. Many of them took such slight interest in the allotment of lands which took place last spring that they have not yet discovered where their allotments are. They have nothing whereon to subsist. Others spent all their money on farm implements wherewith to till the soil, and, their crops failing, have been obliged to mortgage them in order to buy food. As a result nearly the whole of the tribes is in a destitute condition. They are now engaged in a ghost dance, the excitement of which, taken together with the fact that they are starving, may induce them to take to the warpath.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Decision of Judge Woodson in the Suit Against the McClellan Company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 17.—The decision of Judge Woodson in the suit of the Cherokee Live Stock association against the McClellan Cattle company to recover $3,400 on a promissory note given for the lease of grazing lands in the Indian Territory, in favor of the defendant, is one of great importance and practically settles the troubles growing out of President Harrison's proclamation issued on Feb. 14, 1890, ordering the cattlemen to vacate the leased lands. A large number of suits will be influenced by this decision. The history of the case, which was brought out at the trial, dates back several years.

The Cherokee nation in 1883 passed an act authorizing Chief Bushyhead to rent certain lands to the Cherokee Live Stock association for $100,000 a year for five years. When the lease expired in 1888, the Cherokee nation passed another act extending the same privileges to the association for $200,000 per year for five years more.

The Cherokee Live Stock association in 1889 sublet various portions of these lands to other cattle companies, and a large tract was leased by the McClellan Cattle company for about $7,000 a year. This tract comprised about 170,000 acres of grazing land. A short time after the note for the last six months' lease of the McClellan Cattle company was executed, the proclamation ordering the lands vacated was issued by President Harrison. The proclamation was issued on Feb. 14, 1890, and cattle companies occupying the leased lands were given until Oct. 1 of the same year in which to vacate. The McClellan Cattle company, like many others occupying the leased lands with cattle, took immediate steps to wind up its business and remove its herds, but was unable to do so in the period specified and the time was extended to Dec. 1, two months later, when all the cattle were removed.

The defendant, in the suit brought before Judge Woodson, claimed that the Cherokee nation did not own in fee simple the lands it had leased to the plaintiff, but had only a right of way across it; that therefore there was no consideration for the note given, and further that the lease of the Cherokee nation to the Cherokee Live Stock association was void and the lease of the Cherokee Live Stock association to the McClellan Cattle company was also void, and both in violation of the United States statutes which declare that all sales, leases and conveyances of land by the Indians to white persons are illegal and that all attempts of white persons to secure such a lease or conveyance is a crime, the penalty for which in each case is $1,000. The lease being void, the defendant claimed that the collection of the note could not be enforced.

In reply to this the Cherokee Live Stock association claimed that the Cherokee nation owned the lands, including the strip known as the Western Outlet, in fee simple, and had the absolute right to lease the lands for grazing purposes if it saw fit to do so; and being the owner of the land, the government had no authority in the matter whatever; that the proclamation of the president ordering the cattlemen to vacate the lands was void, and that the McClellan Cattle company had no valid excuse for abandoning and surrendering possession of the lands, and must therefore pay the rent.

The first question considered by Judge Woodson was the possession of the lands by the Cherokee Indians. Three treaties were made between the United States and the Indians—the first in 1828, the second in 1830, and the last in 1835, in pursuance of which the patent by which the Cherokee nation claimed the land was executed. At the time of the treaties the white population of the United States was east of the Mississippi river, with a few tribes of Indians scattered here and there. Some were in New York, some in other states, and the Cherokees, one of the most powerful tribes in existence, were in Georgia. The past history of the country had shown that the whites were more progressive and intelligent than the red man, and were constantly encroaching upon the rights of the latter. They had been driven toward the west. The Indians had only the right of occupancy to the land they lived upon, and the government made an effort to place all of them west of the Mississippi river. This was the substance of the three treaties entered into with the Cherokees in Georgia. The government promised them 6,000,000 acres in the territory. A part of the tribe accepted the terms of the treaty and went to the territory, but between 12,000 and 15,000 remained in Georgia. In the later treaty the government agreed to give the Cherokees an outlet from the 6,000,000 acres to the western coast, a strip of land sixty miles wide, and increase the 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres. The Cherokees accepted this offer and removed to the new country, purchasing an additional tract of 8,000,000 acres of the government. The patent to these lands was granted and it was given to the Cherokees and their successors to hold forever.

Judge Woodson held that it was clearly the intention of the United States government by these treaties and this patent to give to the Cherokees this 7,000,000 acre tract and the 6,000,000 acre tract in the western outlet, in fee simple, in consideration that they locate there, and as a result the Cherokees had a right to rent the land had it not been for the statute prohibiting it. This statute, he held, makes the Indians the wards of the government.

The next section of the statute provides that if persons drive stock into the territory without the permission of the tribe, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined $1 for every head of cattle driven in. It was argued that this section enabled the Indians to make contracts for the leasing of the lands. The court held that the first section imposed upon the United States the duty of protecting the Indians in the possession of the lands, but that the government became the guardian of the Indians, and that the second section only authorized the Indians to license parties to use the grounds for grazing purposes, so long as the government did not see fit to revoke and annul the license under the power given it in the first section. The president's proclamation was based upon opinions rendered by Attorney General Garland during President Cleveland's administration and by Attorney General Miller.

Judge Woodson also held that the effect of the proclamation was not only to annul the lease from the Cherokee nation to the Cherokee Live Stock association, but also the lease from it to the McClellan Cattle company, and that both were absolutely void in law and equity. As the note was given for rent from July 15, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1891, this period was subsequent to the proclamation issued by the president and after the lease had been declared void; therefore the note was without consideration as expressed upon its face and would become due only on the fulfillment of the terms of the lease by the Cherokee nation and with which the Cherokee nation is unable to comply. The McClellan Cattle company no longer held the lands within the meaning and spirit of the lease after the proclamation had been issued, as it set about winding up its business and preparing to remove its herds and vacate the lands.

The defendants in the suit are residents of this city and are all well known business men.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The canvassing board of the territory will pass upon the election returns tomorrow. So far as learned, the council stands seven to six in favor of the Republicans, and the house fourteen to twelve in favor of the Democrats. Already candidates for speaker of the house and president of the council are urging their claims.

The unsatisfactory condition of things among the five civilized tribes points to a solution of the problems confronting them in statehood. Oklahoma can never receive prestige until she can control her home affairs. To do this she must have statehood, and that statehood must embrace all the Indian territory. Statehood is of far greater importance than party supremacy. Whether Democratic or Republican, Oklahoma as a state will make strides forward that will surprise the world. As a territory she will ever be hampered by the whims of outsiders. The newspapers that know the most of the affairs of the civilized tribes are rapidly falling into line, and ere long the Fennimore Cooper ideas entertained by the east must give way to the demands now existing.

Had it not been for the mistaken policy of New England the Indian Territory would long since have been a state that would have added luster to the sisterhood and materially increased the wealth of the United States, instead of being a beneficiary as it now is. The experiment of civilizing the Indians while the tribal relation obtains has been tried long enough. The Indian bureau has been synonymous with fraud and deception.

The greed of unprincipled politicians has stood in the way of civilization and the time has come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Give us statehood, and throw the arms of Oklahoma around the Indian territory, and no longer will this country be a refuge for law-breakers and ignorance, but the red man will, by intercourse with his white brother, become acquainted with the white man's ways and the rascals be ferreted out and brought to justice. No infringement upon existing treaties is needed to bring this about. Let Democrats, Republicans and populists ignore the specious arguments of officeholders, and earnestly petition congress to grant us what it is willing to grant to Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, none of which compare with us in climatic advantages and agricultural possibilities.

CHEYENNE CHIPS.

CHEYENNE, O. T., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The election board of county F refused to canvass the vote, claiming that there were many irregularities.

The Indians in the county of Cheyenne have never signed the treaty nor taken their money.

Vigorous efforts are being made to erect school houses, and thereby receive the proportion of the unexpended government school fund.

The Indian farmer and distributing agent, Mr. Baird, a Quaker from Ohio, is now establishing an Indian supply depot at Cheyenne. The old contracts expire about Jan. 1. The supply depot will at that time be changed to Cheyenne. The citizens of Cheyenne are urging as a reason for this that mingling with the whites will tend to break up the tribal relations and to do away with the prejudice that now exists. They can go to Cheyenne from their reservations and return the same day.

New buildings are constantly being erected. The people in general of F county are in good shape for the winter.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ST LOUIS, Nov. 17.—At the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee this morning, Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, son of the late General W. T. Sherman, said that the granite monument to the memory of his father, ordered by the family, was completed at Westerly, R. I., but that the granite cutters were on a strike there and refused to allow it to be taken out of the yards. He saw no way to get it, except to organize one of his old regiments and go there and take it by force.

Father Sherman's remarks were received with great enthusiasm and prolonged cheers. Then the Sherman monument committee went into session. Its proceedings will be kept a close secret.

At today's business session the election of officers resulted as follows:

President—General Granville M. Dodge of Iowa.

Vice presidents—General D. M. Henderson of Iowa and ten others.

Recording secretary—Colonel Cadle of Cincinnati.

Corresponding secretary—General Hickenlooper of Cincinnati.

Treasurer—General M. F. Force of Sandusky, O.

Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting.

The reunion of the society came to a close tonight with a magnificent banquet at the Lindell hotel. After the feast General G. M. Dodge officiated as toast master. The first toast, "Lincoln and Grant," was responded to by D. B. Henderson of Iowa. P. Tecumseh Sherman, one of the sons of the great general, responded to "The Lessons of the War." "The Old Soldiers" was the last toast on the program, and was responded to by Captain Henry T. Castle of St. Paul, Minn.

THE ROAD CONGRESS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Today's session of the interstate road congress indorsed the bill now before the national congress for the appointment of a commission in the interest of good roads. The congress recommended also the appointment of a state engineer in each state and assistant engineers in each congressional district; the leasing of convicts to counties desiring them; that the labor and property of each bear a part of the burden of road building, and that each state create auxiliary organizations to the national league.

WEATHER BULLETIN

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WICHITA, KAN., Nov. 17, 1892.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair weather; rising temperature after Friday morning; warmer and fair Saturday.

During the past 24 hours the highest temperature was 44°, the lowest 29° and the mean 36°, with moist snow during the night (which melted nearly as fast as it fell and yielded .24 inch of water), followed by colder, clearing weather, high northwest wind, 36 miles per hour, and rising barometer.

For the past four years the average temperature for the month of November has been 42°, and for the 17th day 34°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following are the indications until 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Kansas—Fair; warmer; variable winds.

For Missouri—Generally fair; warmer Saturday morning; northeast winds.

SNOW-BOUND WIRES.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—A furious snow storm prevailed in Kansas and Missouri today. The principal damage done was to the telegraph companies. The storm began with a heavy rain, which turned to wet snow early in the morning. It covered the wires with a heavy burden and then began to freeze. Soon a heavy wind sprang up, and increasing to a gale, carried down the overburdened wires as if they had been threads, taking the poles with them. All communication by wire east and west of Kansas City was entirely cut off from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. The snow reached a depth varying from one to three inches in different parts of the two states.

CYCLONIC STORMS.

Winter Ushered In by a Destructive Battle of the Elements.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The conflict of the elements incident to the exit of warm weather and the advent of winter's chilly blasts culminated today in one of the most destructive and far-reaching storms of the year. The initial battleground of the mighty opposing forces, it appears, was near the little city of Red Bud in Randolph county. Sweeping down from the north came a storm of snow, rain and sleet, which, encountering the warm air currents of Egypt, developed three distinct cyclonic storm centers.

Diverging from the common center near Red Bud and taking a southeasterly course one prong of the storm passed through western Kentucky and Tennessee, leveling everything in its path at Red Bud, and killing several people. Only when northern Alabama was reached, had it spent its force. To the westward moved a second center, passing through central Missouri, thence across northern Kansas, and finally being lost in the mountains of Wyoming.

But the curious feature of the storm lay in the direction taken by the third arm—a northerly course through Iowa, veering to the west into Nebraska, and leaving a hopeless tangle of telegraph wires in its wake, until it became almost an impossibility to reach any of the great cities west of Chicago except by circuitous routes.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—St. Louis was very near the center of the cyclonic storm today. Rain fell in torrents last night and this morning. Later it turned to snow. The wind blew at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. There was much interference with business, especially the telegraphic. There is no communication with Texas by wire. Meagre advices from Missouri show that the storm's effect was general, but no damage of a severe character has been reported.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 17.—A heavy snow has been falling all day. Street car traffic is greatly impeded, and the telegraph wires are all down.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 17.—Six inches of snow fell between 8 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock this evening, driven by a strong north wind.

A TORNADO.

RED BUD, Ill., Nov. 17.—Early this morning a tornado swept over this village, destroying thirty-five houses, killing one boy and injuring fifteen other people. Two churches, the town hall, the jail and a newspaper office are among the buildings leveled. The storm came from the south, accompanied by a heavy rain, and swept a path 200 yards wide through the town. The wires are down in every direction, and it is impossible to ascertain the full extent of the damage. There is much suffering among the homeless victims.

Where last night existed a beautiful little town, full of happy homes, today is a scene of wreck and desolation. Houses, barns, fences and orchards were leveled to the ground and spread over the surrounding country. The tornado first demolished the Catholic church and school, then the residence of Merman Draze, then the German Lutheran church, and then, destroying several barns, struck the large two-story stone residence of Peter Kendall, crumbling it to fragments. Mrs. Kendall was severely injured. Peterson's agricultural warehouse was blown down and fourteen residences destroyed. The 11-year-old son of Jacob Koch was killed instantly and the mother fatally injured. The other injured include Mrs. Peter Karden, Mrs. Louis Roger, Julius Honn, Mr. Breman, Adrian Starr, Mrs. Emma Crow, Mrs. John Manderfelt, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Perry. Many of the people are without clothing and a cold rain makes the situation more deplorable. The property loss is estimated at $100,000.

The tornado occurred at about 3 o'clock in the morning. The horrors of inky darkness lighted up momentarily by flashes of lightning added to the fear which oppressed all minds during the terrible visitation. Daylight only made more terrible that which night had hidden. The scene is difficult to describe. The streets presented a scene of ruin and utter desolation. On every hand arose the moans of the injured and the cries of grief-stricken friends and relatives. The streets were blocked with the debris of the storm's wreck, and for some time it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage. As soon as the more fortunate people of the little city recovered from the first shock of the calamity their efforts were at once directed to caring for the injured. They were taken to the homes of those who had escaped the storm's wrath and cared for by willing hands.

FRENCH TANSY WAFERS.

These wafers are for the relief and cure of painful irregularities, and will remove all obstructions. They are sure and safe every time. Manufactured by Emerson Drug Co., San Jose, Cal., and for sale by Fred L. Richt, 206 East Douglas avenue.

KANSAS CROP FIGURES.

TOPEKA, Nov. 17.—Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture, in his mouthly report, says that the total corn area of Kansas this year was 5,603,588 acres; the total product was 138,656,521 bushels, and the average yield per acre was 24.74 bushels. The yield by sections was as follows: Eastern belt, 74,442,923 bushels; central belt, 55,865,797 bushels; western belt, 8,369,896 bushels.

The area sown to wheat this fall in the eastern belt exceeds that of last year. Dry weather has retarded the growth of winter wheat, and not enough sowing of winter wheat in central and western Kansas has been done to warrant estimates of the acreage.

The condition of live stock of all kinds is reported good.

MODERN WOODMEN.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America chose the following officers: W. A. Northcott, head consul; Hiram C. Hedges, head adviser; C. A. Hames, head clerk; Dr. Frank Swallow of Kansas, head physician; W. H. Damson, of Minnesota, head escort; Lewis H. Hass of Illinois, head watchman; L. E. Meutch of Illinois, head sentry; F. P. Carmalee of Illinois, head chaplain.

RAILWAY LAW.

AN IMPORTANT RULING BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

The Long and Short Haul Clause of the Act Construed in the Light of Experience.

The Eastern Trunk Line Presidents Determine to Revive the System of Pooling Formerly in Vogue.

The Western Systems to Adopt the Same Plan—Congress to Be Asked to Repeal the Section of the Interstate Law Forbidding Such Combinations—The Union Pacific and Its Eastern Connections—General News Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The interstate commerce commission today, in an opinion by Commissioner Veazey, announced its decision in the cases brought by the Georgia Railway Company association against the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway company, the Louisville and Nashville Railway company, and other railroads and steamship lines (seven cases in all), involving rates for long and short hauls from Cincinnati and other Ohio river points and from New York and other north Atlantic ports to points in southern territory. The long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law is construed by the commission in the light of more than five years' operation of the law and of the decisions heretofore rendered by the commission and the courts. The main points decided are as follows:

The phrase "common control, management or arrangement for continuous carriage on shipment," in the first section of the act was intended to cover all interstate traffic carried through over all rail or part water and part rail lines.

Receipt successively by two or more carriers for the transportation of traffic shipped under through bills for continuous carriage over their lines is assent to a common arrangement for such continuous carriage, without a previous formal arrangement between them.

The total for through carriage over two or more lines should be the through rate that is subject to scrutiny by the regulating authority.

The fourth section of the act to regulate commerce is construed and the principles laid down in the commission's report (278) are reaffirmed, except the ruling therein whereby carriers were permitted to judge for themselves in the first instance of what constitutes "the rare and peculiar cases of competition between railways which are not subject to the statute when a strict application of the general rule of the statute would be destructive of legitimate competition," which is overruled.

Competition of carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce does not create circumstances and conditions which carriers can take into account in determining for themselves whether they are justified under the fourth section in charging more for shorter than for longer distances over their lines owing to the competition of markets on different lines for the sale of commodities at a given point served.

The carrier has the right to judge whether it is justified in making a greater charge for a shorter distance under the fourth section in all cases where circumstances and conditions arise wholly upon its own lines, or through competition for the same traffic with carriers not subject to regulation under the act to regulate commerce.

In other cases under the fourth section circumstances and conditions are not presumptively dissimilar, and carriers must not charge less for a longer distance except upon the order of this commission.

Is your blood poor? Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A NEW RAILWAY POOL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the presidents of all the seaboard trunk lines it was decided to return to the old plan of pooling business, as done before the interstate commerce law made it illegal. They saw no other way to maintain rates, and evidently resolved to take the chance of the law not being rigorously enforced against them.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—A morning paper prints the following:

"The railroads of the western states will soon form a traffic pool. The certainty of this is established by a letter just sent out by the interstate commerce commission. Yesterday a number of the prominent railroad officials, traffic men and association chairmen received letters from the interstate commerce commission under personal cover with a request to avoid all publicity. The letter reads to the effect that the commission is seriously considering the advisability of recommending to congress the adoption of an amendment to the interstate commerce law providing for the legalizing of pooling of traffic among railroads on condition that proper reports of the same be submitted to the commission. The latter asks the opinion of traffic managers, railway managers and presidents, together with commissioners and managers of transportation bureaus and boards of trade, as to the benefits which could be derived by the shippers who are now working under the disadvantages of secret cut rates. The letter also implies that if the majority of the answers are favorable an amendment to the law will be offered at the next session of the United States congress.

"Several of the traffic officials of the city have received the letters and the general opinion is that the clause providing for pooling will be inserted in the interstate commerce act. The commercial bodies of Kansas City will certainly favor the amendment and there is little doubt of the traffic managers of the roads here supporting the move, although they are averse to being quoted just at present.

"When the meeting of the managers adjourned in Chicago last Monday it was to meet again on November 30 and again discuss the question of a proper division of the traffic. This has been the sticking point, and, despite the fact that the managers have known for some time past that the commission would issue the letter referred to, there has been no agreement on the division of territory and consequently traffic. At the meeting referred to there were a half dozen plans presented for the formation of a bind pool, but none of them were entirely satisfactory.

"The principal object was the western local points. The through lines of Kansas City, while acknowledging that many of their local stations are really competitive points, refuse to consider them as such in the organization of a pool. The Atcos, especially, opposes this plan of pooling and insists that if the pool is formed it should consider everything which could be construed as being competitive as in the pool. The claim is made that if a station fifteen miles from a junction point is left out of the pool the road can easily rebate by paying the extra charge of hauling to that point, and in case the stations of different roads are only fifteen miles apart, the former would rather haul to the station where the road will make the lowest rate.

"These points are accepted by the lines extending west of the Missouri river, but they refuse to concede the demands of the other lines and place all local stations at which there is any possibility of competition inside of the pool.

"On this account it is not thought that the lines will come to any agreement at the meeting Nov. 30, and that nothing will be done to relieve the situation until the commission has prepared an amendment to the commerce law authorizing pooling. Even then, it is understood, certain lines will not favor the arrangement until another plan of making traffic managers pay the rebates has been fully considered. This plan, it is given out, will be made public within the next fifteen days and will be a sort of a surprise to several of the managers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Representatives of the Atchison, the Burlington, the Rock Island and the Denver and Rio Grande roads held a conference today, to decide upon what action should be taken in view of the Union Pacific's refusal to divide Oregon and Montana business with them at Ogden and Denver instead of at the Missouri river. There was some talk of boycotting the Union Pacific, but the Atchison people refused to participate in any such a covenant. The meeting finally adjourned without action of any kind.

THE OLYMPIC CLUB.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Olympic club was held last night, and the resignation of President Charles Noel was accepted. City Councilman Dickson, a member of the board of directors, was elected to fill the vacancy. The resignations of Vice Presidents Joseph Sport and Captain Frank Williams, chairman and member respectively of the contest committee, from the board of directors, were laid over until the next meeting. President Dickson says that the Olympic club may bid for the Corbett-Jackson match. During Mardi Gras week a billiard tournament will be held. Overtures will be made to Ives and Slosson to cross cues then. The Olympic will endeavor to match Joe Choynski with the winner of the Goddard-Maher match. The Olympic club is here to stay, and will make any other club do tall bidding before it will let any match go. It will not pay any such extraordinary price as the Fitzsimmons-Hall purse, but will bid a reasonable amount.

DISGRACE AND SUICIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Gwyneth Maude, a handsome 18-year old girl, arrested on the charge of swindling Spink & Son, jewelers, was brought up and remanded in the Malborough street police court today. A few minutes after the case was called the court was informed that the girl's mother had committed suicide this morning. The hearing in the case was postponed for a week. Mrs. Maude was separated from her husband and lived with her daughter in a handsome house at Hyde Park Gate. Mrs. Maude was a daughter-in-law of Major General Maude, formerly an equerry to the queen. She killed herself by jumping from a top-story window of the Great Western house at Paddington, where she had been staying for the past two days.

THE GRANGERS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17.—At the National Grange's session today the reports of the officers were heard.

Mortimer Whitehead, treasurer, said that during the year he had visited twenty-two states. Among the measures which he found must be generally asked for at this time were free postal delivery in rural districts, government telegraphs and telephones, and state improvement of roads. Alluding to the depressed condition of agriculture the speaker said that the farmer was studying the question of how to pay his debts and support his family on 50-cent wheat and 6 cent cotton.

The rest of the morning was given to resolutions.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 17.—Today was the most eventful to the strikers of any day for many weeks. Many changes in the situation took place. One hundred and fifty Hungarians and Slavs made application for work, and fifteen others had their applications accepted. The striking mechanics and laborers not members of the Amalgamated association appointed a committee to confer with the Amalgamated officials. It is intimated that they were not pleased with the present condition. The advisory board held another meeting, open to all strikers. At its conclusion Chairman Crawford said: "The strike is still on. This thing of declaring it off is all bosh." It is believed, however, that the advisory board is about to make an important move.

THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Profound secrecy again reigned in the vicinity of Archbishop Corrigan's house today. The Catholic conference was in session all day, but the details of the proceedings were carefully guarded. A leading clerical said today to a reporter:

"I notice that the newspapers have neglected to state one of the topics to be discussed by the conference, viz., the advisability of placing at Washington an accredited representative of the Vatican. It has been held by some that if the president should receive as one of his diplomatic family a representative of the pope such action might be construed as a recognizance of the pope's claim of sovereignty. The matter will be brought to a crisis at this meeting."

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—The meeting of the Farmers' Alliance was held behind well guarded doors today, but it is hinted that the meeting was a stormy one. Demands were formulated, giving to the world the views and objects of the order. The election of president is the bone of contention. This officer will settle the political feature of the organization. Macune and Loucks are the leading candidates. The former is a Democrat and the latter a third party man.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—In the session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor today the discussion of the report of the committee on laws was resumed. Propositions to reduce and also to increase the number of members of the general executive board were defeated. A proposition to make ex-representatives eligible to office was defeated.

The proposition to allow the formation of a national trade assembly of less than ten local assemblies was voted down.

THE PINKERTONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Peffer of Kansas began an investigation here this morning into the matter of the employment of detective agencies in labor troubles. Superintendent Murray of the Pinkerton agency testified that the Pinkertons kept a supply of Winchesters and revolvers for use in the protection of property confided to their care, and that they were in the habit of moving men from one state to another on such errands.

NON-PARTISAN TEMPERANCE.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—At the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance union meeting today the subject of federation was discussed. A motion to recommend federation to the council was carried. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney as president, for the fourth term.

JUSTICE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Justice Field when shown the published statement that he intended to retire from the supreme bench in time to prevent the naming of his successor by Mr. Cleveland remarked, "That's news to me."

M'COMAS REWARDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The president today appointed Louis McComas of Maryland associate justice of the supreme court of the district of Columbia, vice Justice Montgomery, resigned.

BASEBALL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The stockholders of the National Baseball league, in executive session today, elected directors. Their names were not made public.

The schedule was left to Nick Young, and the amendment of the rules to the committee on rules.

A FALLING HOUSE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The Washington Park hotel, No. 34 Twelfth street, a 3-story brick structure, collapsed at 7:30 o'clock this evening. At the time of the accident only four persons were in the house. They were Charles Goetal, the proprietor, and his wife and two children. All had miraculous escapes, but were rescued uninjured.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Socialistic congress today, after a long discussion of the May Day celebration, rejected a resolution in favor of binding all Socialists to absolute cessation of work on May Day.

A YOUNG FORGER.

DOWNS, Kan., Nov. 17.—Charles Schneller, a young man under 20 years of age, was arrested here today while attempting to pass a forged check for $60 on the State Bank of Downs. He says that he is the son of J. C. Schneller of Pollock, Mo.

PUGILISTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Charles Turner, a colored light weight of Stockton, and Jim Williams of Salt Lake, Utah, engaged in a glove contest for a purse of $1,500 at the California Athletic club tonight. Turner was whipped in eleven rounds.

SOUTH SEA SAVAGES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 17.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, state that disturbances have occurred among the natives of the Tutuila islands, arising from the claims of rival chiefs to the title of Mangua. Some fighting has occurred at Page Bay, where the tower was almost completely destroyed.

HERETIC SMITH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The Cincinnati presbytery today continued the trial of Rev. H. P. Smith of Lane seminary for heresy. Mr Lowe began an argument on behalf of the prosecution committee.

ABLAZE AT SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The collier Bretoria, bound from Glasgow for Bordeaux, caught fire and sank near Brest, yesterday. The mate was lost, and the captain and five men are missing. Eleven of the crew were saved.

TURF WINNERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Winners: Cyrena, Julius Sax, Vida, Rudolph, Empress.

WOMEN REFORMERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The delegates to the convention of the Association for the Advancement of Women spent the day in receiving the courtesies of the city.

PROGRESS OF SURGERY.

A Piece of Rabbit Bone Grafted Into a Californian's Arm.

Bone grafting is a new thing, and the surgical world is slowly and cautiously feeling its way toward pronounced opinions about its propriety and safety as a remedial measure. The first operation of the kind made in San Francisco was performed recently upon a lumberman named Smith, and it gives such promise of success as to encourage both the operator and the subject. Smith was rolling logs in a sawmill on King's river, when a big spruce log became loosened and fell upon him, breaking his right arm at a point three inches below the shoulder joint. The fracture was dressed, but in a few days Smith rebroke the partially joined bone, and acting on advice went to San Francisco and submitted himself to a medical college professor who has a reputation for surgical skill. After due study of the case the professor decided that in bone grafting

THE LETTER A INDICATES THE PORTION OF GRAFTED RABBIT BONE.

rested Smith's only chance for a useful arm.

The process of making such a graft, as described by the Examiner, is neither long nor complicated. A healthy rabbit is taken and thoroughly washed in soap and water. The beast is then saturated, as to the hair, with a solution of corrosive sublimate in water to destroy any poisonous germ which might have remained in the coat. The rabbit being perfectly "aseptic," as it is called, is killed by a blow on the neck, and the surgeon lays bare with a scalpel the long bone of the hind leg. The bone is cut from its place with pliers and thrown into a vessel full of the corrosive sublimate, and all is then ready for the actual grafting. The patient is then given ether until unconscious, and in such a case as that of Smith the arm is freely incised over the spot at which the break occurred. When the bone is fully exposed the ends of the fragments are well scraped, or if necessary bits are cut away so that the ends shall present clean, new surfaces. When the scraping is finished the wound is thoroughly washed with an antiseptic solution, the washing extending to every part and being continued until it is certain that no particle of unsound flesh or bone remains. Then the rabbit bone is quickly pounded up in a mortar into fragments, which are thoroughly washed with the mercurial solution, and with the fragments of rabbit bone the space between the ends of the broken bone in the arm of the patient is packed. A final douche of antiseptic fluid is given and the wound is closed and left under light dressings, the arm being fastened to a splint.

If all goes well there is little or no inflammation. Evidences of healing are at once shown. The rabbit bone is partly absorbed and from the human bone are thrown out processes which enter into the bone material stolen from the rabbit. Blood vessels are formed in the new material, and in time a new and sound bone replaces that which was fractured, and the man is restored to health and ability to make a living by manual labor.

In Hock on the Ice.

Sixteen years ago a senator of the Italian parliament, while coming down an Alpine glacier at the height of 14,000 feet, dropped his coat in a crevasse. He was informed by the guides, knowing the annual rate of glacial movement, that it would probably come out from the mouth of the glacier in about seventeen years. Last August a party of tourists saw a coat in the moraine, and, on examination, it is claimed to have been the senator's.

ABOUT PLAYWRITING.

The Peculiar Methods Pursued by Jerome K. Jerome.

The Hardest But Most Interesting Part of the Dramatist's Work—Wherein the Humorist Differs from Other Makers of Plays.

You ask me: "How I write a play?" and I know that my answer is to be published and widely circulated, and, in all probability, commented upon (severely) in the press. Under these circumstances, writes Jerome K. Jerome to the editor of the Pall Mall Budget, I am in doubt whether my better policy is to be "smart" or truthful. The latter course comes more natural to me, however, and I therefore adopt it. In the beginning an idea occurs to me that seems to me to promise drama. It may come to me out of a book, or from a scrap of overheard conversation, or from an after-dinner anecdote, or a human history near to me. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the idea fades from my memory, and I spend days trying to recall it, but cannot. It is always the best ideas that escape. The other idea (the very weakest of the hundred) remains to me, and roots itself securely in my thoughts and grows there in some mysterious way of its own accord; so that I find myself unconsciously pondering upon it and arguing with myself about it. Then, if I have nothing else better to occupy myself with at the time, I decide to set seriously to work and make a play out of it; and I seek among the people I have met or dreamt of for characters that will carry out the drama I now have pretty clearly sketched out in my mind. This is the wrong way to write a play, I know. I ought to conceive the characters first, and evolve the drama out of them. All the great dramatists work according to this method. I appear to be the only one who does not. With the characters and the skeleton of the story in my hands, I proceed to "construct," or, in other words, to arrange my story in the acts and scenes through which it can best be told. This I find both the hardest and the most interesting part of the work. One casts, recast, and casts again. One day your path seems to lie plain and clear before you to the end. By the next, impassable rocks have arisen across your path, and you can

JEROME K. JEROME.

see no way out. You follow one road half the distance, then, finding it winds too much, go back and start upon another. With practice, maybe, a man can judge quickly his best course, just as an experienced trapper will scent by instinct his route through a new country; but a young author will sometimes sketch his play out in at least a dozen different forms before he feels that he has achieved the best of which he is capable. The structure decided upon, and the characters clear before your eyes, the writing of the dialogue is tolerably simple. All that you have to remember is that every word must be to the point; that every sentence must be interesting in itself, and at the same time fit and proper to the character into whose mouth it is put; that every speech must be apposite to the one that has gone before it and preparatory to the one to follow; that your conversation must be witty, crisp, and humorous (or your public will go to sleep over it); philosophical and deep (or your earnest student will rise up in wrath against it); natural, and also brilliant (or your critic will have none of it).

I would that those writers who spend so large a proportion of their threescore years and ten upon this earth in sneering at the drama and all connected therewith could be made now and again to sit down and write a play. If it did no other good it would at all events teach them to check their verbosity. When all is done it remains to persuade a manager (against his better judgment) to accept the play, and to add ten years to your life by a month's rehearsals. Then, if your work gratifies the gallery boy who has paid for his seat, and likewise satisfied the yearnings of the superior person who has come in with an order; if it pleases the middle-class party in the pit and the "smart" contingent in the stalls; fascinates the new school of playgoers and does not offend the old, you may hope to escape from a hooting; and the critic may earn a five-pound note by picking out and parading every fault the piece contains.

—Lady Tennyson has always been a notable housekeeper. Early in his married life her husband said, jestingly, that should literature fail, his wife would keep the family from poverty by her culinary skill, and he added: "I am sure the Tennyson tea-biscuit would prove a success." Before her marriage Lady Tennyson was Miss Emily Sellwood. She was a niece of Sir John Franklin.

It's money thrown away when a medicine doesn't help you. It's your risk and your loss. But that's the way you have to buy every medicine for woman's ailments, except Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

With that, there's no risk—it's *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in all the chronic weaknesses, painful disorders, and functional disturbances that afflict womankind, you have your money back. But you won't ask it—you'll be cured.

Give it time, if your case is obstinate. The troubles that come slowly, have to go slowly. The surest and speediest remedy is the "Favorite Prescription." It builds up and