

FOR THE EAGLE.

A Collection of News from All Over the World.

Feast of Political, Commercial and General Intelligence for Eagle Readers.

Slit Threads an Aid to Crimes. William P. Hanson, chief of the secret service, treasury department, in his annual report expresses the opinion that the distinctive paper in use for money is an aid to the criminal rather than a protection to the public...

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL SAY. His Message Will Recommend the Retention of Legal Tender.

A Washington correspondent says: President Cleveland's consideration of financial portions of his annual message to Congress. He has been in consultation with Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster General Wilson regarding the prospective revenues and expenses of the Government...

FAMINE THREATENS IRELAND. Most Appalling Prospect Among All Small Nations.

Ireland is threatened with a most awful famine, and unless the Government helps before Parliament opens the suffering will be frightful. The landlords all through the stricken country are applying for extension decrees by the thousands...

Fine on a Jealous Postmaster. At Mankato, Minn., Judge Lechner Wednesday sentenced Postmaster E. S. Humble, of Dundee, to pay a fine of \$1, the largest possible penalty, for detaining and opening a letter addressed to his wife to a Iowa man with whom Humble claims she was infatuated.

Reception to Bryan. The citizens of Denver and of Colorado will extend such a reception to William Jennings Bryan Nov. 24 as has been equaled in the West only by the remarkable demonstration at the return of Senator H. M. Teller from the St. Louis convention.

Texas Banker Kills Himself. Frank Hamilton, for twenty years a member of the Austin, Texas, banking firm of Hammond & Co., committed suicide Wednesday by taking morphine.

Wreck Kills One. The west-bound Northern Pacific passenger train was wrecked at Paradise Bluffs, seventy miles west of Missoula, Mont. The train ran into a landslide and was derailed. The engineer was killed outright.

Coin Their Own Money. The Russian Government has decided upon the establishment of an imperial mint in Moscow. Until now the metal part of the Russian coinage has been executed abroad, mostly in France and in England.

Enormous Yield of Corn. This year's crop is expected by Government officials to be around 2,200,000,000 bushels.

Know Trouble the Farmers. Farmers of Nebraska are complaining that the heavy snow will seriously interfere with the husking of corn and much wheat thrashing which has been delayed in Nebraska. This also applies to South Dakota, Northern Kansas and Eastern Colorado, where the snow is quite heavy.

Berlin's Exposition a Failure. The International Industrial Exhibition at Berlin, which has just been brought to a close, leaves a deficit of over 1,000,000 marks, which will have to be covered by the guarantors.

Tragedy in the Street. At Kansas City, Mo., Arthur L. Snook killed his wife, Aretta. The tragedy occurred at the Belmont Hotel. Snook sat down on the steps and watched his wife die, after which he placed the revolver in his hand and fired two shots. Jealousy was the cause.

Misses Are High in Alabama. Miss Lizzie Hendricks, a Calhoun County, Ala., girl, was awarded \$24 damages from the Southern Railway Company by the Circuit Court here for being kissed by one of the company's conductors while en route recently from Home to Anniston.

MARKET VERY STRONG.

Wheat Advanced Sharply Do to Great Milling Demand.

The Liverpool wheat market did not change its price for futures at the opening Friday, and was quoted 2 1/2 higher for Nov. 1 arrivals on the spot. Such an evidence of independent strength, following the display of weakness which the Chicago market gave Thursday, completely turned speculative sentiment in America to the bull side again, and started wheat once more on an upward course. As an additional incentive to resume the advance which was interrupted by the hurry to take profits Thursday, the Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were found to be very small; the number of carloads being 281, compared with 1,116 cars a week ago and 1,227 on the corresponding day of the year before. Besides that Chicago had only 97 carloads, against 334 on the similar day of last year. These fresh features of the market surroundings sufficed to start December wheat at 1 1/2 per bushel advance and to another 1 1/2 per bushel before an hour of the Chicago session had gone by. The opening was irregularly at from 75 to 75 1/2. Before 10:30 o'clock it had sold at 76 1/2. A San Francisco message, which reported an additional four cargoes of wheat sold Thursday besides what was previously disposed of for shipment to Australia—the four cargoes amounting to about 450,000 bushels—was another of the bull points in the early news. The milling demand for carloads of wheat in the country market was shown chiefly in the competition for good to choice samples of No. 3 hard Northern spring. A private cablegram from Liverpool indicated that there was knowledge there of some falling off in the volume of shipments from Russia and the Brazilian countries. The St. Louis market was even stronger at the opening than Chicago.

SIX SEAMEN PERISH.

Schooner Waukesha and Her Drunken Crew Perish.

Under cover of the darkness and in the midst of a fierce storm, six men met their death off Muskegon, Mich., harbor Saturday night from the three-masted schooner Waukesha. The story of the only survivor lays the blame upon Captain Duncan Corbett. This survivor is Frank Dulach. He does not know the names of any of the other members of the crew, which consisted of the captain, mate, cook and four sailors, a total of seven. After being rescued Dulach was taken to the hospital at Muskegon. An intelligent story could be obtained from him. It was told in the form of an affidavit before a magistrate. The story which Dulach tells is of a drunken captain and a wild delirium in the midst of a howling storm. Nothing in the history of navigation on the great lakes equals it. Even after the boat was going to pieces and the blood-soaked form of one of the men had disappeared in the waves and the inky blackness of the night, while the survivors clung to the wreckage, the captain continued his drinking and finally fell a headless mass into the waves. One by one the six of the seven men on the raft, the entire crew of the boat, fell off, until just as day broke Dulach saw the wild surf boat of the Muskegon life-boaters cutting their way through the white water at the tiller. He feebly motioned them how to approach him, and was lifted into the boat.

MEANS TO CROSS TROCHA.

Maceo Moves Out on the Plains for that Purpose.

Advices from Cuba give plain descriptions of the movements of Maceo than can be sent by cable from the island. Antonio Maceo has moved to the plains country—that is to say, to the south coast of Pinar del Rio, with the intention of making an attempt to pass the trocha, protected in the mountains as he hopes by insurgents at the rear of the trocha. He is at present supposed to be at Carajal, in the direction of the swamp of Majala. If he does not accept a battle he will be obliged to go further toward Pinar del Rio, where he has a strong force. The South Dakota range country is already covered with a heavy blanket of snow, and cattlemen have begun feeding. If the present snow remains until spring there will be heavy range losses.

MRS. W. H. VANDERBILT.

Widow of the Famous Millionaire Dies of Heart Disease.

Mrs. Mary Louise Vanderbilt, widow of the late William H. Vanderbilt, died Friday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, at Scarborough, in Westchester county, N. Y. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been visiting at the Shepard residence since the wedding of her granddaughter, Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Louise Knapp, daughter of a reformed church minister of Albany. She was married to William H. Vanderbilt in 1841, and has for years been noted for her deeds of charity. The children of the marriage were Cornelius, William Kissam, Frederick W., George W., Mary Louise, and John. Mrs. Vanderbilt was 77 years old.

Kate Field's Funeral Delayed.

The remains of Miss Kate Field were not brought to San Francisco by steamer Thursday from Honolulu. Arrangements had been made for the funeral Sunday from Trinity Church, to be followed by the cremation of the remains. The obstacles have been postponed until the arrival of the next steamer.

Old Texas Firm Fails.

W. White & Co., of Dallas, one of the largest and oldest cotton buying firms in Texas, has failed. A check of \$100,000 was issued last night. Liabilities are about \$200,000, largest creditor being J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, who have \$100,000 secured with 3,000 bales of cotton.

Failure of a Dayton House.

The Manhattan Clothing and Shoe Company of Dayton, Ohio, has assigned, with liabilities aggregating \$100,000. This concern is owned by Gus Hanger, and the difficulty does not affect the branch houses located in cities in the East and West.

Cool Girl Suicide.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Miss Fanny Viola Finnegan, of Spencer, Mass., shot herself last night. Her husband, who was to be buried with the revolver in her hand and in the dress she wore when she committed suicide. Her instructions were complied with.

Sallybury on Venezuela.

Lord Salisbury announced in his speech at the Mansion House in London Monday night that the dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the Venezuela boundary had virtually been settled in terms which the United States, through Secretary Olney, insisted upon. The whole question to be referred to un-

restricted arbitration. The only condition attached to the one proposed by Secretary Olney that the title of the bona fide settlers to their present holdings, in case the arbitrator's award places them in the jurisdiction of Venezuela, shall be decided by the law governing the title. The arbitrator is to be chosen among other things that the 19th to land which has been unassailed for twenty years cannot be invalidated. Venezuela, in other words, would be debarré from confiscating property in any territory she may acquire under the arbitration. Lord Salisbury says England will accomplish nothing for the Americans by isolated action, but he holds out hope for European concert.

CLEVELAND DRAWS A MORAL.

President Releases the Imprisoned California A. R. U. Men. The President has pardoned W. H. Chaney, Isaac Ross and Phillip Stanwood, of California, sentenced Dec. 6, 1894, to pay a fine of \$1 and to be confined in the Los Angeles County jail eighteen months for conspiracy, the offense being committed in the railway riots, at that time general throughout the country. The President wrote the following indorsement on the application: "These convicts have suffered more than nine months' imprisonment under their sentences. I am bound to assume that they were guilty of an offense most dangerous in its character, and in the commission of which they aided and encouraged an unlawful defiance of authority which threatened the most distressing consequences. I am convinced, however, that these men are not criminals, but laboring men swept into a violation of law by at first listening to the counsels of disorder. Others besides themselves are suffering humiliation and degradation on account of their wrongdoing; and I am led to believe that the purposes of punishment so far as the effect on the prisoners is concerned have been fully accomplished. I am also convinced that the imprisonment already suffered by these prisoners will be amply retributive for the offenses they are guilty, though unpunished, and to those who may be hereafter tempted, that the laws enacted to secure peace and order must be obeyed."

TORRENS LAW IS VOID.

Chicago Reform in Land Transfer Declared Unconstitutional. The Torrens land law in Illinois is declared unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that the law which provides for the registration of land titles is unconstitutional. The most radical departure from the system of land titles maintained in this country from the beginning has failed at the first appearance in the Supreme Court. Just what the result of this action will be cannot be definitely stated at this time. But it is the firm statement of the members of the Real Estate Board that the fight is not at all abandoned. And it is equally the belief of the men who are opposed to the change from the old system to the new that no matter what action is taken by the sponsors for the law, there will never be any more of this attempt.

Put in Great Peril by Robbers.

Nathan Husnick, of Akron, Ohio, was awakened Thursday night by two masked men who attempted to force him to open his safe. Upon his refusal they bound him, and then drilling a hole in the safe, filled it with powder. Placing Husnick against the door, they next threatened to blow the safe in with the proprietor in that position. Husnick weakened and opened the safe and the burglars got about \$200.

Cotton Crop Killed.

The Texas cotton crop of 1895 is at an end. A killing frost on the 15th and the fields are as black as soot. There is not a particle of life left in the plant. A few more bales can be picked out, but fully 90 per cent. has been marketed. There are a small number of bales left about farmlands, waiting and hoping for a price which the highest crop in ten years ought to command.

Mexico Ready to Reciprocate.

The Mexican minister has transmitted the Secretary of State that American cattle men will be permitted to cross into Mexico in rounding up their herds under the same conditions as are applied to Mexican cattlemen by the United States.

Feeding Cattle in South Dakota.

The South Dakota range country is already covered with a heavy blanket of snow, and cattlemen have begun feeding. If the present snow remains until spring there will be heavy range losses.

Bryan Man Killed.

At Omaha a shot for Bryan and some bantering words resulted in a fatal assault upon William H. Campbell, 18 years old. William Campbell, colored, has been arrested, charged with the murder.

Big Additions to Iron Plants.

At Pittsburgh the Carnegie Steel Company decided to go ahead with improvements that will cost between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

New Comet Is Seen.

A telegram from Lick Observatory to Harvard Observatory announces the discovery of a faint comet by Perrine, an assistant at Lick.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 77 to 78c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 20c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common short (1) choice, dwarf, 35c to 80c per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 82c; corn, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 37c to 38c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.00 to \$5.75. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 3, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.00 to \$5.75. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 85c; corn, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c.

RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Accidents Are Few Compared with the Number of Passengers.

About three years ago the government at Washington, through the weather bureau, published a table of the number of persons in the United States killed by lightning in the previous twelvemonth. Writing from memory, I think it was 251. Now, there are very few persons who give themselves much concern over the possibility that they may become the victims of an electrical storm, but there are many who do not set out on a railway journey without the fear before their eyes that "something may happen." It may be reassuring to such persons, as well as to many who are in temporary alarm just now hereabouts, to bear in mind that they are almost as likely to be struck by lightning—although the chances that they will be are only one in about 30,000—as that they will lose their lives in a railway accident.

Dr. Lardner some time ago, when the safety of passengers on railroads was not as well provided for as it is to-day, estimated that the chance that he might be killed was one to 65,000,000 for every one mile traveled. The second Charles Francis Adams, when he first began to study railroad problems, gave conclusive proof that a man who would stay the year round in a first-class passenger car on an express train had less prospect of meeting a violent death than if he were to remain for the same time in his own house. Colonel Thomas A. Scott once remarked that a railroad car was a safer place than a hotel. Franklin B. Gowen, who taking a special flyer on one of the mornings when he was whirled up to Pottsville to prosecute Jack Kehoe and other Molly Maguires, observed that he could trust his safety on a train at fifty miles an hour a good deal more than his father could have done fifty years before in a stage coach at ten miles an hour. Chauncey M. Depew has pointed out how the Empire State express made its great runs daily to Chicago without the loss of a life, and the Chicago "Limited" of the Pennsylvania, with its tremendous rate of speed, has been running for years with its record unmarred by more than two or three serious accidents and none of them a wholesale wreck. The Interstate commerce commission's report, issued last year, shows that the entire number of passengers carried on the railroads of the United States was upward of 240,000,000, and yet only 255 lost their lives in accidents.

Now, the real havoc of modern railroading is not among passengers, but among the employes of railroads and among trespassers and pedestrians and non-travelers. How to diminish this destruction of human life is one of the chief problems which thoughtful railroad men are considering to-day. The introduction of the automatic car coupler is certain to lessen it among the brakemen, and the abolition of grade crossings has done something to reduce the slaughter in large cities and their suburbs. From the day when George Stephenson's Rocket, at the very beginning of railroading, struck down and killed, in the presence of the duke of Wellington, the famous Huskisson, who had been a member of his cabinet, the death roll on the rail has been numbered by the tens of thousands. I fancy that few of us pause to think that in a single twelvemonth the number of lives destroyed on the railroads of this country alone is greater than the entire loss of Meade's army at the battle of Gettysburg. The whole war of the rebellion, indeed, hardly presents a more ghastly record than the list of dead and wounded on the railroads of the United States in the period following the war. For example, in 1894 there were 6,447 persons who lost their lives and upward of 32,000 who were wounded, and within the last eight years the death roll aggregated fully 50,000 persons who were not passengers, as well as more than 250,000 who were classified among the "wounded."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Then and Now.

The Countess of Ancaster deprecates the bad manners of the dancing people of to-day. The gentleman of the old style politely asks: "May I have the exquisite delight of being your ladyship's humble cavalier in the coming country dance?" "Oh, sir, you are vastly polite, and I am overwhelmed by your request," says the lady. "Then I do not make too bold?" "Oh, sir, I would not have you misconstrue my words!" "May I then reckon upon your treating the measure with your devoted servant?" "I may not say you nay, sir," curtseys the lady. "Madam, you are too condescending. I will not fail to claim your hand," retorting with courteous humility. The gentleman of the new style says: "Ah, Lady Florence, get an entry left, or is your book full?" "Well, here's a quadrille running loose," says the lady, looking at her card.

Italian's Lamp Invention.

A new lamp, which has just been invented by an Italian will, if all that is said of it be true, bring joy to the heart of the housewife. The lamp, which is declared to be no heavier than one of the ordinary kind, generates its own gas. The cost, however, is only one-fifth that of the ordinary gas, while the illumination is as bright as that of an electric lamp and much whiter. A single lamp floods a large room with light, and, in addition, it is clean and odorless, one cannot wonder that both the electric light and the gas companies dread its rivalry. But unfortunately the promises of inventors are not always carried out to the letter.

A Remarkable Echo.

One of the most remarkable echoes in the world is that produced by the suspension bridge across the Menai straits in Wales. The sound of a blow given with a hammer on one of the main piers is returned in succession from each of the cross beams which support the roadway, in addition to which the sound is many times repeated between the water and the roadway, at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.

She Knew.

"Do you know," said the Sunday school visitor to the little children, "what bell is like?" "Papa says," replied little Susie Brownbread, "mamma's bill for new tires is something like it."—Buffalo Express.

COMMON-SENSE

Fire-Proof Construction.

(PATENTED) GENERAL VIEW OF COMPLETE FLOOR AND CEILING. The next day we obtained traps, and tried to catch them in the same manner as English rats with toasted cheese or a piece of bacon; but they took no notice of these delicacies. We noticed that several times, when I left a bright red crocheted shawl I had lying on a chair at night, pieces were torn off it, and once it was dragged up the steps to the left; so we threw it over a trap, and the next morning a large wood rat, measuring sixteen inches from head to tip of tail was caught; and that was the first of ten that were attracted by the same shawl, which never failed to catch one whenever the trap was covered with it. We very rarely see one now. I suppose they have retired farther back into the forest, away from civilization. In one of their nests here I saw a pocket knife, a steel fork, a collar stud, and pieces of a red flannel shirt. They live upon berries, nuts and various roots, and seeds of the fir cones, but do not care for maize, oats, wheat or potatoes, and so forth, like squirrels and chipmunks. Thieves in Africa. The gold and diamonds of South Africa have already attracted a very fair proportion of the thieves of the world to that favored region. Some very fine hauls have been made and others all but made. Decidedly the most sensational attempt was one a few years ago on the diamond train. To reach Cape Town from Kimberley used to take three days, or at least two days and three nights. The diamonds were carried in a safe in the postoffice sorting car. Some expert thieves found out where the safe always stood in the car, and under that spot, beneath the bottom of the car, rigged up a platform of rope and plank whereon a man could lie and work with a drill as the train sped on its way. It is a lonely journey, with hours and hours between stations. The thief endured his uncomfortable position beneath the moving train long enough to bore a circle of holes in the bottom of the iron safe, having first cut a piece out of the bottom of the car. The plan was to complete the circle in this tedious way so as to remove a piece of the safe-bottom, and leave a hole large enough for the insertion of an arm, the removal of a bag and the capture of a fortune in diamonds. Unfortunately for him, he was either disturbed, or he got tired, or he dropped off his planks. At any rate, he did not cut out the piece of metal, consequently did not reap his glittering reward. He escaped. The postoffice people in the car heard nothing of the drill—which probably was silent save when there was the clatter-racket of the wheels to drown its noise. When the platform and the pierced safe were discovered, the thief had gone, and left no clew beyond his handiwork, which never proved sufficient for tracing his whereabouts.

Where Men Fall as Lovers.

"It is a question with me," writes Lillian Bell, in Ladies' Home Journal, "whether a woman ever knows all the joys of love-making who has one of those dumb, silent husbands who doubtless adores her, but is able to express it only in deeds. It requires an act of the will to remember that his going down town at 7 o'clock every morning is all done for you, when he hasn't been able to tell you in words that he loves you. It is hard to get a letter telling about the weather and how busy he is, when the same amount of space saying that he got to thinking about you yesterday, when he saw a girl on the street who looked like you, only she didn't carry herself so well as you do, and that he loves you, good-by—would have fairly made your heart turn over with joy, and made you kiss the hurried lines and thrust the letter in your belt, where you could crackle it now and then just to make sure it was there. Nearly all nice men make good lovers in deeds. A great many fall at the most important crisis in the handling of words. "But the best test of all, and, to my mind, the greatest, is in the use of words as a balm. Few people, be they men or women, be they only friends, lovers or married, can help occasionally hurting each other's feelings. Accidents are continually happening even when people are good-tempered. And for quick or evil-tempered ones there is but one remedy—the handsome, honest apology. The most perfect lover is the one who best understands how and when to apologize."

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