STANDARDS TAKE ANOTHER

BELLEVUES BEATEN IN A CLOSE AND WELL PLAYED GAME.

Captain Porteous' Men Led at One Stage of the Game, but the Standards Outfinished Them—Kansas City Gun Club Elects Officers.

The bowling tournament game last night on the Royal alleys was between the Standards and the Bellevues, and resulted in a victory for the Standards, after one of the closest and most interesting games of the tournament. It was a regular seesaw from start to finish, first the Standards and then the Bellevues leading, but in the last ten frames the Standards braced up and made a great finish, which won the game for them, with something to spare.

For the second time in the tournament the Standards passed the 2,500 mark. In the two tournaments held by the league they have been the only team to accomplish this feat outside of the Kansas Citys. The score at the finish of last night's game was 2,506, for the Standards, to 2,455 for the Bellevues, giving the former the victory by 51 pins.

There were a number of excellent individual scores made in the game. Pike, of the Standards, was the high man of his team and of the game with 539, and Tuttle was a close second with 534. Mace, of the Standards, also went over the 500 mark, with 507, while Demorest bowled the average score of 474, with Woolf as the low man of the team and of the game at 452. Morris was the leader of the Bellevues, with 520 to his credit, being the only man of the defeated team to pass the 500 mark, though Makepeace and Captain Porteous both missed it by but a narrow margin.

Tuttle, of the Standards, succeeded in bunching five strikes and Pike and Makepeace each made four strikes in a row, as also did Davis, who finished with four strikes in his twenty-ninth and thirtieth frames. Pike and Tuttle tied for the lead on strikes, with eleven each, and Morris was the leader on spares, with twenty-one to his credit.

One result of the game was to make the Standards a tie with the Bellevues for third place and give them a fighting chance for second place in the championship race. If the Bellevues should win from the Electrics, when they meet next week, then the race for second place would be an open and interesting one.

The score:

STANDARDS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Tot.
Mace	5	17	507
Pike	11	11	539
Woolf	9	7	452
Demorest	7	12	474
Tuttle	11	12	534
Totals	43	59	2,506

BELLEVUES.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Tot.
Davis	8	13	479
Morris	3	21	520
Lawson	6	13	467
Makepeace	10	8	499
Porteous	5	17	491
Totals	34	72	2,455

BOWLING TOURNAMENT RECORD.

Work of the Different Teams and Players Up to Date.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Kansas Citys	6	1	.859
Electrics	5	2	.714
Bellevues	3	4	.428
Standards	3	4	.428
Vikings	2	5	.286
Owls	2	5	.286

HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Kansas Citys—Bell	631
Electrics—Lambert	596
Standards—Tuttle	[illegible]
Owls—Deitrich	553
Bellevues—Morris	536
Vikings—Pederson	521

HIGHEST TEAM SCORES.

Kansas Citys	2,552
Standards	2,519
Electrics	2,488
Bellevues	2,465
Owls	2,447
Vikings	2,410

Highest score on Royal alleys—Kansas Citys, 2,552.

The best score on Grand alleys—Kansas Citys.

AN INTERESTING MATCH GAME.

A Trio of Bowlers From the Owl Club Defeat a Like Number of the Acmes.

There was an interesting match game played on the Royal alleys yesterday afternoon between three members of the Acme Bowling Club and three of the junior members of the Owl Bowling Club. The game was a hot one all the way through, the Owl men winning by the score of 1,447 to 1,405. Timmons, of the Owls, bowled in fine form, bunching six strikes and finishing with the excellent score of 529. Underwood, of the Acmes, who was the only other man to pass the 500 mark, made 512. White, with 425, was the low man of the game. The score:

OWLS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Total.
Vaughn	9	12	482
Timmons	11	8	529
Irwin	10	5	436
Total	30	25	1,447

ACMES.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Total.
Underwood	8	15	512
Waite	6	16	465
Ruble	6	14	453
Total	20	29	1,405

THE KANSAS CITY GUN CLUB.

At the Annual Meeting Held Last Night New Officers Were Elected and Other Business Transacted.

The members of the Kansas City Gun Club, the pioneer shooting organization of Kansas City, held their annual meeting at the Midland hotel last evening for the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. S. Gordon, president; J. P. Jackson, vice president; E. J. Becker, secretary and treasurer. These officers, together with J. H. Durkee and George Youmans, constitute the executive committee of the club. This committee will meet this afternoon at the office of J. H. Durkee for the purpose of classifying the shooters for the coming year. In future the club will hold its monthly medal shoot on the third Thursday of each month.

San Francisco Races.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The fourth race was declared off to-day and the first race was split to make the usual five events. Favorites got away with the second and first and outsiders took the rest. Faro, quoted on some books at 20 to 1, was the surprise of the day.

First race—Five furlongs; selling. Bridal Veil, 102 (Carr), 3 to 2, won; Jennie Deane, 99 (Wilson), 7 to 1, second; Ernest, 98 (Heinrichs), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Second race—Five furlongs. Three Forks, 88 (R. Isom), 2½ to 1, won; Melanita, 101 (Carr), 8 to 1, second; Abi P., 107 (Combs), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:00.

Third race—Seven furlongs; selling. Chartreuse, 86 (Cockran), 4 to 1, won; Enthusiast, 101 (Thorn), 15 to 1, second; Red Glen, 88 (R. Isom), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:41.

Fourth race—Five furlongs; selling. Faro, 102 (Shaw), 20 to 1, won; Chemuck, 91 (Burns), 2½ to 1, second; Miss Ruth, 95 (Flynn), 16 to 5, third. Time, 1:01½.

Fifth race—Five and one-half furlongs. The Judge, 106 (Thorn), 7 to 1, won; Belfast, 97 (Heinrichs), 15 to 1, second; Centurion, 93 (Cockran), 12 to 10, third. Time, 1:09.

Madison Results.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—First race—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Harry M. won; Krathkeen, second; Attile, third. Time, 1:12¾.

Second race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Paddy Flynn won; April Fool, second; Harry Warren, third. Time, 1:38¾.

Third race—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Jordan won; National, second; Nancy Hakes, third. Time, 1:38¾.

Fourth race—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Tip won; Pestilence, second; Pat Woodcock, third. Time, 1:23½.

Fifth race—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Gabe Riley won; Gertie Black, second; Sir Cuthbert, third. Time, 1:39¾.

National Bonspiel at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 10.—Arrangements for the great national bonspiel for the curlers, which begins here next Monday, have been completed in such a manner as to insure success to the sport and pleasant entertainment for visitors and players. There are now thirty sheets of good ice, all in fine shape, and there is no possibility of it being rendered unfit for playing between now and Monday. Special prizes have been taken in this respect and an absolute guarantee is made of good ice. Players in the Northwest and Canada have been misled to believe that there was no ice and no prospect of any. Reports sent out to this effect are absolutely false.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—Twenty-ninth day Crescent City Jockey Club winter meeting. Clear and cold; track very heavy; attendance fair.

First race—Selling; five furlongs. Magnon, 104 (J. Hill), 7 to 2, won; Red Top, 101 (A. Clayton), even, second; Fabia, 96 (Newcom), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:00½.

Second race—Selling; five furlongs. Lester, 107 (Sheerin), 6 to 1, won; Marcel, 102 (A. Clayton), even, second; Grey Duke, 110 (R. Jones), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:02.

Third race—Purse; five furlongs. Imp. Trevelyan, 102 (Penn), 2 to 5, won; Lake Parks, 102 (Turner), 40 to 1, second; Bustup, 102 (Lim), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾.

Fourth race—Selling; six furlongs. Adah L., 103 (Cassin), 7 to 2, won; Miss Mamie, 106 (Mercer), 11 to 5, second; Yellow Rose, 108 (J. Hill), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¾.

Fifth race—Selling; six furlongs. Charlie H., 106 (J. Smith), 30 to 1, won; Twenty-Three, 105 (Newcom), 12 to 1, second; Dr. Parke, 104 (H. Williams), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:27.

Western Association.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Western Baseball Association here to-day, W. W. Kent, of Jacksonville, was elected president. St. Joseph was reinstated, leaving out Sioux City, and Rock Island was dropped to make room for Rockford, Ill.

DEPUTIES AND MILEAGE.

Chief Keokuk and Others of His Tribe Want Some Abuses Corrected.

Washington, Jan. 10.—(Special.) Chief Keokuk and some of the leading men of the Sac and Fox tribe arrived this morning. One of their main objects is to call on the attorney general and make complaint about a matter that will greatly interest U. S. Marshal Nix. They say that members of their tribe have been harassed by deputies, who were after mileage, and in order to get it they charge that an Indian is guilty of introducing intoxicants into the tribe when in many cases the charges are untrue. They also say that in one case seven different deputies arrested one Indian for one and the same offense, and that each of the seven deputies furnished a different name for the one Indian and in this way put in their bills for services. The average amount made by a deputy for an arrest of this sort in the Sac and Fox country is $25. In one instance the government paid deputies $175 on only one charge. This particular case they propose to offer with dates, and they claim that they will be able to add a number of similar charges.

NOT ALLOWED.

Demand of the Southern Lines Refused by the Central Traffic Association—The Union Pacific Boycott.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the freight committee of the Central Traffic Association it was decided that the request of the Southern lines for the use of the Southern railway and steamship classification on traffic from points north of the Ohio river could not be granted. This was strongly urged by the Southern lines, but the Central Traffic roads, after a long discussion, were practically unanimous in declining to accept the classification of the Southern lines. The date for the taking effect of the new scale basis of class rates from points in Central Traffic Association territory was extended from February to April 1. The Western lines were in session with the Union Pacific nearly all day, and when the meeting adjourned there was no prospect of an agreement. The boycott against the Union Pacific was under consideration and the old tight between the Atchison and the Southern Pacific on California business was also taken up. The meeting will continue to-morrow. Notwithstanding the declaration of the Union Pacific that it would attend no more meetings until the boycott against it had been removed, it was represented at the meeting to-day by General Passenger Agent Lomax.

Chairman Midgley, of the Western Freight Association, who is at the head of the pass agreement, has issued a circular to all lines calling attention to the fact that the agreement is being violated by several lines. The particular abuse to which Mr. Midgley calls attention is that some of the roads have put in applications for passes for land and immigrant agents and that the passes are then given to merchants, brokers, and other business men. The charge is made that some of the roads which have been guilty of this practice have asked for the passes with the deliberate intention of putting them to a use contrary to the provisions of the agreement.

THAT DENVER MOVE.

It Has Caused Union Pacific Officials Some Concern.

Omaha, Jan. 10.—The action of the Colorado house of representatives yesterday in passing a resolution instructing their senators and representatives in congress to resist any legislation looking to the reorganization of the Pacific roads and demanding an independent receiver, on the ground that the present board of receivers represent the interests that wrecked the Union Pacific, considerably exercised the Union Pacific officials at headquarters today. One official thought that the Colorado house could do most anything, in view of past legislation, but intimated that back of the innocent resolution was the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf interests, which would naturally fight any scheme of reorganization that might tend to the betterment of the property.

"The father of that resolution," said the official, "will be found to be a man closely tied up with the present receiver, Frank Trumbull. It would have been a surprise to have had anything else emanate from the Colorado capitol. As for the resolution itself, it will have little weight. Its reference to the present receivers representing the interests of those who wrecked the property is absolutely false, and the men who are back of the resolution know this as well as we do. It is cheap capital the resolution seeks to create, and the common sense of the people will easily see through the resolution to the hands that are pulling the wires."

Railroad Company Organized.

Atchison, Kas., Jan. 11.—A company is being organized here with a view of constructing a line of railroad on the west side of the Missouri river from Atchison to St. Joseph. The details are unknown, but the Missouri Pacific is believed to be the prime mover in the enterprise. The Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Rock Island are now doing business between Atchison and St. Joseph over a leased track of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road, which was the only company which saved its track from the sweeping encroachments made by the Missouri river last summer. The contemplated line on the west side of the river will pass through a section of country which has no railroad service in close proximity. It will also pass the town of Doniphan, where natural gas was recently discovered. It is believed that the other roads mentioned above are interested with the Missouri Pacific in the enterprise.

Point Blank Refusal.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 10.—(Special.) The inability of the state board of railroad commissioners to enforce its decisions receives an illustration in the case of the citizens of Leavenworth county against the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad. The board ordered the company to put on a passenger train between Kansas City and Leavenworth. Yesterday General Manager Doddridge, of the Missouri Pacific, of which the Northwestern is a part, stated positively that the railroad would not comply with the order, as it could not stand the heavy loss.

Spike.

Mr. George Jackson, general attorney at Sedalia for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, was in the city on business yesterday.

The Chicago Way.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Chicago's annual charity ball was held to-night at the Auditorium. About 1,500 people were present and $30,000 was realized for charity. The grand march at 10 o'clock was led by N. K. Fairbanks and Miss Arthur J. Caton and General Ruger and Mrs. John DeKoven.

AFTER JUDGE SCOTT'S SCALP.

Many Serious Charges Filed With the President Against One of Oklahoma's Supreme Justices.

Washington, Jan. 10.—(Special.) Affairs in the department of justice have at last reached a crisis relating to the alleged official conduct of Henry W. Scott, one of the judges of the supreme court of Oklahoma, who pre general to-day ordered that an investi sides over the Oklahoma City or Third district. The attorney general to-day ordered that an investigation be made; directed that an inspector be sent to the district and investigate charges preferred. A series of specific charges were received yesterday by the attorney general, backed by many of the leading citizens of the judicial district. They give their names as willing to give testimony under oath to the statements made to the attorney general. The attorney general said to-day that the charges describe a condition of demoralization and maladministration of justice which give him great concern, and while heretofore the charges made against Justice Scott had not been presented in an organized and responsible way the point at last had been reached where the department saw something to investigate and it would be done at once.

The charges cover a period of several months and relate to the appointment of improper persons for the subordinate officers of the court, intimidation, abuse and imprisonment of reputable witnesses and ostracism of leading attorneys who have incurred his personal displeasure, the unnecessary expenditure of large sums of public money and many other acts of a similar character.

As before stated, the charges are signed by some of the largest property owners and most substantial citizens of Oklahoma county, and of all political parties, and they declare to the president that if an investigation can be had that will protect the attorneys and others from the ostracism and displeasure of the court abundant evidence will be furnished to sustain all of the charges made.

Charges equally as serious and in great detail are made against Judge Scott by prominent citizens of Cleveland and Pottawatomie counties, the other two counties in his district, and in Cleveland more than 100 citizens sustain the charges against Judge Scott, including county officials and most of the officials of Norman, and they pray for his prompt removal. The president is advised that there is a general uprising among the people of Scott's judicial district and that they protest with indignation against the representations that Scott has made to the department of justice in defense of his actions; that he is presiding over a judicial district where a majority of the inhabitants are of a disreputable character.

KING OF COREA ASSASSINATED.

Startling Rumor of the Death of the Ruler of the Hermit Island.

London, Jan. 10.—It is reported here that the king of Corea has been assassinated.

Not Confirmed at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 10.—There is no information in possession of the Chinese, Japanese or Corean legations here respecting either the reported sickness or assassination of the king of Corea as announced in the dispatches from Japan to-day. The Corean legation officials have been without any telegraphic communication with their country for almost six months and receive only occasional advices. Several attempts to communicate with the home government have been made recently, but no reply has been received. All telegrams from Corea are obliged to be sent through Japanese channels of communication and are probably subjected to scrutiny. Several months ago there was some friction in official circles in Corea arising out of the reported machinations of Tai Won Kun, who was then acting in an important capacity and whose actions were unsatisfactory to the Japanese government and he was deposed from his position. Whether there has been any further trouble growing out of this is not known at the Corean legation. The king of Corea is about 43 years of age, has reigned for thirty-one years and is of the Ye dynasty, which has been the ruling power for 500 years.

Japanese Movements.

Yokohama, Jan. 10.—Native capitalists decline to float the proposed Corean loan.

It is rumored here that 1,000 men belonging to the First army of Japan operating in China have been invalided by the cold weather. General Nodsu telegraphs from Shugan, under date of January 8, that the enemy facing the third division of the Japanese army in the West has retreated on Kokan.

The advance guard of the enemy near Lalo Yang has advanced to Kansenho with two pieces of artillery. The rest of the Chinese force is quartered a few miles northeast of Haicheng.

Fighting Near Jehol.

London, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that severe fighting has taken place near Jehol, Mongolia, 120 miles northeast of Pekin. Hundreds of wounded Chinese are reported to be arriving at Tien Tsin daily.

Ottawa University.

Ottawa, Kas., Jan. 10.—(Special.) The foundation of the new gymnasium building of Ottawa university is nearing completion and the work on the building will be pushed with speed. The prospects of this institution were never better. The winter term just opened begins with a large number of new students. Various improvements have been made, among other things a new heating apparatus in the laboratory. The local oratorical contest will be held January 19. The orations are now in the hands of the "thought and composition" judges.

BRIEF ITEMS BY WIRE.

Danville, Ky., Jan. 10.—Adam Withers, a leading colored church member, was arrested here to-day on an indictment from the United States court, charging him with forgery.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 10.—Both assembly and senate this morning unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution fixing noon to-morrow for the inauguration of Governor-elect Budd.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10.—Both branches of the Indiana legislature organized to-day. The body is overwhelmingly Republican in its makeup. One of the chief incidents of the day was the refusal of Lieutenant Governor Nie, presiding officer of the senate, to recognize seven members who had left their election certificates at home. He also declared that a president pro tem was not recognized by the laws of Indiana.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 10.—"Buddy" Wooden and George Mappe, murderers of Marion Ross, will be executed in the Hamilton county jail, in this city, to-morrow afternoon. The arrangements for the double execution have been perfected. Both men will drop at once. They were to have been hanged on Thanksgiving, but were granted a respite until to-morrow, pending investigation as to commutation of sentence.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10.—Forecast Officer Wappenhans, of the local weather bureau, says the snow storm now raging here is the heaviest known for years. The storm began in earnest at 1:30 this afternoon and the fall already amounts to ten inches. Telephone and telegraph wires have been materially interfered with and the street car system is practically tied up. All evening trains have been more or less delayed in getting into the city.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Faribault, Minn., says: A frightful accident occurred near Gerstrand, a village about twelve miles east of here. While Mrs. Ernest Schuett was out feeding stock during her husband's absence, she saw teams coming from the house. Upon entering she found her 3-year-old boy had taken a shovelful of coals from the stove and poured them on the head of the 6-months-old baby, causing its death and setting fire to the building.

GOOD ROADS FOR MISSOURI.

Annual Meeting of the State Roads Improvement Association at Jefferson City.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 10.—(Special.) The annual convention of the State Roads Improvement Association met this morning shortly after 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Jefferson City Commercial Club. The convention was welcomed by Mayor Grimshaw, to whom President J. L. Erwin replied, explaining the purposes of the convention.

Mr. Patterson, of Adair county, said Missouri could easily have good roads; intelligent action only was necessary. Secretary Chubbuck stated that the only counties within his knowledge that had voted on the local option law were Callaway, Boone and Adair, where the proposition had been defeated. The president stated that the defeat of the law was due to the people voting unintelligibly in some cases and the fear of expenditure of money near the larger town only. Mr. Lamb, of Sedalia, said Pettis county had more taxes than the people could pay. The list of delinquents was rapidly increasing in length, and though the people wanted good roads, they could not pay more taxes for any other purpose.

The afternoon session was largely devoted to a free-for-all discussion on road systems and on the best means to educate the people up to the subject. Among others Judge Huston, of Springfield, President J. L. Erwin, ex-Senator Higbee; Judge Stewart, of Boone county, and W. W. Arnold, editor of the Fulton Journal, addressed the convention.

FAVORABLE TO SETTLEMENT.

The Long Standing Claim of Northrup & Chick to Be Acted On.

Washington, Jan. 10.—(Special.) The senate committee on claims brought in a favorable report to-day on the bill introduced some time ago by Senator Martin instructing the secretary of the interior to cause to be settled the accounts of Northrup and Chick, of Kansas City, who thirty-seven years ago were Pottawatomie Indian agents in the state of Kansas. The claim is supposed to amount to about $80,000, but in the absence of legislative authority the secretary of the interior has held that he would be unable to call up the matter and adjudicate it by taking the amounts supposed to be due from funds belonging to the Indians.

The committee also reported favorably the bill directing the secretary of the interior to adjudicate the claim of the late Silas P. Keller, of Jackson county, Kas., who forty years ago was a Pottawatomie Indian agent. This claim is supposed to amount to about $15,000.

COURT HOUSE RESERVATIONS.

Delegate Flynn Introduces a Bill Whereby a Portion May Be Sold.

Washington, Jan. 10.—(Special.) Delegate Flynn introduced a bill to-day to allow the sale of not over three acres of each court house reserve made by the interior department for the Strip counties. This bill has been asked for by many people who want portions of the reserve sold, the money to be applied to the erection of a court house. The bill provides that the county commissioners of each county may decide how much of each reserve to sell—in no case more than three acres—and that all the money thus derived may be turned over to the land office in which the county is located and that it shall be paid out on contract of the erection of a court house by the commissioner of the general land office. In the event there is any money left it is to be applied to county purposes.

Big Contract in His Pocket.

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 10.—Lieutenant J. F. Meigs, the armor expert of the Bethlehem Iron Company, has arrived from Russia, having in his pocket the contract of the Russian government with his company for 1,500 tons of armor plate. The contract calls for non-Harveyized armor plate, which will be used on two warships which the czar's government is building. Twelve hundred tons will be sixteen inch and 300 tons seven inches thick. The contract requires that 600 tons be delivered in St. Petersburg within seven months from the receipt of drawings, and the balance in five months.

Indications.

Washington, Jan. 10.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair; westerly to northerly winds.

For Missouri: Fair; easterly winds.

For Kansas: Fair; northerly winds.

WASHINGTON CHIT CHAT.

The president has signed the act granting a pension to Mary Palmer Banks, widow of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

W. Frank Evans, of Topeka, arrived yesterday for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Rock Island road in legislative matters in Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

By a vote of 5 to 4 the house committee on public buildings has decided to report the senate bill providing for the purchase of the real estate owned by ex-Senator Mahone, of Virginia. General Mahone will receive $250,000 for the property if the action of the committee is ratified by the house.

A cablegram from Naples says that the pope is about to announce the beatification of Christopher Columbus. The proposition was seriously considered for more than a year previous to the recent anniversary of the discovery of America, and the college of cardinals voted against it.

Reports from the immigration authorities at New York show the whole number of immigrants arriving during the month of December was 11,106. Of this number, 166 were debarred entrance as paupers and fifty-three as contract laborers; ten were admitted on bond. Of the whole number, 3,408 were temporarily detained for more thorough inspection.

In summing up the imports into Switzerland of beef cattle for the first three quarters of 1894, United States Consul Germain at Zurich shows that 52,399 head were imported, valued at $26,469,000 francs, and he notes with regret that of this enormous amount the United States furnished but 226 head, which came by way of a trial shipment via Genoa.

"My Sick Sisters,

"Let me tell you something.

"For years I have been almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms:—

MRS. HARRIET WAMPLER

"Shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, faintness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid.

"I tried many doctors in different parts of the U. S., but *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* has done more for me than all the doctors.

"I feel it my duty to tell you these facts that you also may be cured. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.—Mrs. Harriet Wampler, 507 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Pinkham's Compound is the one unfailing remedy for these troubles.

GREAT POLICE FORCES.

THEIR CONTROL AND HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED.

Those of London and Paris Controlled Each by a Single Commissioner, Who Is Directly Responsible to the State—The System Satisfactory.

Probably one-half at least of the irregularities, not to characterize them by a harsher name, which have long existed in the police of large American cities are due to the fact that it is so difficult in this country to bring the central, general authority closely to bear upon a municipal body. The relationship of the police force of an American city to the state is radically different from that sustained by the forces of the greatest European capitals to their chief state authorities. The difference may perhaps be understood, says the New York Advertiser, when it is stated that in Great Britain, for instance, every person on the police force of the kingdom, from an ordinary constable upward, stands in the direct position of a servant of the crown. This is not a theoretical allegiance, but a practical one, which may at any time be insisted upon in the most absolute way. On admission to the service the policeman makes a promissory declaration that he will serve the sovereign, and it is upon the fact that a police constable has the powers, duties and privileges of a peace officer of and for the crown that many of the incidents of his service depend.

The English state has, ever since the invention and perfection of the modern police system, kept a whip hand over London. It exercises a thorough supervision of the police of the metropolitan district—that great tract which is constantly enlarging and closing within its bounds cities and towns, varying in character and in custom. The commissioner of police of the metropolis of London (single head of the commission, bear in mind) is appointed by the secretary of state for the home department, who acts under his immediate direction. There is also at present, and will be until "Greater London" is recognized by act of parliament, the "commissioner of police of the 'City' of London"—that is to say, of the old "city," the medieval corporation, with its guilds and its ancient and time-worn privileges and perquisites. This commissioner is in constant communication with the corporation which appoints him, but the secretary of state for the home department has power to criticise, and is expected to agree or disagree to even the city's police regulations.

When "Greater London" comes in, and its creation is now thought to be probable within a few months, the state will reserve to itself the right which it at present possesses of appointing the single-headed commission for control of the metropolitan police. The old "city police" will disappear or be merged into that of the new and vast Babylon, which is to cover so many thousands of acres and absorb so many flourishing cities and towns. In the counties of England the appointment of the chief constable is by the county magistrates, subject to the approval of the secretary of state. But in municipal corporations outside of London the police, including the chief, are appointed by a committee of citizens known as the "watch committee." The secretary of state leaves the control of the police in all cases outside of the metropolis to the local authorities and disclaims responsibility.

In Scotland the appointment of the chief constable is subject to the approval of the secretary of state. In Ireland, of course, the great authority vested in the lord lieutenant is due to the exceptional character of the relation between England and Ireland. By the distinction which it draws between the position of the police force in London and that of the other police forces in the empire, England escapes the necessity of making the body in any sense military, while at the same time it is as responsible to the state as if it were actually a part of the army. It is curious that in England the army always calls the police "civilian" and the police thinks and speaks of itself as a body distinct from the "civilian mass."

As the business of the police has grown in London, there have been from time to time alterations in the manner of control. Before 1856 there were two commissioners appointed as above mentioned. But the experience of the metropolis was against the continuance of this double-headed authority, and in 1856 the single-headed plan was adopted. To this single commissioner were added a little later two assistant commissioners, purely as delegates from his authority, and in 1884 a third assistant commissioner was given, the work growing enormously as the population of the vast center increased.

The Dublin police is to-day under the immediate direction of one commissioner, who has an assistant, also appointed and directly responsible to the state. The whole police force of the British empire amounts to about 210,000 men. Of this force 51,000 men are in the United Kingdom and the rest are distributed throughout India and the colonies.

Paris furnishes an excellent example of the effectiveness of a single-headed commission over the police of a vast city which has a reputation for periodical turbulence and revolutionary tendency. The prefect of police is at the head of the whole force of the French capital, amounting in all its branches to some 11,000 men, and is aided by so-called "commissaires de police," who are appointed by the president on the nomination of the minister of the interior, to act under the orders of the prefect. These commissaires are practically magistrates. They have, in fact, both administrative and judicial duties. There is one in each ward or quarter of the city, and he has power to send for any person without arresting him or her, and to have a preliminary examination which may or may not result in a definite arrest. They are also auxiliaries of the prosecuting attorney in all "correctional" and criminal actions. Throughout France the police duties are exercised under the control of the minister of the interior, in the departments and municipalities, by the prefects and subprefects, who are appointed by the president, and by mayors having for aids commissaires of police, and other officers also appointed by the president.

This is more complete centralization than would be necessary or possible in this country. But it is impossible to escape the fact that the single-headed authority in Paris is the source of the wonderful efficiency, probity and general good character of the large forces. Divided into two branches, the "administrative" and "judiciary" police, the various corps work well under the delegates, who report directly to the prefect. To the administrative police falls the ordinary duty of maintaining the peace, tranquillity and cleanliness of the streets and the enforcement of petty regulations. To the judiciary police, quite distinct in its operations, is allotted the task of following up and arresting suspected or incriminated persons, conducting prisoners before and after conviction and assuring the safety of the state and the welfare of society by the suppression of crime. The cost of the Paris police is about 24,000,000 francs annually, or $4,800,000, of which the state contributes about one-third.

It is possible that some day the citizens of Paris may convince the state that they have the right to elect their own mayor, and that he must be allowed to appoint his own police commissioner. But for the present the republican state adheres as rigidly to the system of direct control by itself of the city police as the old imperial dynasty did. It never fails to pay its proportionate share of the expenses, and while it has frequent disagreements with the city council about the allotment of expense and the number of police to be maintained, it is, on the whole, generous in its appropriations.

Rapid Movements in Insects.

The rapidity with which certain species of insects move is truly astonishing. The common house fly is known to make 600 strokes per second with his wings, and the dragon fly 1,500. In the case of the fly the 600 strokes causes an advance of twenty-seven feet. These are figures on ordinary flight, and it is believed that the fly is capable of increasing both the strokes and advance movement seven-fold.

LAST CHANCE!

The GREAT MORTGAGEE SALE,

By Order of Metropolitan National Bank, of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!

Must Close by February, as the building has been leased to other parties.

The stock has been reduced from $40,000 to $20,000; the remainder, mostly from the Wholesale Department, is the choicest part of it. The public knows this is no bogus sale, but a genuine chattel mortgage sale, ordered by the bank. The following are a few of the many bargains offered. The best goods for the least money ever heard of in Kansas City:

Heavy Ulsters and Overcoats, $2.75.

Better grades from $3.00 to $4.50.

Best Overcoats in the house now $9.75.

Men's Wool Suits in Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, worth $10.00, for $6.50.

Best grades of Men's and Boys' Suits almost down to half original prices.

ALL CHILDREN'S SUITS, 4 to 15 years, half price.

$5.00 Suits, $2.50.

$3.00 Suits, $1.50, and so on.

Men's Heavy Underwear reduced one-half.

Unlaundried Shirts reduced from 50c to 25c.

Best Unlaundried Shirts, reinforced front and back, patent stays, linen bosoms and cuffs, reduced from 75c to 35c.

E. & W. Collars, 15c. Cuffs, 25c.

Beautiful new styles of Neckwear, from 25 to 50 per cent discount.

Wool Half Hose, 10c to 15c, etc., etc., etc.

Men's Hats and Caps from 10c up.

It will pay you to buy all you need for a year to come, if you have to ride 100 miles to get them. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Sale by Order of Metropolitan National Bank

At 910 MAIN St., Above the Junction.

WORSE THAN THE MEN.

MANY WOMEN COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK.

Government Officials Agreed That the Best Makes of Bogus Money Are the Product of Deft Female Fingers—Nancy Kidd's Experiences in Chicago.

In all ages and countries many of the most daring and successful criminals have been women. Especially is this true of the making and passing of counterfeit money. This has always seemed to have a singularly powerful attraction for the weaker sex, for there is no form of crime in which a larger number of women have been engaged and none in which women have attained greater distinction. Counterfeiting, more than any other crime, runs in families. It is no uncommon thing to find cases where many generations of the same family are engaged in counterfeiting. Often the father is an engraver, who makes the plates, while his wife, sons and daughters assist him in printing and circulating the notes. Near Oswego, N. Y., in 1880, United States secret service officers arrested a whole family named Ingersoll, consisting of father, mother and daughter, all of whom were actively engaged in counterfeiting.

Women are often made counterfeiters by marriage with a counterfeiter. Many men are led into counterfeiting by marriage with the daughter of a counterfeiter. This was the case, says the New York Press, with Ben Boyd, who married Mary Ackerman, of Indiana, whose father was one of the most noted and successful counterfeiters of his day. Introduced into the noble art by his wife, who had been thoroughly instructed in it by her father, Boyd and his better half long eluded capture. When the government officers succeeded in running them down, so carefully had they covered their tracks that not a counterfeit plate, note or coin could be found in their possession. While searching their house $8,000 in good money, the entire fortune they had accumulated from their nefarious operations, was found. This, of course, could not be touched. The officers found abundant evidence, however, against Boyd and his wife. While in state prison they both claimed to be converted, and when liberated they settled in Chicago, joined the Baptist church and for several years past have led a seemingly blameless life.

Since so many occupations that were formerly closed to women have been opened to them, many women have become engravers, and there is no one who takes more naturally to counterfeiting than one who has the power to engrave the plates from which the false notes are made. This is at once the most difficult and the most profitable part of the counterfeiting business. The knowledge that she possesses this power is a great temptation to a woman to use it, if the idea is ever presented to her.

A simple desire for novelty and excitement and that singular longing, more or less inherent in the breast of every one of us, to do that which we are prohibited from doing, especially if the charm of secrecy and mystery clings about it, lead many women into counterfeiting. Others go into it because they believe that there is a great deal of money to be made in the business. There could be no greater or more foolish error than this. Of course, some women counterfeiters have made money at first, but it is only a question of time, and always a very short time, before they are detected. Then every cent they have in the world, and often every cent that their relatives and friends can command, is spent in trying to keep them from the penitentiary. The counsel fees that these people pay are fabulous. In every city and large town in the United States Uncle Sam has secret service agents who are constantly watching for counterfeit money and those who pass it. All women who dress beyond their own or their husband's means are objects of suspicion to Uncle Sam's agents. The money they are spending for finery may be obtained by evil deeds of a very different nature from the making and passing of counterfeit money, but until he has thoroughly satisfied himself that such is the case Uncle Sam's detective keeps his eye constantly upon them.

The cleverest trick ever played on Uncle Sam's money mart is credited to a woman in Philadelphia. She had been engaged with a gang of counterfeiters, had learned the secrets of the business. She hired a room with steam power, and with the aid of small drills she dug out $5 and $10 gold pieces, leaving nothing but a very thin outside shell. This was effected by drilling through the milled edge of the coin. She then replaced the extracted gold with some baser metal, taking care to preserve the exact legal weight of the coin, and then covered up with a small bit of the extracted gold the tiny hole her drill had made. By this ingenious device she extracted $3 worth of gold from every $5 gold piece and $7.50 worth of gold from every $10 gold piece that she handled and yet the coin remained to all appearances just as before. This device is pronounced by the officials of the secret service to be the most absolutely safe and clever of all the dishonest practices that have ever been resorted to in connection with money and it speaks well for the ingenuity of the softer sex that it was the invention of a woman. Success made her reckless and she carried on her operations in a room separated from the next apartment by a board partition which did not reach up to the ceiling. An inquisitive office boy next door peeped over at her, suspected the truth and told his employer. Arrest and imprisonment soon stopped the woman's operations.

One of the most remarkable female counterfeiters ever known in this country was Nancy Kidd. She came of a family of noted counterfeiters, her father, mother and all her relatives being engaged in the business, which she followed for more than thirty years. She was tall and well proportioned, just such a woman as a theatrical manager would pick out for the role of an adventuress in a melodrama. She was very intelligent and had fine manners. During a large part of her time she carried on operations in Chicago, where she was frequently arrested. On one of these occasions she was released on depositing $800 with the United States district attorney as bail. She had scarcely left the office when word was received from