

# BALD KNOBBERS ROUND-UP.

Close of the Noted Trials at Ozark, Mo.—The Chief Found Guilty—Four to Hang and Four to the Penitentiary—The "Hobbs" Released With Some Good Advice.

OZARK, Mo., April 13.—At five o'clock yesterday morning the sheriff called Judge Hubbard and the attorneys on each side of the Dave Walker case to the court house which even at that hour was filled with people before the jury could get in. The twelve jurors were called and Judge Hubbard asked them if they had agreed on a verdict, when the foreman answered: "We have." The verdict was handed to W. M. Wade, the circuit clerk, and he read it in a loud and distinct voice: "The jury, find the defendant, Dave Walker, guilty of murder in the first degree as charged in the indictment."

The judge then had each one stand up and the clerk read the verdict to each and the judge asked them if that was their verdict. Each said it was and they were then dismissed.

David Walker said as the jury passed out: "I thought them men had better sense than that." The sheriff took Walker back to the jail to get his breakfast. He did not break down in the least, but said when he got back in the jail that they had tamed "Bull Creek's" hide."

When court formally opened at eight o'clock Judge Hubbard read the verdict to bring C. O. Simmons, Amos Jones, William Stanley and James Matthews out of jail, as their attorneys said that they wanted to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. James Matthews, the baby face knocker, was admitted to bail in \$200 in each case. S. H. Boyd and D. M. Payne went on his bond and he was released and told to go home and help his mother make a living and not meet with any more Bald Knobbers. He had been in jail for about one year and when his mother met him in the court house yard and kissed him after he was released it was pitiful.

William Stanley pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He said he was in the house on the night of the shooting. Green and Elens and had a gun, but did not kill anybody. He asked the mercy of the court. He was told to stand up and the judge asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed. He said he was not guilty of the murder and the judge gave him twenty-one years in the penitentiary. He said the judge was not merciful. He did not do the killing.

Amos Jones was the next to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. The judge then told him to stand up and said: "Jones, do you have anything to say why sentence should not be passed?" He said he had not; that he was not in the house when the shooting was done and wanted the court to be merciful on him. At this his wife cried so loudly that she had to be taken out of the court room, and nearly every body in the room was in tears. He was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

C. O. Simmons, the Baptist preacher, was the next one. He said he was at the house, but did not have anything to do with the shooting. He asked the judge to be merciful on him as he had a wife and children and an aged mother, and guilty men were running at large and on bail. At this his wife cried so the sheriff had to take her out of the court room also.

The judge then told him to stand up and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed. He said he had not. The court then said: "Simmons, I sentence you to the State prison for the term of twelve years."

David Walker was then brought into the court room and the judge asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed. He said he did not have a fair trial and they had done every thing they could to convict him. He was sentenced to hang May 15, the same day as John Matthews, Wiley Matthews and William Walker, his son, are to hang.

Amos Jones, William Stanley and C. O. Simmons will be sent to the penitentiary today. Court adjourned till May 13, three days before the hanging of the Bald Knobbers in Ozark.

# NEW REFORM CLUB.

James Russell Lowell Discourses on Free Trade and Protection.

New York, April 13.—At the house-keeping of the New Reform Club, which is principally for tariff reform, last evening James Russell Lowell, one of the invited guests, in the course of his talk said he was reminded by the President's remarks, when he said the free trade was intruded, of an old Spanish proverb which described the Moors as holding a strong position in opposition on a hill from which the Spaniards were unable to dislodge them. A young man at length came and on learning the condition of affairs said: "I thank God that he has left this work for me." He then put up his horse and charged the foe. The speaker thought like him that his hearers should thank God that the work had been left to them. He had watched the anti-slavery movement from the beginning and had become convinced that the success of the abolitionists was largely due to the mistakes and extravagances of their opponents. He thought the same result would come to those who stood for extravagant protection. The number of young men present reminded him of the beautiful story of Lucretia and the runners, who passed on the torch of life and enlightenment to each other. Archimedes said he could move the world if he had a place to stand on. The tariff reformers did not want a better place to stand on, "for as the Lord liveth the man who takes his stand on the truth will have the world come round to him."

# CONKING IMPROVES.

New York, April 13.—The news from Mr. Conkling's sick chamber this morning is of a most cheering character and there is every reason to believe that the dread crisis has passed. Mr. Conkling spent one of the best nights since his illness. The periodical attacks of delirium did not manifest themselves at all during the night. There were few if any symptoms of pain exhibited during his sleep. At about three o'clock this morning he awoke and expressed a desire for food. He was given a drink and was soon asleep again. Dr. Barker said to a reporter today: "On Tuesday I said the chances of Mr. Conkling's recovery were one in one hundred. Yesterday I said they were one in twenty-five and today I say they are one in ten."

# FATAL LEAP.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Fire, shortly after two o'clock this morning, destroyed the tailor shop of A. G. Godberger, 74 South street, and the shoe store of Simon Shulberger, 76 South street, to the extent of about \$1,500. The persons living in the upper floors were asleep at the time, and when the alarm was sounded to seek escape by the windows. A panic ensued and a Mrs. Heilmann, aged thirty-five years, jumped to the street before the firemen could reach her. She struck on her head and it is feared received fatal injuries. Several other persons escaped injury, and the more painful of the firemen were rescued by the firemen.

# YELLOW FEVER REPORTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 12.—A well-founded rumor has reached this city that two deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Plant City, a small town in the southern part of the State. It is also reported that several more cases exist there, and that the fatal disease is spreading rapidly, although no person has yet been taken to check it. This information coming from a semi-official source, has created much alarm and the truthfulness of the rumor is being thoroughly investigated. The County Board of Health is in possession of important information, but refuses to divulge the nature of it at present.

# CROP REPORT.

Report of the Department of Agriculture on the Crop Prospects.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The April statistical returns to the Department of Agriculture show the condition of winter grain and of farm animals. The season for seeding was down, three months in some of the Southern States, and the appearance in winter was uneven, although the plants were rooted in the States affected by summer drought there was slow germination in soils not well pulverized, causing thin stands in such areas. Hence a superficial impression of condition was made, which our trained correspondents saw through and reported that the impairment of the status was slight. The later rains improved the prospect.

In Southern Illinois the soil was in good tilt and full growth generally good. In the Middle States the seeding season was moderately favorable, though in some places the soil was dry.

In California, with some exceptions, a very favorable season for seeding and germination is reported. Drought in Oregon delayed plant growth.

Only partial protection was enjoyed in the Northern belt. The variable temperature of March seriously injured the plant in the Central States of the West, and some loss from winter killing appears even in Texas. On the Atlantic coast the winter injury was very slight. South of Maryland temperature was mild and favorable. The present appearance of the crop is quite unfavorable. As the spring is late and present growth is slow, a comparatively small favorable spring weather might make material improvement. The average of the present condition is 82—lower than a recent year, excepting only 1883 and 1885, when the averages were 80 and 78 respectively.

The averages of the States of principal production are as follows: New York, 81; Pennsylvania, 90; Ohio, 68; Michigan, 74; Indiana, 75; Illinois, 74; Missouri, 81; Kansas, 97. The average of Texas is 85, and of most of the Southern States higher, from 87 in Arkansas to 97 in Tennessee, though the area seeded is small in all this region. The average of rice is much higher, standing at 94.5 for the entire breadth.

The condition of farm animals is comparatively good. There has been some disease among horses, and hog cholera has been somewhat prevalent during the past year in its usual habitat. The estimated losses from disease and accidents are averaged as follows, for each 1,000 animals: Horses, 18; cattle, 29; sheep, 46; swine, 78.

# AN OLEOMARGARINE QUESTION.

The Supreme Court Decides That a State May Prohibit Its Manufacture.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered a decision in case No. 914, William L. Powell, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. The writ of error brought up for review a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustaining the validity of a statute of that Commonwealth enacted July 1, 1883, making it unlawful for any person to manufacture or import for sale or use in the State any oleaginous substance, other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream, any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese, produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream, or of any imitation or adulterated butter or cheese. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

Justice Field gave a separate opinion in which his views, in many respects, differed from those of the court.

The court also affirmed, with costs, the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania in case No. 1,343, Hay Walker, Jr., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This case also involved the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Oleomargarine law, and the points raised were the same as in the other case. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

# HEWITT AND FLAGS.

The Mayor of New York Lectures the Board of Aldermen on Their Resolution of the Irish Flag Incident.

New York, April 11.—Mayor Hewitt yesterday transmitted to the Common Council a stirring message disapproving the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night, in which the Board declared that the flag should be displayed on public buildings. In it he showed that while the Irish-born population amounted to 14.65 per cent, 27 per cent of the Board of Aldermen were Irish, or more than one-eighth of the whole. The normal ratio of representation, and that the ratio of representation prevailed in all the departments, except the police, where 28.10 per cent were Irish—nearly double the normal percentage. This, he declared, was at the expense of the German element. He gave a tabulated account of national representation in offices and in charitable institutions, and then stated that he did not publish the tables to invoke comment, but declared that under this free government and boundless resources, the Irish majority should exhibit a modest restraint in claiming new privileges not now known to the law and not desired by the more conservative portion of the nationality in whose favor the exception was demanded. He advised the Board of Aldermen to adopt some measure whereby the vexed question might be made squarely an issue before the people.

# WHAT IS A "PERIODICAL?"

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Colonel Don Platt appeared yesterday afternoon before the Senate Committee on Post-Office to advocate the passage of the House bill to prohibit the transmission of cheap literature by mail at one cent a pound. He said that by the placing of the word "periodicals" in the law, the mails had become crowded with matter, of which the "Seaside Library" publications were a sample, to such an extent that this postal cars would have to be changed to freight cars if it should be enforced. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General had authorized him to state this. He declared "periodicals" to be a periodical publication of miscellaneous matter more elaborate than a newspaper yet not so elaborate as a book. It was an issue in its language to such a publication as the one exhibited (a volume of the "Seaside") a periodical.

# EX-SENATOR CONKING.

NEW YORK, April 11.—At 2:45 this morning Mr. Conkling lay in a fit of perturbation, arose and restlessly paced the room. He was finally quieted, and at three o'clock was sleeping quietly. Dr. Hartley is the only physician now in the sick chamber. At 11:30 Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, brother of the Senator, came to the house. He was a most touch affected to speak, and in answer to a question as to his brother's condition, he said: "Very low, very low." When asked if there was any hope of his recovery, he replied: "I fear not. I fear not."

# GENERAL BOUTWELL.

PARIS, April 10.—General Boutwell has written a letter to the electors of Dodge County, thanking them for their support, but informing them that he would sit in the department of Nord. He has also written a letter to an elector of Dodge County in which, after expressing thanks for his election by the people of that department, he says: "Every one will perceive that it is no question here of any one man, but of the country's dignity, and in the future it will be known that Dodge County is not disposed to allow itself to be on the side of a man, but of the people of that department, who would be making the Republic the mock of Europe. Your vote confirms the necessity of a revision of the constitution."

# BEAUTIES OF CORAL.

A Manufacturing Jeweler Extols Its Brilliance and Effects.

"I have often been struck by the almost complete absence of coral from the show windows of our jewelers, and am somewhat at a loss to account for its being so little worn nowadays. I can not help thinking that if more coral jewelry were kept in stock by jewelers it would soon become quite fashionable, for it is becoming to nearly every body."

"The brilliancy of coral makes the skin look whiter by contrast. It harmonizes beautifully with dark hair, while its appearance in conjunction with blonde tresses is very agreeable."

"Some exceedingly beautiful effects are produced by a combination of coral and gold, the material being one which offers the artistic jeweler unlimited scope for the exercise of his taste and ability."

"We are told that the Empress Josephine and later the Empress Eugenie were particularly fond of coral ornaments, the manufacture of which was at one time a prominent industry in France."

"The ladies of Russia and both sexes among the Oriental nations prefer coral to many precious stones. The Russians have a predilection for the round coral, which is, however, the coarser variety; while the Chinese will have none but the pink. The nabobs of India decorate the interior of their dwellings with large pieces of coral beautifully carved and polished, for they often pay enormous prices. Coral ornaments are also held in high esteem by the dusky beauties of Africa, who find that they wonderfully lighten up the effect produced by their dark skins."

"Like all fashions in gems that of wearing coral has had many ups and downs. The taste for it is almost universal, and when it has been in disfavor in one part of the world it has generally been the rage somewhere else. It is now quite a long time since there has been any very pronounced taste for coral jewelry in this country, and I therefore shouldn't be surprised if before long it should become quite fashionable again."—Jeweler's Weekly.

# THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 13.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.20	4.50
Native cows	3.80	4.00
Butcher's steers	3.60	3.80
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4.40	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	Not quoted	
WHEAT—No. 3 red	78 1/2	80
COAL—No. 1	45	46 1/2
COAL—No. 2	40	41 1/2
COAL—No. 3	35	36 1/2
COAL—No. 4	30	31 1/2
COAL—No. 5	25	26 1/2
COAL—No. 6	20	21 1/2
COAL—No. 7	15	16 1/2
COAL—No. 8	10	11 1/2
COAL—No. 9	5	6 1/2
COAL—No. 10	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 11	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 12	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 13	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 14	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 15	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 16	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 17	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 18	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 19	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 20	0	1 1/2

# ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.20	4.50
Native cows	3.80	4.00
Butcher's steers	3.60	3.80
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4.40	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	Not quoted	
WHEAT—No. 3 red	78 1/2	80
COAL—No. 1	45	46 1/2
COAL—No. 2	40	41 1/2
COAL—No. 3	35	36 1/2
COAL—No. 4	30	31 1/2
COAL—No. 5	25	26 1/2
COAL—No. 6	20	21 1/2
COAL—No. 7	15	16 1/2
COAL—No. 8	10	11 1/2
COAL—No. 9	5	6 1/2
COAL—No. 10	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 11	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 12	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 13	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 14	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 15	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 16	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 17	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 18	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 19	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 20	0	1 1/2

# CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.20	4.50
Native cows	3.80	4.00
Butcher's steers	3.60	3.80
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4.40	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	Not quoted	
WHEAT—No. 3 red	78 1/2	80
COAL—No. 1	45	46 1/2
COAL—No. 2	40	41 1/2
COAL—No. 3	35	36 1/2
COAL—No. 4	30	31 1/2
COAL—No. 5	25	26 1/2
COAL—No. 6	20	21 1/2
COAL—No. 7	15	16 1/2
COAL—No. 8	10	11 1/2
COAL—No. 9	5	6 1/2
COAL—No. 10	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 11	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 12	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 13	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 14	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 15	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 16	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 17	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 18	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 19	0	1 1/2
COAL—No. 20	0	1 1/2

# ADAMS.

The full significance of this atrocious expressive word is fully realized by the unfortunate who has been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism. This is a case with a vengeance. For the disease is aggravated to the inflammatory stage, the potent aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be sought. This, used at the outset, will prevent the further development of the disease and afford prompt relief.

# THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS NOW CALL IT A "PERMITS" INSTEAD OF A "PASS," AND IT'S JUST ABOUT AS HARD TO GET.

"I want to thank you," writes a young man to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., for placing me in a position by which I am enabled to make money faster than I ever did before. This is but a sample extract of the many hundreds of similar letters received by the above firm. See their advertisement in another column.

ADAMS was the only man who had a wife made to order.

As a rule, sharp business men are rather blunt.—Drake's Magazine.

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

Hood's Sarsaparilla

1100 doses for \$1.00

Cent per dose

# MYSTERIOUS FATALITIES.

What Is It That Is Killing so many Prominent Men?

The death of Kaiser Wilhelm, ex-Gov. Hoffman, Banker J. W. Drexel, Lieut-Gov. Dorsheimer, Dr. Carpenter, Chief-Justice Waite and Gen. B. H. Brewster, in quick succession, and all from the same cause, although having different names, is startling. March and April are fatal months, not only for consumptives but also for many diseases more disguised but none the less fatal.

Gov. Hoffman had heart disease, Gov. Dorsheimer apparently a strong, well-built man, over six feet high, sickens and dies in four days of pneumonia.

Chief-Justice Waite meets the same fate and he was apparently the personification of vigor.

Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, and Brewster, ex-Atty. Gen., were suddenly cut off in the midst of great usefulness, by Bright's disease, and Dr. Carpenter, the well-known New York physician, suddenly died of kidney disease, never having suspected that he was at all troubled there.

This reminds us of the case of Dr. Frank Hawthorn, of New Orleans. He was lecturing before the Louisiana University on the peculiarly deceptive character of kidney disease and the methods of microscopical and chemical tests.

After having shown specimen after specimen of diseased fluids, and made very clear the point that kidney disease may exist without the knowledge or suspicion of the patient or practitioner, with gracious self-confidence he remarked: "Now, gentlemen, let me show you the healthy water of a strong well man."

He applies the test!

He staggers!

"Gentlemen, I have made a terrible discovery!" he gasps, "I myself have the fatal Bright's disease!"

In less than a year this specialist of the commonest and most fatal of diseases was dead. He was a victim of advanced kidney disease the presence of which in himself he had never suspected.

L. B. PRICK, M. D., a gentleman and physician of the highest standing in Hanover, N. H., Va., four years ago, after trying every other remedy for Bright's disease, including famous mineral waters, cured himself by Warner's Safe Cure.

Warner's Safe Cure, March 24, 1888, wrote: "I have never had the slightest symptoms of my old and fearful trouble."

Mr. J. C. DORR, of Concord, N. H., was given up by Bright's disease by the best physicians in 1879. He was in a dreadful state. After using and being cured in 1881 by Warner's Safe Cure, he writes: "I am a better man than ever."

JOHN COLEMAN, Esq., 109 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., was first taken sick in 1873, gradually becoming weaker and weaker. Bright's disease, rheumatism and all the other deceptive signs of kidney disease. The best physicians in New Haven could do him no good. He began using Warner's Safe Cure, 300 bottles of which he had his family buy and he is cured.

W. T. CRAWFORD, proprietor St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, Va., and well known all through the South, several years ago was in the death-agony from kidney disease, convulsions and Bright's disease. The best Philadelphia specialists in such diseases pronounced him practically dead and incurable. Every thing else failing he took Warner's Safe Cure abundantly and regularly, until fully restored to health, and now he says: "After a lapse of many years I am as sound as a dollar, with no symptoms of my old trouble. I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure."

Kidney disease is the most deceptive, the most universal, the most fatal of diseases. If the most learned men can not know without the use of microscopical and chemical tests that they have kidney disease, how much more liable is the layman to be, unknown to himself, in the very jaws of death, who does not feel as well as formerly, but who does not think anything specially ails him, and whose physician may assure him that he will soon be "all right."

In these days, people recognize that it is wiser to prevent disease than to await its arrival to cure it. When you know that you may be in the greatest peril and not have any idea of the fact from any defined set of feelings, the wisest course to pursue is to follow the counsel and experience above outlined, and thoroughly renovate the system, cleanse the blood, tone the nerves and insure your own life against these common, mysterious fatalities.

If there is any thing in a name, we suppose that an up-town apartment house is called the Crescent because it is never full.—Puck.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of malarial countries. It is a powerful purgative, and will effectively remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

The gambler must always run an I-deal business.—Duluth Progress.

People Are Killed by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

—Congressman William L. Scott told a friend some time ago that the only use he had for eating was to give him a chance to smoke a cigar afterwards.

For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS use St. Jacobs Oil Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN. DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO. MD.

Merrell's Female Tonic Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict all women. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous displacements of the uterus. It is of great value in the cure of the most common diseases of women, and is especially recommended for the cure of the most common diseases of women, and is especially recommended for the cure of the most common diseases of women.

Merrell's Female Tonic Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict all women. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous displacements of the uterus. It is of great value in the cure of the most common diseases of women, and is especially recommended for the cure of the most common diseases of women, and is especially recommended for the cure of the most common diseases of women.

Merrell's Female Tonic Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which afflict all women. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and corrects dangerous