THE WRIT DENIED.

Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

No Federal Question Involved in the Anarchists' Appeal—The Highest Judicial Tribunal Reviews the Case and Denies the Application.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision to-day in the matter of the application for a writ of error in the cases of the seven Anarchists now confined in the Cook County jail in Chicago, awaiting their execution on November 11. The request for the writ was denied.

The following is the opinion:

Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1887, ex parte. In the matter of August Spies, Michael Schwab, Oscar Neebe, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, George Engel, Adolph Fischer and Louis Lingg, petitioners. Application for the allowance of a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. When, as in this case, application is made to us on the suggestion of one of our number to whom a similar application had been previously addressed for the allowance of a writ of error to the highest court of a State under section 709 of the revised statutes, it is our duty to ascertain not only whether any question reviewable here was made and decided in the proper court below, but whether it is of a character to justify us in bringing the judgment here for re-examination. In our opinion the writ ought not to be allowed by the court if it appears from the face of the record that the decision of the Federal question which is complained of was so plainly right as not to require argument, and especially if it is in accordance with our own well considered judgments in similar cases. That is in effect what was done in Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth, 7 Wall. 333, when the writ was refused because the questions presented by the record were "no longer subjects of discussion," although if they had been in the opinion of the court "open," it would have been allowed.

When, under section 5 of our rule 6, a motion to affirm is united with a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, the practice has been to grant the motion to affirm when the question on which our jurisdiction depends was so manifestly decided right that the case ought not to be held for further argument. (Arrowsmith vs. Harmoning, 118 United States, 194, 195; Church vs. Kelsey, 121 United States, 282). The propriety of adopting a similar rule upon motions in open court for the allowance of a writ is apparent, for certainly we would not be justified as a court in sending out a writ to bring up for review a judgment of the highest court of a State when it is apparent on the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant a motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form. In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and while counsel have not deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain and how the questions arose. In this way we are able to determine as a court in session whether the alleged errors are such as to justify us in bringing the case here for review. We proceed then to consider what the questions are in which, if it exists at all, our jurisdiction depends.

The particular provisions of the Constitution of the United States on which counsel rely are found in articles 4, 5, 6 and 14 of the amendments as follows: Article 4—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. Article 5—No person * * * shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Article 6—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law. Article 14, section 1—No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. That the first ten articles of amendment were not intended to limit the powers of the State governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate on the National Government alone, was decided more than half a century ago, and that decision has been steadily adhered to since.

It is contended, however, in arguing that though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as limitations on Federal power, yet in so far as they secure and recognize fundamental rights, common law rights of the man, they make them privileges and immunities of the man as a citizen of the United States and can not be abridged by a State under the Fourteenth amendment; in other words while the ten amendments as limitations on power only apply to the Federal Government and not to the State, yet so far as they declare or recognize rights of persons, these rights are theirs as citizens of the United States, and the Fourteenth amendment as to such rights limits State power as the ten amendments had limited the Federal power. It is also contended that the provision of the Fourteenth amendment which declares that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, implies that every person charged with crime in a State shall be entitled to a trial by an impartial jury and shall not be compelled to testify against himself. The objections are in brief: First, that a statute of the State, as construed by the court, deprived the petitioners of an impartial jury; and second, that Spies was compelled to give evidence against himself. Before considering whether the Constitution of the United States has the effect which is claimed, it is proper to inquire whether the Federal questions relied on are facts of this record. One statute to which objection is made was approved March 12, 1874, and has been in force since July 1 of that year. The complaint is that the trial court acting under this statute and in accordance with its requirements compelled the petitioners, against their will, to submit to a trial by a jury that was not impartial and thus deprived them of one of the fundamental rights which they had as citizens of the United States under the National Constitution and if the sentence of the court is carried into execution they will be deprived of their lives "without due process of law."

In Hopt vs. Utah, 120 U. S., 439, it was decided by this court that when a challenge by a defendant in a criminal action to a juror for bias, actual or implied, is disallowed and the juror is thereupon peremptorily challenged by the defendant and excused, and a competent juror is obtained in his place, no injury is done the defendant if, until the jury is completed, he has other peremptory challenges which he can use; and so in Hayes vs. Missouri, U. S., 71, it was said: "The right to challenge is the right to reject, not to select a juror. If from those who remain an impartial jury is obtained, the constitutional right of the accused is maintained." Of the correctness of these rulings we entertain no doubt. We are therefore confined to this case to the rulings on the challenges to the jurors who actually sat at the trial. Of these there were but two—Theodore Denker, the third juror, who was sworn, and H. T. Sanford, the last, who was called and sworn after all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted. At the trial the court construed the statute to mean that although a juror called as a juryman may have formed an opinion based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements but has expressed no opinion as to the truth of the newspaper statement he is still qualified as a juror if he states that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict thereon in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement. It is also a test question whether a juror will have the opinion which he has formed from newspapers changed by the evidence, but whether his verdict will be based only upon the account which may be hereby given by witnesses under oath.

Interpreted in this way the statute is not materially different from that of the Territory of Utah, which we had under consideration in Hopt vs. Utah supra, and to which we then gave effect. As that was a Territorial statute passed by a Territorial Legislature for the government of a Territory over which the United States had exclusive jurisdiction, it came directly within the operation of Article 6 of the amendments, which guaranteed to Hopt a trial by an impartial jury. (Webster vs. Reed, 11 Howard, 437, 459). No one at that time suggested a doubt of the constitutionality of the statute, as it was regarded both in the Territorial courts and here as furnishing the proper rule to be observed by a Territorial court in impaneling an impartial jury in a criminal case. A similar statute was enacted in New York, May 3, 1872, Acts of 1872, C 46, 9 New York State at large, second edition, 873; in Michigan April 18, 1873, Acts of 1873, 102, Act 117, Howell, State of, 2564, and also in Nebraska, comp. stat. Nebraska 1885, p. 383, criminal code, 408. The constitutionality of the statute of New York was sustained by the court of appeals of that State in Stokes vs. the people, 53 New York, Nov. 164 to 167, decided June 10, 1873, and it has been acted upon without objection ever since. So far as we have been able to discover no doubt has ever been entertained in Michigan or Nebraska of the constitutionality of the statutes of those States respectively, but they have always been treated by their Supreme Courts as valid both under the Constitution of the United States and under that of the State. Stephens vs. the people, 38 Michigan, 739 to 745; Ulrich vs. the people, 39 Michigan, 245; Murphy vs. the State, 13 Nebraska, 383.

Indeed, the rule of the statute of Illinois, as it was construed by the trial court, is not materially different from that which has been adopted by the courts in many of the States without legislative action.

Without pursuing this subject further it is sufficient to say that we agree entirely with the Supreme Court of Illinois in the opinion that the statute on its face as construed by the trial court is not repugnant to section 9 of article 2 of the Constitution of that State, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. As this is substantially the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, on which the petitioners now rely, it follows that even if their position as to the operation and effect of that Constitution is correct, the statute is not open to the objection which is made against it.

We proceed, then, to a consideration of the grounds of challenge to the jurors Denker and Sanford to see if in the actual administration of the rule of the statute by the court of the rights of the defendants under the Constitution of the United States were in any way impaired.

The court then gives extracts from the examination of Denker by the defense, and says that he "was challenged for cause" by the defendants, but before any decision was made thereon he was questioned by the court, and the court's examination is appended.

"The court," the opinion continues, "thereupon overruled the challenge, but before the juror was accepted and sworn he was further examined by counsel for the defendants." This examination is also reprinted from the record.

The court then says that the examination of the juror by counsel for the defendants closed and he was examined by the State and citations are given from the question and answers in this examination after which the opinion continues: At the close of the examination neither party challenged the juror peremptorily and he was accepted and sworn. When this occurred it is not denied the defendants were still entitled to 143 peremptory challenges, or about that number. When the juror (Sanford) was called he was first examined by counsel for the defendants. At the close of this examination on the part of the defendants the juror was challenged on their behalf for cause, and the attorney for the State, after it was ascertained that all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted, took up the examination of the juror."

The result of the examination is given as is the ruling of the court denying the challenge to overrule for cause, and stating that as the peremptory challenges of the defense were exhausted, Sanford was a juror to try the case, so far as the defendants were concerned. This was accepted by both parties, the court says, as a true statement of the then condition of the case, and after some further examination of the juror which elicited nothing of importance in connection with the present inquiry, no peremptory challenge having been interposed by the State, Sanford was sworn as a juror and the panel was thus complete. This, so far as we have been advised, presents all there is in the record which this court can consider touching the challenge of these two jurors by the defendants for cause. In Reynolds vs. the United States, 98 United States, 145 to 156, it was decided by this court that in order to justify the reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah for refusing to allow a challenge to a jury in criminal cases on the ground that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the issues to be tried it must be made clearly to appear that upon the evidence the court ought to have found the juror had formed such an opinion that could not in law be deemed impartial. The case must be one in which it is manifest the law left nothing to the conscience or discretion of the court. If such is the degree of strictness which is required in the ordinary cases of writs from one court to another in the same general jurisdiction we ought to be careful that it is not at all relaxed in a case like this when the ground relied on for the reversal by this court of a judgment of the highest court of the State is that the error complained of is so great as to amount in law to a denial by the State of a trial by an impartial jury to one who is accused of crime. We are unhesitatingly of the opinion that no such case is disclosed by this record.

We come now to consider the objection that the defendant Spies was compelled by the court to be a witness against himself. He voluntarily offered himself as a witness in his own behalf, and by so doing he became bound to submit himself to a proper cross-examination. The complaint is that he was required on cross-examination to state whether he had received a certain letter which was shown purporting to have been written by Johann Most and addressed to him, and, upon his saying that he had, the court allowed the letter to be read in evidence against him. This, it is claimed, was not proper cross-examination. It is not contended that the subject to which the cross-examination related was not pertinent to the issue to be tried, and whether a cross-examination must be confined to matters pertinent to the testimony in chief or may be extended to the matter in issue is certainly a question of State law in the courts of the State and not of Federal law.

Something has been said in argument about an alleged unreasonable search and seizure of the papers and property of the defendants and their use in evidence on the trial of the case. Special reference is made in this connection to the letter of Most about which Spies was cross-examined, but we have not been referred to any part of the record in which it appears that objection was made to the use of the evidence on that account, and upon this point the Supreme Court of the State in that part of its opinion which has been printed with this motion remarks as follows: "The objection that the letter was obtained from the defendant by an unlawful seizure is made for the first time in this court. It was not made on the trial in the court below. Such an objection as this, which is not suggested by the nature of the offered evidence, but depends upon the proof of an outside fact, should have been made on the trial. The defense should have proved that the Most letter was one of the letters illegally seized by the police and should then have moved to exclude or oppose its admission on the ground that it was obtained by such illegal seizure. This was not done, therefore we can not consider the constitutional question supposed to be involved."

Even though the court was wrong in saying that it did not appear that the Most letter was one of the papers illegally seized, it still remains uncontradicted that no objection was made in the trial court to its admission on that account. To give us jurisdiction under section 709 of the revised statutes because of the denial by a State court of any title, right, privilege or immunity claimed under the Constitution or any treaty or statute of the United States, it must appear that such title, right, privilege or immunity was specially set up or claimed at the proper time and in the proper way. To be reviewable the decision must be against the right so set up or claimed. As the Supreme Court of the State was reviewing the decision of the trial court, to make the question reviewable here it must appear that the claim was made in that court because the Supreme Court was only authorized to review the judgment of that court for errors committed there, and we can do no more. This is not, as seems to be supposed by one of the counsel for the petitioners, a question of the waiver of rights under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States, but a question of claim. If not set up or claimed in the proper court below the judgment of the State court in the action is conclusive, so far as the right of review is here concerned. The question whether the letter, if obtained as claimed, would have been competent evidence is not before us, and therefore no foundation is laid under this objection for the exercise of our jurisdiction.

As to the suggestion by counsel for the petitioners Spies and Fielden that Spies having been born in Germany and Fielden in Great Britain they have been denied by the decision of the court below rights guaranteed to them by treaties between the United States and their respective countries, it is sufficient to say that no such questions were made and decided in either of the courts below and they can not be raised in this court for the first time. We have not been referred to any treaty, neither are we aware of any, under which such a question could be raised.

Being of opinion, therefore, that the Federal questions presented by the counsel for the petitioners, and which they say they desire to argue, are not in fact involved in the determination of the case as it appears on the face of the record, we deny the writ.

The decision of the court is unanimous.

CATTLE GROWERS.

The Convention at Kansas City in Favor of Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 2.—In calling the delegates of the Cattle Growers' convention to order at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Chairman Funk said that Governor John A. Martin, of Kansas, was present and would not object to saying a few words to the delegates. A moment later he led Governor Martin forward to the footlights, his appearance being the signal for long applause. Governor Martin spoke humorously of the cattle business and the price of beef to consumers.

The report of the legislative committee was then read and adopted. The report dwelt on the difficulty of obtaining suitable measures from Congress preventing the introduction of disease and facilitating the interests of cattle raising.

Chairman Funk introduced Mr. C. W. Baker, of Chicago, to whom had been assigned the duty of reading the paper on "Middlemen," prepared by Mr. T. M. S. Coy, of Chicago, in the absence of the latter. The paper was a defense of the live stock commission merchants.

Much of the day was devoted to the discussion of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases, several speakers thinking it advisable to shut out foreign improved breeds now that the country itself possessed these breeds and could raise a supply.

D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, read a paper on "The Outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia at Chicago, and the Lessons which it Teaches."

In the afternoon W. S. G. Dean, of Michigan, the representative of the American Jersey Cattle Club, of New York, read a paper on "Dairy Cattle."

The most interesting discussion of the day was inaugurated when the committee on resolutions began to make its report. They first recommended that the resolution offered by Mr. Hazeltine, of Missouri, on Government control of the telegraph, etc., be not adopted, as they did not consider it germane to the work of the convention and the purpose of the association. Mr. Hazeltine expressed himself as much dissatisfied with this disposition of his resolution.

The delegates then passed to the discussion of the most important topic that has come before the convention so far. It was the resolution introduced by Mr. Junius Clark, of Iowa, declaring it to be the sense of the association, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to suppress importations from all foreign countries afflicted with contagious cattle diseases. After a number of delegates had expressed their opinions the resolution was put to a vote and adopted, the only negative vote being one from Delegate Hastings, of Illinois.

DEFIANT ANARCHISTS.

Engel, Lingg and Fischer Join Parsons in Demanding Unconditional Discharge or Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—George Engel, Louis Lingg and Adolph Fischer, the condemned Anarchists, have written open letters to Governor Oglesby refusing any commutation of sentence short of liberty, and declaring unabated faith in the principles of anarchy. Their letters are very long and consist mainly of an exposition of their well-known ideas regarding existing social conditions and the necessity for remedies. They declare in substance that they are not guilty of any crime, but that they have only exercised the right of free speech, free thought and free assemblage as guaranteed by the Constitution, and have criticised the exisiting evils and succored their fellow-citizens with their advice, as is the right of every honest citizen. Their experience, they say, has eradicated their belief in the existence of the equal rights of poor and rich, and the action of public officers, police and militia have produced the belief that the present conditions can not last long. Not being conscious of any guilt, they protest against the commutation of sentence, demanding either liberty or death. Fischer in his letter declares, among other things, that if he is responsible for the death of the policemen at the Haymarket, every Abolitionist could have been held responsible for the deeds of John Brown. Therefore he could not ask or accept "mercy" without lowering himself in his self-estimation. He asks if defaming and misrepresenting the advocates and teachings of social reconstruction will do any good, and as an answer quotes an extract from Benjamin Franklin's essay, "Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small One," dedicated to the English Government in 1776.

"Would you sign a petition for a commutation of Fielden's sentence?" was asked of Assistant Attorney Walker. "I feel kinder toward Fielden and Schwab than I do toward the others because of their modest demeanor during the trial, but I do not see how you can discriminate between the guilt of any of those in the conspiracy. No, I would not care to sign any petition for any of them."

There was an unusual number of policemen in citizens' dress and detectives about the criminal court building yesterday, but Captain Schaack said there was no significance in it and that they were there because they had cases pending before the grand jury.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

The Attendants at a Dance and Supper Poisoned in a Mysterious Manner.

DELHI, LA., Nov. 2.—Last Friday evening George C. King, who lives four or five miles southwest of Lamar, Franklin parish, gave a dance and supper at his place. After supper was nearly over all the guests were taken violently sick. A doctor was sent for, who said that the sickness was caused by poison, and was unable to render much relief. Louis King, Jr., Ben King, Walter Bell, Lee Ford, John O'Brien, Jr., and Miss Minnie Brown, all white, and Seek Hill, colored, have since died. The wife of Hill and his six children, Asa Ford and six children, white, Mrs. Louis King and children, Fronie Walker and a child, one of the Dunham boys, Bruce Spries and Hillyard Butler, wife and children are dangerously sick, but were alive at last accounts. Abe Washburne was quite sick, but is now out of danger. No motive can be assigned for this dastardly deed. The cook is not supposed to be guilty, as she is dangerously sick and her husband and one or two of her children are dead. The doctor and others are investigating the matter to ascertain the nature of the poison.

A British Gale.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A gale prevails throughout England. Telegraph wires have been broken, chimneys blown down and trees uprooted. A number of minor marine casualties have been reported. Seven vessels were wrecked at Cardiff and many wrecks are reported from other places. The gale has stopped the bathing at Brighton. The gale, which is terrific, extends around the entire coast of the United Kingdom, and it is accompanied by rain. Reports of the stranding of vessels continue to be received and an immense amount of damage has been done. At Falmouth a number of vessels have been driven ashore. Among them is the Danish brig Thusnelde, Captain Gristrup, from Rio Grande, September 4, which is submerged

Indian Lands in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made a report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the status of the New York Indian lands in Kansas, in which he holds that these lands were reserved by treaty stipulation, and the reservation has never been lawfully extinguished. The lands were offered for sale by President Buchanan in August, 1860, and the Commissioner holds that whatever rights settlers and purchasers may have, acquired thereby, none of the lands were granted to the railroad companies which have received patents therefor. He recommends that suits be instituted to set aside these patents.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 65 @	4 40
Native cows	2 00 @	2 25
Butchers' steers	2 90 @	3 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00 @	4 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	Not quoted	
No. 4 soft	65 @	68
CORN—No. 2	35½ @	36½
OATS—No. 2	22½ @	23
RYE—No. 2	43½ @	44
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 65 @	1 70
HAY—Baled	6 00 @	8 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	20 @	23
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @	12
EGGS—Choice	11 @	12½
BACON—Ham	11½@	12¼
Shoulders	5½@	6
Sides	8½@	10
LARD	6 @	6¼
POTATOES	55 @	60
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 20 @	4 70
Butchers' steers	2 90 @	3 70
HOGS—Packing	4 00 @	4 35
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 10 @	4 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 80 @	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71½@	72
CORN—No. 2	38½@	38¾
OATS—No. 2	24¼@	25
RYE—No. 2	52 @	52½
BUTTER—Creamery	24 @	26
PORK	12 50 @	12 75
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 00 @	5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 30 @	4 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 @	4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 75 @	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72½@	73
CORN—No. 2	41 @	41½
OATS—No. 2	25 @	25½
RYE—No. 2	51½@	52
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @	25
PORK	12 75 @	13 75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 80 @	4 75
HOGS—Good to choice	4 70 @	5 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 70 @	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	86½@	86
CORN—No. 2	52½@	53¾
OATS—Western mixed	32 @	34
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @	25
PORK	13 50 @	14 50

SIGNAL-SERVICE WORK.

Qualifications Expected in Employes and the Pay Given Them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the duties of the United States Signal-Service Department are for those in minor branches exacting and the salaries paid quite small, there are a great number of applications constantly coming in. The assistant observers, or privates as they are ranked, only get $1,000 per year for the New York station. At all other stations east of the Mississippi except Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago and Jacksonville, the pay is $60 per month. The sergeants of the highest rank provided for in the service get only about $20 per month more.

To secure a place in the service an application to the chief signal officer at his headquarters in Washington is the first step. A prompt answer may be expected, which will state whether or not any men are wanted in the service. If there are vacancies blanks will accompany this response, on which the applicant must fill out the answers to a lot of questions that constitute a preliminary examination. If this paper is satisfactory the applicant is referred to Washington or the nearest large signal-service station to his home, for a more thorough examination follows. This being satisfactorily passed, the applicant is enlisted and assigned to a station, where he is broken in to the work of the service.

The necessary qualifications, as shown by the examination, are first, quickness in figures with the accompaniment of accuracy. The higher mathematics are not requisite, plain arithmetic being all that is necessary. The other branches touched upon are grammar, geography, history, penmanship and spelling. The history is United States and the geography local, but very thorough. Self-reliance is looked for, and a man is expected to be able to take charge of a station when he has had a little experience. In the service his education is supposed to continue. He is expected to gain a knowledge of astronomy, on which there is preliminary examination, and to keep up with the development of new theories and meteorological methods.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TRICKS ON THE STAGE.

A Thrilling Life and Death Struggle.

Some time ago there was on exhibition in New York, what was called the "wonderful electrical man!"

That "wonder" now says that he was always *secretly connected with a battery* so arranged as to defeat discovery!

Many "freaks of nature" are only freaks of clever deceptive skill.

Bishop, the mind-reader, so-called, was shown to be only a shrewd student of human nature, whose reading of thought was not phenomenal.

Even so intelligent a man as Robert Dale Owen was for many years fully persuaded that certain alleged spiritual manifestations were genuine, but, in the Katie King case, he eventually found that he had been remorselessly deceived.

When to natural credulity is added a somewhat easily-fired imagination, spectres become facts, and clever tricks realities.

"That man," remarked a prominent physician the other day to our reporter, "thinks he is sick. He is a 'hypo.' He comes here regularly three times a week for treatment. There is *absolutely nothing the matter with him*, but of course every time he comes I fix him up something."

"And he pays for it!"

"Yes, $3.00 a visit. But what I give him has no remedial power whatever. I have to cater to his imaginary ills. He is one of my best friends, and I dare not disappoint his fears."

An even more striking case of professional delusion is related by W. H. Winton, business manager of the Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman:*

"In 1883, Mr. R. R., of New York, (a relative of a late vice-president of the United States) was seriously ill of a very fatal disorder. The best physicians attended him, but, until the last one was tried, he constantly grew worse. This doctor gave him some medicine in a two-ounce bottle. Improving, he got another bottle, paying $2 for each. He was getting relief after having used several of these mysterious small bottles.

One day he laid one on his desk in his New York office. In the same office a friend was using a remedy put up in a large bottle. By pure accident it was found out that these two bottles contained exactly the same medicine, the two ounce vial costing the doctor's patient $2, while his friend paid but $1.25 for a bottle holding over sixteen ounces of Warner's safe cure. The doctor's services were stopped at once, the man continued treating himself with what his doctor had secretly prescribed—Warner's safe cure, which finally restored him to health from an attack of what his doctors called bright's disease."

If the leading physicians in the land, through fear of the code, will *secretly* prescribe Warner's safe cure in all cases of kidney, liver and general disorder, do they not thereby confess their own inability to cure it, and, by the strongest sort of indorsement, commend that preparation to the public?

We hear it warmly spoken of in every direction, and we have no doubt whatever that it is, all things considered, the very best article of the kind ever known.

—Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, said of the hubbub raised over his allusion to the Prince of Wales as "the fat little bald-headed man in red clothes," that he (Stead) believed the English people wouldn't have been half so much horrified had he attacked the Trinity.

Concerning Wind-Mills.

Wind-mills are a very ancient invention, but are not of much practical value in a country where fuel is cheap, from the extreme irregularity of the wind upon which they depend. It is hoped that a remedy for this defect has been found by the Duc de Feltre, in the transformation of the surplus energy of windy weather by causing it to drive a dynamo, thus converting it into electricity, with which he charges batteries of storage cells. These in turn can be utilized to drive the machinery in time of calm. Any such plan is, of course, attended by a very large waste of power, but when the original quantity is so enormous as it is in a gale of wind waste is a matter of very little moment. Before the world is many generations older more attention will be given to the question of yoking the great forces of nature to our machinery, and utilize the enormous energy of the winds, waves, tides, not to mention water power and the direct radiation from the sun. Our store of available coal will doubtless last for many a long day to come, but we ought not to forget that we are a race of spendthrifts, living on our capital, and that we must not miss any opportunity of economizing the limited resources of our estate.—*London News.*

In Love's Harness.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

"HE is filing his last cavity," mournfully said a young dentist, as the body of his deceased partner was lowered into the grave —*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Stomach as a Vinegar Cruet.

A stinging as of hot vinegar is sometimes felt in the gullet. This is produced by an acid or gas evolved by dyspepsia. A genial carminative, far more reliable than carbonate of soda or magnesia, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is an exceptionally fine source of relief from every symptom of indigestion; also from fever and ague, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

THE reporter who goes out to interview a man always starts with an interrogation point in his head.—*Merchant Traveler.*

SAFE, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent diseases, made by Prickly Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It disinfects, cleanses and eliminates all malaria. Health and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body.

A POLITE way of dunning a delinquent is to send him a bouquet of forget-me-note.—*Golden Days.*

YON sturdy oak whose branches wide
Boldly the storms and winds defy,
Not long ago an acorn, small,
Lay dormant 'neath the summer sky.

Not unlike the thrifty oak in its germ, development and growth, is consumption. But even this mighty foe of mankind, positively yields to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if taken early. Don't be blind to your own interests and think yours a hopeless case. This remarkable remedy has rescued thousands. Of druggists.

THIS is the time of year when the sportsman, who has bagged no birds, tries to make the inoffensive rabbit quail.

CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, etc. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

WE notice it is usually a skin flint who tries to hide a crime.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

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