THE STRIKERS' BAD TEMPER

Railroad Officials Notify Switchmen that They Will Not Be Re-Employed.

They Are Told that Their Pay Is Ready, but It Has No Effect, Except in Making the Men Somewhat Desperate.

Business generally is suffering more or less by the strike, and fears are entertained that unless the trouble is settled in a day or two many of the manufactories and packing-houses will be obliged to shut down. The superintendents held two meetings yesterday. In the forenoon no definite action was taken, but in the afternoon they, under instructions from their superior officers, voted not to re-employ any of the men who had gone out on the strike. The checks for the strikers' pay were made out for them on each road, and they have been notified to come and draw their money. On the Pennsylvania lines forty men are dropped, it being much the largest number taken off the pay-rolls of any line. The Vandalia men have been told that they will be paid off on Monday. The pay for the Lake Erie & Western strikers was ready by 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but none appeared to draw it. The C., H. & I. issued a similar notice, as did the Ohio, Indiana & Western. Last evening neither the Bee-line nor the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago had sent out their notices, but it was the understanding that they would. The Pennsylvania Company, which does the switching for five roads here, had five of their six switching engines at work all day, and suffered no delay in business. Most of the men at work have been brought in from other points, and but eight of the old men remain. The C., I., St. L. & C. got out six trains during the day, and had two switching crews at work. The C., H. & I. had two engines in use, one with new men, and the other with the assistance of the master of transportation and one of his men. The Bee-line did nothing in the forenoon, but in the afternoon had two switching engines and crews at work in the local yards. The O., I. & W. has one crew, and was taking care of local business reasonably well. The Vandalia had three switching engines moving cars, and N. K. Elliott, master of transportation, says that Monday morning he will have all the men he wants. Yesterday the switching on this road was done by men from the offices or from the passenger service. The Lake Erie & Western, which does the switching for the L., N. A. & C., had one engine at work all day and one at night. General Manager Bradbury says that on Monday he will be ready to handle business as usual.

As a rule, the strikers have been very orderly, but when one of them interfered with a switchman on the Lake Erie road, about noon yesterday, W. E. Hackedorn, attorney of the company, called upon the deputy prosecuting attorney to issue a writ for his arrest; but in the absence of the prosecutor, Major Mitchell, he declined to do so. In most of the yards a printed copy of Section No. 2127 of the statue of Indiana relating to persons interfering with or impeding travel has been posted. The superintendents whose headquarters are in other cities left the city yesterday, turning the business over to subordinate officials. The officials think that by to-morrow they will be able to handle all business offered. Superintendent Whitcomb got matters moving along much more smoothly on the Belt road than on Friday. The switchmen were much elated during the afternoon over a rumor that the engineers and firemen would, after 12 o'clock last night, decline to handle trains which were managed by the new men. The superintendents hooted at the idea, and said that no trouble need be looked for from that source.

The Feeling of the Strikers.

Among the strikers a feeling of sullen anger was everywhere manifest, caused by their keen disappointment that, in spite of their absence from duty, the railroad men had succeeded in getting off considerable work, and sending out several regular freight trains. They were greatly surprised, thinking that nothing could be accomplished after they went out. They saw that the number of substitutes and roadmen taking their places was hourly on the increase and switching engines were fired up and at work in every direction. It became so evident that they were being gradually locked out, shortly after noon, that the strikers determined to ask the engineers and firemen to be present at their meeting to induce them, if possible, to join their movement. They succeeded in getting a number of them to attend, and while the men of the two other brotherhoods expressed strong sympathy for the switchmen and, unofficially, hinted at intentions of important movement yet definite action was postponed until their meeting this afternoon, which will occur at the old State offices about 2 o'clock.

The engineers and firemen, while at their duty on the engines in the afternoon, talked among themselves about going out Monday if something was not done on the part of the superintendents. Of course such statements were unofficial, but they point to the possible action of the local brotherhoods. Nearly all of them were questioned in various parts of the city railroad yards, and they almost uniformly said that, while the brotherhoods were not at present involved, in any way, with switchmen's strike, if the roads continued to ignore it, the local men would be, before forty-eight hours more had elapsed, for they thought the switchmen should have their demands. The switchmen were gathered in large numbers in the yards about the Noble-street bridge over Pogue's run. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon there were about seventy-five of them, and they were generally pretty "full." They spent their time in loud abuse of the substitutes working the passing trains, and shouting oaths and the familiar epithet of "scabs" at them. Among the crowd it was said that if the freight clerks and roadmen continued to work after dark they were going "to lay for them and break their necks with rocks." They then sent deputations of the crowd to the men at the switches and made similar announcements in their presence. A number of roadmen thereupon became alarmed and left their posts, taking the early evening freights out of town. Nothing could induce them to remain. A group of them whom the reporter met as they were leaving said that they would "rather lose their jobs than get their heads cracked," and that all the switchmen were a tough lot when they were full of whisky, and would be sure to fulfill their threats. The switchmen themselves said that every clerk and yardmaster was "spotted" and would be "fixed" if they continued to work in the evening. This crowd at the Noble-street crossing became very boisterous as early as 6 o'clock, and stoned a Panhandle switching train so desperately that it was brought to a full stop.

The ill feeling of the men was increased by the Panhandle officials discharging the strikers who were in their employ. Two of the switchmen thus dismissed were receiving $85 per month. One at the C., H. & D., who struck, was getting $80, and four more $75. Probably the strikers' wages everywhere over the city averaged from $65 to $70, and they are among the best paid unskilled workmen, it is claimed by the officials, employed in this country.

The yards were abandoned by the strikers about 10 o'clock, last night, and no trains were made up at any of the roads. The office clerks had been too alarmed by the threats of the switchmen, during the afternoon, to return to their posts at the switches, and there was no one to work them. The wide ranges of track on the south and west sides of the city were solitary and deserted, save for a lonely policeman here and there, who went quietly among the cars looking for the anticipated "disturbers," but no disturbers were found. One of the best evidences of the high tension to which matters had reached during the day is the fact that all of the night clerks in one freight office were supplied with revolvers in view of possible attacks by strikers. At the I., E. & W. yards a number of switchmen waited for the night yard-clerk, declaring that they would roast him for pasting up the notice of their discharges, at the order of D. S. Hill. This notice states that for refusing to do their duty the men's services will no longer be required, and that they need not again ask work, as their places would be permanently filled by others. It concludes by requesting the men to hand in their lanterns and the keys to the switches when they call for their pay-checks. When Mr. Hill read them the notice and ordered them to leave the yards, they laughed at him derisively, and said that they would leave when they got ready, and call for their pay-checks when the matter was settled. The yardmasters reported that as the switchmen were leaving for home last night they reiterated their former threats of disturbances if switching were attempted Sunday, and one yardmaster told the Journal reporter that he would sooner lose his job than to risk his life at switching if they decided to order him to stop, and others made like remarks.

Warrants for the Arrest of Leaders.

The superintendents decided yesterday afternoon to cause the arrest of several of the leaders in the strike, believing that such action would have the effect of preventing any more interference with the moving of trains. J. H. Wilson, of the O., I. & W., took the initiative step by going before Mayor Denny and swearing out warrants for three men who struck in his yard, Albert Miller, Wm. A. Conklin and John M. Miller. They were charged with interfering with the movement of cars. The superintendent of the I. E. & W., also swore out warrants for the arrest of four of the men who were in the employ of his company. The warrants were placed in the hands of Superintendent Travis, at roll-call in the evening were given by him to the patrolmen to serve. At 1 o'clock but one arrest had been made, that of Conklin. His brother switchmen did not permit him to be locked up, but went on his bond, which was placed at but $50. The knowledge of the issuing of the warrants, and the arrest of Conklin, aroused a very bitter feeling among the strikers. They united in saying that if the railway officials proposed to pursue any such course there would be trouble. "If we are to be arrested," said one, "every engineer and fireman in Indianapolis will be out before Monday night."

THE PROGRESS IN MUSIC.

An Instrument of Some Kind in Every Home, While Instructors Are Numerous.

The growth of musical culture in this country, in the past twenty years, has been as rapid as that of any other art or industry. The grade or class of music has not only been advanced, but the general musical education has been brought out as a necessary branch of one's development intellectually. There are few children, who enjoy the benefits of the public schools, that can not sing the do-re-me, and understandingly, and while many of them do not become proficient, either as singers or instrumentalists, they can listen to a musical number and appreciate it. The language of the lines and spaces is as familiar to those whose education has been commenced within the past decade as that of any other study. The luxuries of the past have become the necessities of to-day in the line of musical instruments. Pianos which were only possessed by the wealthy or well-to-do are now considered an article of household furniture which no one but the very poorest can do without, and not only are they found in every home but churches and Sunday-schools have them as their only voice accompaniment. Lodges are furnished with pianos or organs, and in many of these places large sums of money are spent for handsome pipe organs, and skilled organists and singers furnish music for the rites of the societies. The dancing master who taught the art of Terpsichore to the scrape of a violin, meanwhile performing the steps for his class, has now a piano in his hall, and an accomplished player, who, to the airs of the latest music, keeps time for the dancers. The attractions of the saloon are increased by the presence of a musical instrument, played upon by some one whose forte or ambition aspires to no higher plane.

The piano has been the most popular instrument, probably, for two reasons. First, that it requires the least effort to produce a sound, and next because it is always ready for the player, not requiring tuning or adjustment as most intruments do before using. The question of its not being in tune, always, does not strike the non-sensitive ear possessed of no particular cultivation in regard to the perfect relation of sounds, and often the listener will enjoy a piece, well played, even on a piano badly out of tune, when exactly the same tones from a violin would almost produce a nervous chill. The felt-covered hammers of the piano falling on the wires soften and harmonize a discordant vibration as the hairs of a bow cannot. The study of the piano is so general that it is estimated that there are nearly, if not quite, one hundred persons in this city and vicinity who make all or part of their living teaching this instrument. They range from the master who can command from $1.50 to $2 an hour for instruction, to the pupil's pupil, who will give an hour lesson for 25 cents. Some of these latter prices are asked by teachers who, by giving a few lessons each week, can earn enough to pay for instruction for themselves. In the large Eastern and a few Western cities, like Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Denver, there are teachers who ask some five or six dollars for half or three-quarter-hour lessons, but Indianapolis teachers have never been able to get more than a dollar and a half for piano or two and a half for voice teaching. It is doubtful if anyone is capable of taking instruction enough, even in an hour, to recompense them for an outlay of five or six dollars; but, like many other things, the price is regulated by the law of supply and demand. It is not the high or even the moderately high-priced teachers that are the most numerous, however. It is the teacher who asks fifty cents a lesson or will give three lessons for a dollar. Some of this latter class will have from ten to twenty pupils. A few of these are entirely dependent upon their own exertions, but the majority will be found to be young women who have homes and desire to earn some money on their own account. Beside these two classes there is one, which is small, indeed, and belongs only to the feminine teachers. They are those who have to teach, and do so with the first ambition to make a name and position, and the matter of dollars and cents is secondary. With men it is like other lines of business. They expect to make it their life work, but with women it is more often simply a transition from school-girl do-nothingness to wifehood, when the burden of expense will be borne by some one else.

The violin is rapidly becoming a popular instrument of music. While it has always been a favorite, it is only within recent years that so many young children have been initiated into its intricacies. It is called the only perfect instrument, because of the perfection of tone which may be brought from it. It takes the bow in the hands of a skilled violinist to secure this perfection, however, for in the hands untrained it is an instrument of torture to those within hearing distance. The makers of musical instruments are almost as numerous as the sellers, for nearly every dealer has one named for him or for the firm. There are factories where pianos are made, and anyone can have any name put upon them. The standard makes will always hold their own, and command good prices, and it is only the cheaper makes that bear the names comparatively unknown. The manufacture of new makes is increasing all the time, and musicians are looking for some great improvement, but what the improvement will be future years will have to determine.

A New Dramatic Paper.

The Stage, of Philadelphia, one of the newest and best of the dramatic weeklies, has an excellent portrait of Robert Mantell in its last week's issue. It has as its editors Morton McMichael, Richard Harding Davis and Barclay H. Warburton, and the literary matter contained in it is as bright, clean and attractive as its typography and illustrations are neat and prepossessing.

The Elks' Annual Benefit.

The local lodge of B. P. O. Elks promises an amusing and varied entertainment at English's Opera-house, Dec. 13. The performances heretofore have been very popular with the public, as the numbers upon the programme have been usually taken by members of the lodge, who are well-known locally. Every member is expected to appear in the "minstrel first part" "blacked up," with Joseph T. Fanning as interlocutor and John H. Martin and Pink Hall as principal end men. The olio to follow will comprise vocal and instrumental solos, banjo songs and dances, horizontal bar performances and other novelties. The Elks have always pleased the public and will undoubtedly have their usual crowded house.

A Valuable Mare.

W. R. McKeen has purchased one of the finest mares that was ever brought to Indiana. She will be at Horace Woods's stables for two days, beginning with to-morrow morning. She is the dam of Princeton, record 2:19¾, and her dam the dam of Dexter, 2:17¼. Her name is "Rene Victoria," and she was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam, Hyacinth, by Volunteer; second dam, Clara, by Seely's American Star; third dam, McKinstry Man, dam of Shark, record 2:24. This mare sold for $7,025, October, 1886, at public sale, and again, November, 1888, for $7,250, it being the highest price ever paid for a brood mare at public auction.

Real Estate Market.

There was not much doing in real estate circles the last week. But sixty-seven deeds were recorded, representing property valued at $63,669.33. With but few exceptions the deeds described unimproved property in the suburbs. The consideration in but one deal was over $5,000. That was in the sale by Hugh T. Bowers to Sarah F. Carriger of a residence on the corner of State and Sturm streets for $7,000. The agents are hoping for better things within a few weeks.

TAKING UP ODDS AND ENDS

Powderly's Assembly About Through With the Business He Had Arranged.

He Has a Co-Operative Board to Please Him, and Allowed a Debate on the Liquor Question to Mollify Saloon-Keepers.

The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, was at work before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, completing the new roster of officers by the election of a co-operative board. A position of that kind is not a lucrative one, and consequently there was no scrambling for the nomination. The duty of the board is to investigate the needs of the order, and report to the General Assembly the most available openings for investments. In accordance with the changes made in the constitution the new general worthy foreman, Morris Wheat, had the naming of four Knights from whom the convention should select two members. Mr. Wheat nominated the following: Henry A. Berkmeyer, of Newark, N. J.; John C. O'Keefe, of Rhode Island; Rudolph Kerchner, of St. Louis, and Omer Benoit, of Montreal. Messrs. Berkmeyer and O'Keefe were elected on the first ballot, the vote being as follows: Berkmeyer, 95; O'Keefe, 70; Kirchner, 23, and Benoit, 61. General Worthy Foreman Wheat is, by virtue of his office, ex officio chairman of the board.

The legislative committee was then given the floor, and quite a number of resolutions recommending legislation were presented. Among the more important were these: That Congress be asked to take measures that will make gambling in wheat an offense punishable by imprisonment and fine, and indorsing the Australian system of voting, together with instructions to delegates to work for the adoption of the system in the various States of the Union. A resolution from Massachusetts asking that at least five-eighths of the seamen in the navy be required to be American citizens, was also favorably passed upon by the committee. The first two were unanimously adopted by the assembly, but there was a hitch over the last one. There are quite a number of foreigners in the assembly, and all protested against any such recommendation as the resolution contemplated. After some discussion the resolution was disposed of by referring it back to the committee.

The committee on the state of the order recommended that as soon as the treasury would permit a cash loan should be made to the 700 locked-out Pennsylvania mines. The report was concurred in. Delegate Delmarte, of Belgium, then presented a report of what organized labor in his country was doing. It was carefully listened to and then referred to the general executive board. He spoke of three things: The manner in which the order was founded in Belgium; the nomination of workingmen as members of the Prudhomme, and the establishment of the co-operative bakery at Jurnet. He said the K. of L. was established in his country by Andrew Burtt, Isaac Kline and Albert Denny in 1884. First the glass-workers were organized, then the glove makers. He showed that it cost the order 60,000 francs to get a foothold in Belgium, and that the co-operative bakery, established with a capacity of 10,000 loaves per day, cost 40,000 francs.

The afternoon session was principally taken up in disposing of several matters of no general interest. The committee on law reported a proposition to establish a system of jury trials in the order. The proposed innovation brought on a long debate, but no action on it was taken. The same committee also recommended the repeal of that section of the constitution which provides that intoxicating liquors of any kind shall not be sold at gatherings of Knights of Labor. That section has been the cause of a great deal of wrangling in the order, and it was given a full and free discussion. In supporting its repeal the committee had in view a new plan by which each district assembly should make laws to suit itself on this particular question. George A. Schilling, of Chicago, was one of those who urged that such action be taken. He said that the law as it is was being constantly violated all over the country. In his own district all the local assemblies sold beer at entertainments. He gave notice that if the section was not changed he would suspend every local assembly in his district when he went home if they continued to violate the provisions of the constitution in this respect. Other delegates supported Schilling's view. They claimed that a law that would work in Kansas would not do in New York, or Chicago. The discussion took a broader range, and many urged that the whole constitution should be repealed, and each district be left to legislate for itself. Finally an amendment to the committee's report was offered providing that persons not Knights could sell liquors at entertainments of the order, but no Knight as a Knight should do the selling. With the amendment attached the proposition was sent back to the committee, and will be reported on again.

Quite a number of telegrams to Master Workman Powderly, congratulating him upon his re-election were read. Among them one from C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas City, pledged the support of one million black men. Two invitations for the meeting next year were received. One from the Mayor and city officials of Atlanta, Ga., and the other from the Mayor and City Council of Toronto, Canada. The assembly will complete its work to-morrow. There is nothing left to do but decide upon the next place of meeting, and pass upon several appeal cases before the committee on grievances and appeals.

Barry and His New Order.

Thomas B. Barry will leave for home some time to-day. The groundwork for his new order, The Brotherhood of United Labor, has been laid, and he says the organization will be formed in about three weeks, perhaps sooner. "I will go home for a few days," said he last night, "and then go to Philadelphia, where I propose to make the headquarters of the organization. I have an invitation to lecture in Scranton, Mr. Powderly's home, and I propose to accept it." It is the intention of the founder of the United Order of Labor to make it particularly inviting to all trade organizations. There will likely be a conference between Mr. Barry and the delegates in the General Assembly who represent trades-unions, this morning. The trades-unions feel that they have not been fairly treated by Powderly and his advisers, and many of them, it is represented, are ready and willing to join a new order. Barry is confident that the order will start with a membership greater than that of the K. of L., and he believes the latter organization will be dead and forgotten before two years more have elapsed.

Commenting on the new officers selected by the General Assembly Mr. Barry says:

"Powderly has succeeded in selecting officers of his choice. M. L. Wheat, general worthy foreman, is an Iowa politician who likes work so well that he could lie down alongside of it. Hayes, the general secretary, could not be elected inside esquire in a local assembly. Had it not been for Powderly, Hayes would have remained unknown in the labor movement. John Devlin is a Michigan politician, who, for his services antagonistic to labor interests, has been awarded with the official position which he now holds, as consul at Windsor, Ont. John Costello was a rank opponent of the Knights of Labor until such time as he was assured of a salaried position with District Assembly 135, K. of L. Holland is unknown in the labor movement of the South. A. W. Wright, of Toronto, runs a paper called the Reform. Its reform influences, if it has any, have not been felt by the editor. Powderly will have no trouble with this board, and in my opinion the order will have lots of bumcombe, but very little information of the true state of affairs existing at headquarters. The general officers are not representatives of the industrial classes, but are fair representatives of political intrigue and are on record as having opposed to free speech."

The Declaration Indorsed.

Near the close of the morning's session of the assembly Hugh Cameron, of Kansas, asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce for indorsement a fac-simile copy of the original Declaration of Independence, with erasures and interlineations and signatures thereto. He said he hoped the reading of the grandest document would not be called for, as that might indicate an ignorance within the sanctuary equal to that which exists outside respecting the self-evident truths it contained. It should be indorsed unanimously, he said, without a word of comment, and the members of assembly should use their influence in their respective localities to make the membership, generally, familiar with the meaning and import of its sublime truths. It should have a conspicuous place in the sanctuary of every local assembly and every free school-house in the United States. There were no objections, and the members of the assembly crowded each other in their desire to get a look at the document.

Gems from Children's Prize Stories.

"Cora Brown was fortunately the possessor of a birthday, for she was the daughter of rich friends."

"But all this time a cloud was gathering over Mrs. Delaney, which grew large as years went by, and that cloud was full of grasshoppers."

"But they knew they had something in their hearts better than a Christmas tree. They had Jesus in their hearts, and they had only a few potatoes and some salt."

"The Jews celebrate Christmas in the summer."

"She forgot the Lord and all his blessings and after that she went and got married."

"I will remark, to satisfy the reader, that these years were spent among the cloudy sorrows and sunshiny joys by which everybody's childhood is interspersed."

"My father desired me to marry a bank president, a handsome, reckless man, fond of naught save the gaming-table."

"In the year 1779 Mrs. R. was given a very fine sewing-machine."

"'Vat I dell you, vat I dell you!' shouted the Irishman."

"As she entered the room a cold, damp smell met her sight."

"Do you think, little reader, that Jesus hung up his stocking Christmas eve to be filled by Santa Claus? If you do, you are much mistaken. And why did he not? One reason was that he had none. And why had he none? Because he was born in the torrid zone, where stockings are never used, nor are they to this day."

"Lelia, without a moment's hesitation or cowardly contemplation, proceeded to turn a graceful somersault on the long-suffering lounge." [Age of Lelia nineteen years.]

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

Actresses Acquire Their Beauty by Plenty of Exercise and Careful Habits.

New York Correspondence Globe-Democrat.

"There are many stage beauties who have not washed their faces in years," was the astonishing remark of a popular actress the other day. "They keep their skin clean by rubbing it with a piece of soft velvet, and they would as soon use vitriol as any of the much advertised balms and lotions," she continued. "The society belles who have been using these washes from a desire to look more beautiful than nature made them, are a pimply and sallow lot. As a matter of fact, stage beauties exercise much more care in regard to their complexions and figures than the average society lady. Beauty is to a certain extent their stock in trade, and they strive to make it as effective and permanent as they can. The majority of them have a regular system which beats a truck load of face washes and lotions. To begin with, the stage beauty does not sit up until all hours of the morning at "germans" and dancing parties. She goes to bed by midnight or earlier, if possible. If, perchance, a supper or some similar matter keeps her up later than her usual hour no round of calls or morning shopping can lure her from her bed the next day. She insists upon having sleep and plenty of it, for she knows that there is nothing more destructive to good looks than lack of sleep. Immediately upon rising she takes a cool bath, not the "cold tub" of our English cousins, for that tends to coarsen the skin and make it too ruddy, but there is just enough hot water in the bath to take the chill off. Then she is thoroughly "groomed" by her maid. She indulges in frequent Turkish baths and is nice to fanaticism about the freshness and quality of her underwear. She realizes that whatever intimate relation cleanliness may bear to godliness it is certainly the parent of a good complexion. A breakfast of fruit, oatmeal, a juicy steak, a careful avoidance of all greasy foods and stimulants, including tea and coffee, and but very moderate indulgence in sweets are the tributes the stage beauty pays to her complexion. She takes daily exercise, just enough to keep the flesh from becoming flabby, but not enough to make it muscular. She practices fencing and boxing to keep her joints and muscles supple and under perfect control, and she studies her weight day by day, only eating such things as will keep her in perfect physical condition. If she shows a tendency to embonpoint she eschews potatoes, sugar and all flesh-producing food. In the privacy of her apartments she divests herself of corsets and tight-fitting garments and wears only the loosest gowns. In fact, she is more of a slave to her figure and complexion than are her most ardent admirers. It is a hard life, this constant care and watchfulness and checking one's self at every turn, and few society women are willing to submit to it. They endeavor to make up for the ravages of late hours and time by artificial aids, which are at best but short-lived and unsatisfactory.

Individual beauties have their own theories as to the preservation of the complexion and improving the figure. Olga Brandon, who for a few years was the beauty of the Madison-square Theater, used to claim that for ten years she had never touched water to her face or neck, but removed dust and all impurities by careful rubbing with a piece of white velvet. Miss Brandon, or Miss Brandonstein as she is known in private life, also used to enhance the attractions of a well-proportioned figure by wearing only tightly-fitting chamois leather underwear, this doing away with the skirts and displaying every line of the figure underneath the clinging draperies. This was sometimes hardly modest, but with the male portion of the audience it was always effective. Many professional beauties are careful to wash their faces only with pure water, without a trace of soap, as the alkali in the soap, unless it is of the very best quality, has a tendency to roughen the the skin. Mrs. Langtry uses a wash of oatmeal dissolved in warm water every night before retiring. One of the best and simplest means of preserving a good complexion is to wash the face in almost scalding water in which bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved in the proportion of about a tablespoonful of soda to a quart of water, afterward rubbing the face thoroughly with a little cold cream or olive oil.

Frequent exercise, wholesome food, and scrupulous cleanliness are, after all, the best aids to beauty. Daily sun-baths are highly recommended by women whose girl-like complexion testifies to the good result of the treatment. In all cases it is safe to assert that the simplest and most natural methods are the most effective in preserving or improving the complexion. Drugs and chemicals lend only a seeming aid for a time, and then leave the unfortunate user worse off than she was before.

DOFFING THE HAT.

The Custom of Lifting the Hat to Ladies and How It Grew Into Fashion.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

That there should be a fashion in a man's doffing his hat in deference to a lady is in no way more remarkable than that there should be a fashion in the hat itself, but the average man who pays attention to the style of his headgear pays but little attention to the manner of his taking it off in salute—so long as he gets it off, and at the proper time. The correct mode just at present is borrowed from the English. When the fashionable man of to-day meets a lady on the street with whom he is acquainted he stares at her persistently until he receives a bow or smile of recognition, then instantly, with an automaton-like movement, he jerks his hat down in front of his face for a single moment, replaces it, and the act is done. This is the correct English style. No longer do we see the slow, quiet sweep of the hand as it removes the hat and holds it deferentially to one side, while the wearer smiles at the fair creature whom he salutes. When such was the mode there was even a chance of uttering a few murmuring commonplaces, and to look into the bright eyes before one with languishing glances. But all this is changed. The new style precludes the possibility of a smile. It seems as though the idea prevailed that the thing must be finished as soon as possible, and that one must not by any chance have an opportunity of casting more than a glance of recognition.

While American men are universally conceded to be innately more considerate of women than Europeans, they do not usually follow those outward observances of politeness which count for so much in the amenities of social life and which obtain so generally abroad. The Frenchman rather overdoes the thing; his insincerity is obvious to the most casual observer. On the other hand, the average American is too careless. He pleads, perhaps, that the rush of business and the activity of mind which are natural conditions in the fast life we live must necessarily render it almost impossible to fully conform to those social usages which are demanded of the man who poses as a perfect gentleman; he usually considers them mere useless matters of form, at the most. While this may be the case—while the man may have as high an esteem for woman as he possibly can have—the only way a woman has of discovering it is the manner in which he treats her. This alone should be a sufficient excuse for exercising whatever knowledge of polite usage the man may have.

A very common breach of the laws of politeness—one which, while not in the least confined to the Northwest, is certainly prevalent here to a great degree—is the failure, upon the part of men who pretend to be gentlemen, to remove their hats when they enter a passenger elevator in the presence of ladies. There is no excuse for this flagrant discourtesy, none that a gentleman would be capable of making, at all events. Again, take a ride in a crowded street car and count the men who raise their hats to the ladies who thank them for the seats they have given up. It will certainly not be an excessive tax on the mind to remember the number.

There are many minor cases where the lifting of a man's hat indicates to a certain extent his standing in society. To be perfectly correct in all matters there to there should be a hand-book published on hat etiquette, which might properly be so arranged that a man could paste it in his hat covering.

Pay of Japanese Judges.

Tokio Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

There are seven appeal courts in Japan, and each of these has from seven to eighteen judges. Each of the courts has its president, and all judges are appointed by the Mikado, and for life. Judges of the public court get from $300 to $800 a year, and there is a branch of this court that deals with the infractions of police regulations, where the fines run from 5 cents to $1.95 each. Common pleas courts have jurisdiction of criminal and civil matters, and they receive from $900 to $3,000 a year. The appellate judges get from $3,500 to $4,000 a year, and the supreme judges receive from $4,000 to $5,000 per year. All of these amounts, however, must be reckoned in Japanese dollars, which are only worth about 75 cents. So that the $5,000 man does not get $4,000, and the $4,000 man gets about $3,000.

The Quincy House Cat.

November Wide Awake.

At the Quincy House, in Boston, may be seen in the office an oil painting of an immense yellow cat. The first time I noticed the picture, I was proceeding into the dining-room, and while waiting for dinner, was amused at seeing the original of the picture walk sedately in, all alone, and going to an empty table, seat himself with majestic grace in a chair. The waiter seeing him, came forward and pushed up the chair as he would do for any other guest. The cat then waited patiently without putting his paws on the table, or violating any other law of table etiquette, until a plate of meat came, cut up to suit his taste (I did not hear him give his order), and then placing his front paws on the edge of the table he ate from his plate. When he had finished, he descended from his table and stalked out of the room with much dignity.

I have a cat who always comes to the table with us, sits in her particular chair, and is too polite to ever think of putting her paws on the table. She has her saucer on the chair, however, and does not eat directly from the table like the Quincy House cat. The latter is regular to his meals, and although he picks out a good seat, does not always sit at the same table. He is, in appearance, something like the famous orange cats of Venice, and attracts much attention, as might be expected.

Theophile Gautier, among his numerous cats, had one who ate at the table with him, and who talked and entertained his callers until her master made his appearance. I can readily believe him, as I had a cat who talked incessantly. One of her tricks was to get on the window seat, outside, and demand to be let in. She was not always waited upon immediately, and when the door was finally opened to her, she would stop when half-way in, and scold vigorously. The tones of her voice and expression of her face were so exactly like those of a scolding woman that she caused many a hearty laugh by her vixenish tirades.

Free Reclining-Chair Cars.

Via the popular "Bee-line," are run on the night express trains between Indianapolis and St. Louis. These chair cars, which many prefer to sleepers, leave the Union Station daily at 11 P. M., and, returning, leave St. Louis at 7:05 P. M. These trains also have a local sleeping car to and from St. Louis, which is a new arrangement that will be appreciated by our patrons. Sleeping-car berths and tickets can be secured at No. 2 Bates House, Union Station, and 138 South Illinois st. T. C. PECK, P. A.

SEE Photographer Staples' advertisement on Page 1.

To Denver and the West.

The shortest and quickest line is via St. Louis and the Wabash Western railway. Pullman buffet sleeping cars, St. Louis to Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne. Only one change of cars between St. Louis and San Francisco or Portland. Train leaves St. Louis daily at 8:35 P. M. All agents in the United States and Canada sell tickets via this short route.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one third the size of the other, and I was in a hopless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.

IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds.

I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to day I weigh 172 pounds.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.

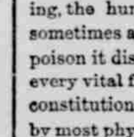
NOTE—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weaknesses, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. 25 cents.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent and Improved Inhaler; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. A perfect, new, original, instantaneous, infallible, and safe Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Have You Ever Seen a Bas-Relief of President-Elect and Mrs. Harrison?

A marked copy in PLASTIC MARBLE, size 8½x6¼ inches, will be sent to you by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address the artists.

E. A. & H. GULICK, Box 238, Cincinnati, O.

UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION

—AT—

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Our Cloak Department has been a Regular Fair for the past week, with crowds of customers from the city and the surrounding country, and, from observations, could see that they appreciated the bargains, which were unlimited in this Department last week.

The great stock of manufacturers' samples of Seal Plush Sacques and Newmarkets, bought at 50 cents on the dollar, could not help but attract and demand the admiration of every one who visited our spacious Cloak Parlors, and to give every one a chance to procure a nice Cloak, we will continue this same reduction next week. The price of anything is everything, and our prices you will find away below our competitors.

Just think of a beautiful Seal Plush Sacque for $13.75, extra long and Satin-lined, would be cheap at $22.

Another lot of fine Seal Plush Sacques, elegant goods, with Alaska Seal Trimmings, for $15.50, worth $27.

A lot of Ladies' Newmarkets, in Stripes and Checks, all sizes and well finished, at $6.50, $7.50 and $10, worth double.

Amongst the stock of Cloaks there were about one dozen, all different sizes, of Ladies' French Dorgnelle Walking Coats, with new cut sleeves, will be sold next week at $14.25, always sold at $22.50.

An immense stock of Children's and Misses' Cloaks, all sizes and all different styles, will be sold next week at 50 cents on the dollar.

Jerseys, Jackets and Short Wraps in abundance, and at low prices.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

This Department will still further be admired this week, as we have purchased a lot of Fifty-seven Pieces of Silk and Wool Astrachan Cloths, suitable for Children.

Cloak and Dress Trimming, all colors, 19c; worth $1 a yard.

We will sell, commencing to-morrow, an immense line of Jamestown Plaid Stripe and Check Goods, suitable for Combinations and Full Suits, at 8½c, 12½c, 15c and 25c; worth double.

48 pieces 39-inch Henrietta Cloth, all shades, 24c and 33c. Elegant Goods.

Another lot of all-wool Tricots, double width, 23c; worth 45 cents.

Just received, an elegant line of French Broadcloths, 54 inches wide, all new shades, 84c; worth $1.10.

26 pieces of Fine French Henrietta Cloth, Silk and Wool, 48 inches wide, Black and Colors, 98c; worth $1.35.

18 pieces of very fine all-wool Henrietta Cloth, 69 cents; they are 48 inches wide; worth $1.25.

500 pieces of English printed Dress Goods, Sateen finish, at 5½ cents; worth 15 cents.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

The most attractive bargain in this department for next week will be a lot of manufacturers' samples, from 15 to 25-yard lengths, all beautiful colors, and warranted pure silk. They are 23 inches wide. Will be sold at 25 cents on the dollar.

A lot of beautiful Trimming Plushes in Boucle Effects and Checks and Stripes. 49c; worth $1.50.

27 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, 23 inches wide, warranted to wear. 98c; usually sold at $1.25.

1 big lot Surah Silk, street and evening wear. 49c; sold at 75c.

Dress Plushes cheap.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

An immense stock in this department, and must be reduced next week.

Gents' Vests and Pants from 35c up. Extra goods.

Ladies' Vests and Pants, 25c up.

Ladies' fine Cashmere Hose, extra long, 24c a pair.

375 dozen Ladies' English Merino Hose, 10c, 15c and 20c. Worth double.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A big lot Ladies' fine Cashmere Gloves, Colored Stitchings, 23c per pair; worth 50c.

75 dozen fine French Kid Gloves, 49c; usually $1.

100 dozen Gents' Driving Gloves, 50c, 75c, $1.

50 dozen Gents' Dress Gloves, 69c, 95c, $1.12. Worth double.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

We are stocked with the Latest Novelties in this department for the Holiday season.

500 fine French Felt Hats, all colors, 49c; worth $1.25.

We call the special attention of our customers that we make up fine Wool Dresses for $5.50 to $6.

Silk Dresses for $8.

Call and see us.

N. B.—500 Hair Muffs, 48c; worth $1.25.

D. J. Sullivan,

6 and 8 West Washington St.