ARMY PLANS TO HALT

TEMPORARY ACT WILL PREVENT LEGISLATION LOOKING TO STANDING ESTABLISHMENT

SENATOR HAWLEY IS PUZZLED

Calls at War Department to Confer With Officials Concerning Military Legislation Likely to Be Brought Before Congress—Ready to Pass a Bill, but Cannot See How It Will Be Possible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, was at the war department today to confer with the officials concerning the military legislation which is likely to be brought before the coming congress. As chairman of the senate committee on military affairs Gen. Hawley has much to do with the shaping of military legislation. He says that for himself he would be ready to go to work at the coming session and pass a measure for a permanent army establishment, but he recognizes that there would be difficulties in the way of getting such a measure through, owing to the temporary army act, which provides for a force up to July, 1901, and also because of the uncertainties connected with the Philippine situation. These reasons will be sufficient, Gen. Hawley thinks, to keep quite a number of men in congress from supporting a permanent army bill at this time, and it inclines him to the belief that the permanent measure will go over until the second session. At that time it will be essential to frame a measure, as the temporary organization will expire in 1901.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Its Report Will Probably Be Purely Preliminary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The state department has secured rooms at the Arlington hotel for the use of the Philippine commission, being unable to find accommodation in the already overcrowded department building. Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester are spending much time in consultation with leading officials of the administration. Although the plans for the approaching session of the commission have not yet been fully outlined, the indications are that the earnest efforts of the body will be devoted to the preparation of a short, concise preliminary report, which will be submitted in season to serve as a basis for such congressional legislation as may be necessary for the approaching session. It is presumed that this would set out briefly the origin of the breach between Aguinaldo and the American forces, fixing the responsibility therefor, with all the weight that should attach to the conclusion of a body of this character.

It is not believed that the attempt will be made in the preliminary report to plan a detailed system of government for the Philippines, but this would be allowed to go over until the insurrection has been quelled. All of this forecasts a return of the commission to Philippines, even before the expiration of the present dry season, if the result of the present military operations warrants it, and a circumstance that tends to corroborate this belief is the fact that the commission has left behind at Manila, installed in its headquarters, the entire force of employes and officials, save Secretary MacArthur.

CHIPPEWAS WANT CASH.

Will Sue the Government for More Than a Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A big suit involving something like a million and a half of money is to be instituted against the government by representatives of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. This amount is claimed by the Chippewas as being due on former sales of Minnesota pine lands in 1895-96 and '97, and represents the cash value of the difference between the estimate under which the pine was sold and the subsequent discovery that the government estimate was wrong and that millions of feet of pine went into the sales that had never been estimated. The government afterward admitted that its estimate was wrong.

The Indians have been waiting for congress to act and afford some relief, but that will not be done. They grew so tired of waiting that about a year ago Old Bug instituted a rebellion and insurrection and killed a few American soldiers. That settled the pine claim, so far as congress is concerned. After the insurrection at Bear Island, a Minnesota congressman would as soon vote for Aguinaldo for president of the United States as he would to reimburse Old Bug and his rapacious reds.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Death of Gen. Henry Leaves One More Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—By the death of Gen. Guy V. Henry, the president has the appointment of another brigadier general in the regular army. He will thus be able to reward Maj. Gens. Lawton and MacArthur at the same time. It is expected that the appointment will be made in the order named, so that Gen. Lawton will have precedence over Gen. MacArthur. It is said at the war department, however, that no appointments for either the regular or volunteer army will be announced for several days.

The command of the department of the Missouri, left vacant by the death of Gen. Henry, would fall to Gen. Merriam. As a matter of fact Gen. Merriam is now in command of that department, as well as the department of the Colorado. It is the intention to keep him in this dual command indefinitely, for the reason that by the appointments of Gens. Lawton and MacArthur, there will be no one available to take command of the department of Missouri.

GRATEFUL PORTO RICANS.

Thank Americans for Generous Deeds in Time of Need.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The secretary of war has received a copy of resolutions adopted by the Municipal Council of Sangerman, Porto Rico, saying that the municipality takes pleasure in signifying to the American people through Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, the military governor of Porto Rico, the gratitude they feel for the generous work of charity which is being done for the poor people of the island. The resolutions state:

"Our gratitude is greater when we realize that in former times the Spanish government abandoned the island to its own resources when the people have suffered from want and misery. Such spontaneous charity of the American people, so generously shown to those inhabitants, strengthens the bonds of sentiment and good will which bind us to that great nation of which we now form an integral part."

STOREY SAID NO.

Did Not Wish to Go to the Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Maj. John P. Storey, Seventh artillery, who was recently detailed to duty with the British army in the Transvaal for the purpose of observing the military operations, has at his own request been relieved of that assignment and will continue on his own duty.

LOCAL WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A. A. White, St. Paul, has gone to New York. Mr. White, while confident as to the outcome of his case, does not expect Secretary Hitchcock to reverse the decision of Commissioner Hermann.

Capt. W. P. Richardson, Eighth United States infantry, has orders to join his regiment at Fort Snelling.

Louis Kantworuck, Thirty-fourth United States infantry, now stationed at the recruiting office in St. Paul, has been ordered discharged.

The controversy over Cass Gilbert and the New York custom house is still running high, but the opinion which prevails is that the secretary of the treasury when he takes the case up Nov. 1, will decide that Mr. Gilbert is entitled to the contract.

Northwest Patents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—List of patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors, reported by Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: Buffington, Leroy S., Minneapolis, carbid-cartridge; Cornell, Robert F., Phillipsburg, Mont., pole or thill coupling; Davis, William H., Minneapolis adding machine; Grey, Henry, Duluth, rolling mill; Haid, Herbert, Billings, Mont., potato planter; Keck, Albert J., St. Paul, pencil; Kippels, Bruno, Moorhead, clothes drier; Sarver, Edward, Deadwood, S. D., locomotive; Shepherd, Harry, and D. Delaria, Minneapolis, hose coupling for air brakes; Stark, Gustaf, Kensington, wagon brake; Stembel, Clarence P., St. Paul, railway cash fare ticket; Weller, Samuel H., Butte, Mont., bicycle gearing.

Lieutenancy for Young Lee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—George M. Lee, son of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has been appointed first lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth volunteer infantry, and ordered to accompany the Forty-seventh infantry from New York to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. Young Lee was at one time a cadet at the military academy, but failed to graduate.

President's Richmond Party.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The party which will accompany the president on his trip to Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the occasion of the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick, will consist of Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Secretary Long, Secretary Root and Secretary Hay.

LIQUID AIR.

Just What It Is and How Its Properties Are Utilized.

Chicago Chronicle.

The general public seems to be in the dark as to the composition and properties of liquid air, the newly discovered element that has been much discussed of late. It is just what its name indicates—air, such as we breathe, made so cold that it takes the form of water. The fact that air can assume that form is a recent discovery, as is also the method of obtaining the intense cold necessary to this result. The temperature required is 312 degrees below zero, a temperature farther below the coldest arctic winter than that is below a tropical summer. Yet persistent efforts have at last developed a method by which it is readily produced. When air is cooled down to this degree it changes to a misty vapor and gradually forms into drops that fall like rain to the bottom of the vessel containing it. By a proper arrangement it may then be drawn off into an open receptacle ready for use.

When seen in an open vessel it might be mistaken for boiling water, as it simmers and gives off a white vapor. When first poured out it boils violently, throwing off a cloud of vapor that rolls down the sides of the vessel. But as soon as the receptacle has cooled to the temperature of the liquid it quiets down to a simmer, which continues until all has evaporated and returned to air. This may require several hours if care is taken to keep the vessel away from every conductor of heat. But if it be placed on a plate of iron, or even poured out on a conductor, as iron or ice, it will assume the gaseous state so rapidly as to amount to an explosion.

As a freezing agent the power of liquid air is terrific. It freezes pure alcohol very readily and freezes mercury so hard that it may be used as a hammer to drive nails into hard wood, and so thoroughly is the chill given that the mercury retains the solid state for several minutes. It will sear living flesh like a red hot iron and may take the place of all chemical cauterizing in surgery. As a refrigerator liquid air will be easily controlled, and it can be made to lower the temperature of a room very slightly or to produce a degree of cold that no life could endure for a minute. As an explosive it certainly has great power, and experiments already made indicate that it may be used in both gunnery and blasting, and it may thus take the place of both gunpowder and dynamite.

COURT DRESS

Prescribed for Diplomats at the Russian Capital.

New York Tribune.

Quite a ripple of excitement in American diplomatic circles was caused by a circular, issued under the personal instructions of the emperor by the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and which reopens the much discussed question of court dress for American diplomatic representatives abroad. The circular formally notifies all foreign embassies and legations at St. Petersburg that the court costume of a dark blue evening coat with a velvet collar and brass buttons, white or blue waistcoat and blue trousers, is prescribed for all persons not otherwise entitled to wear uniforms who attend court ceremonies.

The Russian circular explicitly states that the new regulations apply to all distinguished foreigners and accredited representatives in Russia of such countries as have not adopted for their diplomatic officers specific uniforms or costumes.

It is stated by those in a position to know that similar measures are likely to be taken at the courts of Berlin, Copenhagen, The Hague and Brussels. It is well known that the plain black evening dress worn by official representatives of the United States is not recognized at St. Petersburg as suitable for occasions of ceremony, and is looked upon by the court chamberlains very much as those assembled at a dinner party in New York would regard a guest attired in tweed and knickerbockers.

During an informal exchange of views, which preceded the issuance of the Russian circular, already forwarded to the state department at Washington, Mr. Tower, the ambassador at St. Petersburg, earnestly requested the Russian authorities to adopt as plain a style for diplomatic officers as was consistent with the requirements, in order to make it accord with American views on the subject. The Russian government accepted the suggestion and prescribed a court costume of cloth instead of velvet, as was originally contemplated.

Smokeless Powder.

What is called smokeless powder really throws off a shadowy vapor. This vapor is perceptible only when viewed through a disk of violet glass inserted in an ordinary field glass. Col. Sweet, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, made this discovery.

Apple Blossom Flour has earned its position in your home—you know through experience it's the finest flour milled in the land—it is a tried friend, trusty and true.

The Most Refreshing Morning Laxative

The one palatable, reliable remedy for *indigestion, sick headache* and *constipation.*

Acting gently on all the excretory organs, it expels waste matters, *removes gouty* and *Rheumatic poisons* from the blood and keeps the stomach and bowels clean and healthy. *50c. and $1.00, at druggists.*

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"Effervescent"

STEPHANIE MAY WED

THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE UNFORTUNATE PRINCESS REPORTED

SUDDEN DEATH OF RUDOLPH

The Checkered Career in Austria of King Leopold's Second Daughter—Her Life Blighted by the Tragedy at Mayerling—Very Unpopular With Royalty, and Snubbed by Queen Victoria.

Once more comes the rumor from across the water that Crown Princess Stephanie, the unfortunate relict of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, is to marry again, and this time the gossips say that the solitary and unfriended daughter of the house of Hapsburg is to unite her fortunes with Count Elmer Lonyay, former minister of finance of Hungary. The rumor has been persistently denied by the newspapers of Buda-Pesth, but Vienna and Berlin sources as persistently reaffirm it. The latest report is that the betrothal will be officially announced in a short time.

Since the tragic death of her husband, the Crown Prince Rudolph, the sympathy which even royalty might extend to the wronged and unhappy Stephanie has been persistently withheld by the members of various royal branches with which she is connected by birth and marriage. In the minds of the people, however, she has become greatly endeared since her widowhood. A daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, she was popularly called "the moss rose of Belgium" when she came to Austria as the bride of the ill-starred Rudolph.

On the last day of January, 1889, Europe was shocked by the news that the Crown Prince Rudolph had died a violent death. Many were the rumors accounting for this terrible tragedy. It is doubtful whether the whole truth will ever be known, and whether the death was caused by his own hand or by the act of another is still an open question.

THE MAYERLING TRAGEDY.

What is known is that the crown prince had a shooting box and bachelor's quarters at Mayerling, which is within a drive of Vienna. On the very night of his death Rudolph was seen in his box at the Imperial opera house in Vienna and drove late at night to Mayerling. With the crown prince was staying his equerries and some friends, among them a young lady, to whom Rudolph seems to have been much devoted.

Shortly after midnight the prince was found dead in his room, his skull being broken either by a stroke with some blunt instrument or by a pistol ball. In the house there was also discovered the dead body of the young lady in question, the Baroness Vetschera, killed by a revolver shot. It was suggested that the unhappy Rudolph had committed suicide, but indications (the state of the wound itself) led strongly to a different surmise. Various stories were told. Of the two most generally accepted one made the tragedy a case of double suicide; the other attributed it to the vengeance of a brother, who, being unable to challenge the seducer of his sister, owing to his rank, killed him and also his sister. The story adds that the murderer was warned that if he kept out of the empire he would not be followed.

However this may be, the emperor of Austria behaved as a wise man and a hero, as he has ever done. Of course, lies were told to him at first, but when he saw through them he insisted on the salient facts being made public. The body of the crown prince lay in state in Vienna and the imperial family assisted at his burial. It concerned the nation that he was dead and this the emperor wisely made known by the public exhibition of his corpse. The special circumstances of his death concerned none but his near relatives.

STEPHANIE'S LIFE SINCE.

Of late years, with her widow's weeds cast aside, Princess Stephanie has devoted her energies, to a large extent, to the public weal, and to the no small delight of her venerable father-in-law, the emperor, has given ample proofs of her disinterested interest and affection for his subjects of all classes of society. Her imperial highness figures conspicuously in many a philanthropic movement. She is a warm patron of the fine arts, and is said to be "at everybody's beck and call where there's real good to be done" without first taking into consideration the personal trouble it may involve. The emperor, soon after Crown Prince Rudolph's death, decreed that in all matters of court etiquette she should continue to take precedence of every high lady in the land, the empress alone excepted. This decision gave rise to jealousy. In the highest quarters, the Portuguese spouse of the then heir apparent, the emperor's eldest brother, Archduke Carl Ludwig, since deceased, taking umbrage, which resulted in Archduchess Stephanie invariably absenting herself from Vienna when high court ceremonies demanded the presence at the Hofburg of a representative of the ever absent Empress Elizabeth. On Archduke Carl Ludwig's death his ambitious wife, Marie Theresa, fell into comparative archducal insignificance, and the wife of her stepson, Archduke Otto, Maria Josepha, as spouse of the heir presumptive, stepped into her shoes. But the good-natured, sweet-tempered Saxon princess bore Stephanie no grudge, and having been reared in Teutonic domesticity to be a German housewife took keener delight in the management of her babies in the nursery than in the marshaling refactory archduchesses at the Hofburg.

Her daughter, Princess Elizabeth, or Lisi, as her fond parental grandpapa calls her, is fifteen years of age and is destined to marry, a couple of years hence, one of her many Bavarian cousins. She is a girl of considerable intellectual promises, and her English governess speaks of her aptitude in terms of high praise.

IS NOT POPULAR.

Princess Stephanie has long been the most unpopular royal personage in Europe. Afflicted with a flighty, unbalanced temperament, she has been a thorn in the side of royalty, and, with the exception of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, no person has ever had even a shadow of control over her.

The memory of the tragic death of Stephanie's husband is ever present with his relatives. Whether he was murdered or whether he committed suicide has never been positively settled, but his slaying of the Countess Vetsera in January, 1889, has left a blot that even royalty cannot efface, and the scandal is still openly discussed despite all attempts to smother it.

Since her husband's death the crown princess has avoided Vienna as much as possible. Most of her time has been spent at Bozen, where she is permitted to keep her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, by her side. The child is dearly beloved by Austrians, by whom she is affectionately known throughout the country as the "Kleine Frau." The princess has frequently asked to take her child abroad with her, but for reasons best known to the royal family this has never been permitted.

SNUBBED BY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Through all her troubles Stephanie has retained her beauty. Today, although in her thirty-eighth year, she is still comely. Her child is now fifteen years old and is said to inherit her beauty.

The slights put upon the unfortunate princess have been many and marked. Even Queen Victoria, who is noted for her gentleness and forgiving disposition, has not shown much sympathy for her. It was only a short time ago that the queen, at the Cowes regatta, intimated that the presence of Stephanie would not be agreeable to her. The princess, however, ignored the intimation and posted down to the regatta—and was royally snubbed.

Prince Batthyany, although the intimate of her husband and for a long while her defender, openly insulted her at the Cowes regatta in 1895. Immediately upon her arrival he withdrew his yacht Stephanie from the entries and sold her to a Frenchman for a ridiculous price on condition that the buyer take the boat away at once. What provoked the insult no one has ever known.

Like other royalties, Stephanie has dabbled in literature. Her most recent work, "Lacroma," a historical sketch, was admirably written and illustrated—all by her own hand—and had a considerable sale.

Stephanie is the second daughter of the king of the Belgians. On several occasions it has been reported that she was about to marry again, but the reports have had their rise in her caprices. Her younger sister, Clementine, is betrothed to Prince Albert of Belgium, her cousin.

STEPHANIE, ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Trade Intercourse With South American Countries the Topic.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The International Commercial congress today continued the discussion of subjects relating to trade intercourse between the United States and South American countries. Salvador Echegray, delegate from Mexico, read a paper detailing the growth of that country from a commercial standpoint. Imports, he said, during the last fiscal year, amounted to $107,000,000, and the exports, $139,000,000. In a quarter of a century of peace, the speaker said, Mexico has constructed 10,000 miles of railroad, and improved all her ports and built new ones, and has added largely to the wealth of the country.

Miguel J. Romero, of Venezuela, read an interesting paper on "Intellectual Intercourse as the Basis for the Progress and Union of the American Hemisphere." Senor Romero recommended the organization of an educational association composed of active, permanent members from all the American countries—men possessed with the idea of intellectual advancement, the material progress, and the union of the American continent—an organization which would devote its energies to the founding of schools, museums, libraries, newspapers, etc.—purely American. He also advocated the teaching of the Spanish language in American public schools.

Cigar Box Making.

The construction of a cigar box may seem to be a very simple matter to the novice, but the box passes through nineteen different processes before it is ready to receive the cigars.

Irresistible Power.

No receptacle has ever been made with sufficient strength to resist the bursting power of frozen water.

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Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.

Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial.

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free.

OZARK UTOPIA FAILED

COLONY ESTABLISHED IN TANEY COUNTY, MISSOURI, AND ITS HISTORY

ILLUSIONS SOON DISSIPATED

The Site That Was Selected Was Bleak, Barren and Wholly Unproductive—Recruits Mutiny After Brief Endurance of Their Privations—Raids of Bald Knobbers Finally Destroy the Undertaking.

Down in Taney county, Missouri, not far from the Christian county line, is the site of what was once a co-operative colony. The sandy flat, called in the old days a "post oak flat," lies in the divide between Swan creek and Little Beaver and is about six miles north of the town of Forsyth. The colony was never a success, but it has an interesting history in connection with the Bald Knob raids of some fifteen years ago. The very nature of the soil, bleak, rugged and unproductive, prevented the realization of the dreams of the dupes of the founder.

This founder was an Englishman named Henry E. Sharpe, who had become filled with the "Looking Backward" notion and yearned to put theories into practice. He had been over the greater part of the world, had served in the East Indian army as an officer and had added Oriental philosophy to the dream of co-operative industries. He came to America a short time before this venture and went speedily to work. He is spoken of as a very plausible fellow who won many a recruit for his venture by sheer glibness of tongue. He met, wooed and won a rich widow of New York named Mrs. Sallade. She furnished the money to buy the site and for a time vigorously advocated her husband's schemes.

Sharpe bought the land, recorded his deed and then went on a missionary tour of the East. He formed the Taney County Integral and Co-operative society, induced a number of families to come West and set up in the dreary Ozarks. He got out attractive literature representing the society as already in a flourishing condition before a single recruit had arrived on the ground. Half a dozen small houses were put up for temporary homes, but the big lyceum was still a dream. It has never been constructed. These individual shacks were pointed out by him as the original homes of the colonists as object lessons showing how the communistic ideas had grown.

ILLUSIONS SOON DISSIPATED.

But the illusion of the dreamers could not long endure the severe test of experience, and the enchantment of a co-operative life soon began to fade away and leave the colonists face to face with prosaic conditions. There was more work than play, and this constant toil earned very few material comforts. Each morning the men learned from the bulletin board the duty that had been assigned them by the director. The assignment of tasks was made arbitrarily. There was no common council held to discuss the various capabilities of the workers. The manager determined whether Smith should plow in field No. 1 or No. 2 and named the man that must hoe in the garden or cut firewood. All duties were not alike arduous and a trip to the postoffice for the colony mail was more desirable than an assignment to dig a cellar, and thus discontent and envy naturally arose over the distribution of service. Individualism was annihilated by the necessary despotism of an arbitrary management.

When the colonists began to murmur and talk of leaving they found that their investment could not be taken out of the community. The founder of the colony had looked after that important matter in framing the constitution of the society. All individual property brought to the community became a part of the common wealth and those who should grow tired of the co-operative plan must go out empty-handed.

MUTINY GROWS RAPIDLY.

The spirit of insubordination grew more pronounced from day to day, as none of the promised benefits of co-operation were realized. It was a lonely life for the families who had left the bustle and excitement of a great city and the young folks found the little colony duller than even the tenement houses of New York. At evening no band of musicians entertained the villagers. The site for the colony lyceum remained a vacant lot grown up in summer time with dog fennel and cockle burrs. There were no holidays, no pleasant pastimes, no dream life on the dreary "flat," and the once hopeful converts to the theory of co-operation became sullen and mutinous.

MRS. SHARPE PULLS OUT.

But the most serious misfortune to the co-operative scheme came when Mrs. Sharpe ceased to be her husband's disciple and patroness and refused to lend further financial aid to his socialistic work. Sharpe then quit the field of propaganda and took upon himself the direct management of the colony. But the movement had already reached a hopeless state of decline. No more recruits could be secured. The failure of the scheme was known abroad, and each day the colony became a heavier loss to its proprietor. Sharpe had not money to meet the necessities of the community, and individual effort became the only reliance of the people.

One of the members of the colony opened a little store on the old plan of selling merchandise for profit, and he soon got into trouble with two Taney county desperadoes who wanted to buy a pair of boots on credit. In the quarrel that followed the merchant was shot and a stray bullet struck his wife, who happened to be in the store when the firing began. The young men who committed this outrage were Frank and Tubal Taylor, afterward lynched by the Taney County Bald Knobbers at Forsyth. The hanging of the Taylor brothers, which occurred within a week after the shooting of the merchant and his wife, inaugurated the Bald Knobber rule in Taney county, and Capt. Nat Kinney, the chief of the organization, soon became dictator of affairs about Forsyth.

Sharpe, the colony proprietor, would not brook the rule of the regulators, and he was warned to hold his tongue about the Bald Knobbers or leave the country. The reformer was a man of dauntless spirit, and had never yielded to intimidation. He armed himself with two rifles, barricaded his doors for a night attack, and sent Kinney word that he was ready to receive a visit from the worst members of his regulating legions. Sharpe was never molested.

FAILURE OF THE PROJECT.

The colony dragged on several years through the Bald Knobber period and Sharpe became very poor. The breach between him and his New York wife widened and she finally began a suit for a divorce, claiming at the same time the Taney county property, on the ground that her money had bought the land. A bitter correspondence was carried on between the manager of the colony and the owner of the New York plaiting establishment, in which Mrs. Sharpe charged that her husband had grossly violated the postal laws of the United States. She came to Springfield, prosecuted the socialist leader in the district federal court and had him convicted. Sharpe was sent to the Nevada, Mo., jail, and his wife got a divorce. While her divorce suit was pending Mrs. Sharpe published a pamphlet detailing her husband's alleged immoral career. She secured a share of the colony property and that ended the co-operative scheme on the little Ozark plateau.

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FROM $2.00 UPWARDS,

YOUR CHOICE OF A LARGE VARIETY,

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ONE FREE OF CHARGE.

Secret Murder Made Easy

"'Murder as a Fine Art, or the Latest Secret Method of Removing Your Enemies,' by William Keenan, late at large, at present inmate of Sing Sing prison on a charge of grand larceny," says Deputy Warden William Flynn, of the Tombs prison, "would be a book worth a fortune to any publisher. A little instrument found in the lining of the convict's clothes would furnish the necessary implement about which the 'remover' could weave his theories and dilate upon the facts."

The little death dealer, now in the possession of the city authorities, is wonderfully made. It is to all appearances a simple hypodermic syringe, such as is used by the confirmed morphine fiends who infest certain quarters of the city. But upon closer examination it is seen to be a modern implement of slow suicide turned to uses of actual, swift murder.

The case is made of aluminum, which itself slips into a tight-fitting chamois bag. It is about the size of a waistcoat pocket. Touching a spring, a series of queer implements are disclosed, each in its separate compartment. There is the syringe proper, silver plated, and showing slight usage.

The needle commonly used for morphine does not appear to have done service, however, while a longer needle, with a barrel attachment, shows outer marks of use. Within it are traces of some deadly chemical.

The mechanism is so clever that from this barrel a needle may be projected with certain aim for some considerable distance with sufficient force to penetrate the skin. As the hollow interior of the needle is filled with a deadly potion, a simple prick or abrasion of the cuticle, at the time escaping notice, may be capable of producing slow torture or death long after the crime was committed.

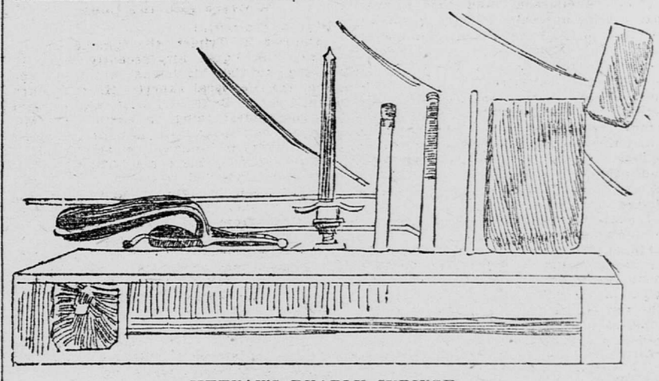
"You remember," said the deputy warden, "that in Balzac's novel. 'Cousin Bette,' a Brazilian uses some such implement upon the woman who was unfaithful to her vows to him while he was in South America undergoing hardships to make her Parisian life so gay. In this case, however, Balzac, with wonderful skill, makes the villain use a serum of a species of South American leprosy instead of a poison in the implement, which, instead of a syringe airgun like this one, was a ring like that with which Capella Blanca, the beautiful Venetian favorite, killed off her undesirable suitors in the sixteenth century.

"If the nature of the coagulated matter within the glass tube shows traces of a poison, like prussic acid, for instance, the effects upon a victim would be proven deadly and sure. But if, with a refinement of cruelty, the potion proves to be the microbes of sme pathogenic toxin, then the European origin of the murderous implement would be patent.

"In this country but few persons have access to isolated places where there are men suffering from virulent diseases, or where the germs are kept in culture in th laboratories of bacteriological study. A chemical analysis will be made of the contents of the tubes, and, if found to contain deadly germs or alkaloids, a thorough investigation will be made, and the parties importing the murderous instruments into the country will be disclosed.

"The usual instruments used by crooks are of a clumsy kind, from self-cocking revolvers to crude slung shots. This is the first time an implement has come to our notice that bears such evidence of the refinement of the art of homicide as to defy autopsical investigation on its victim. It is worth a careful study as showing a new phase of criminal life and the influence of foreign models. So far only the prison physicians and experts have given the instrument an examination, but, as it leads to a distinctly new phase of crime, we shall push the investigation to the utmost.

"The owner, William Keenan, sentenced to eight months in the penitentiary for grand larceny, will be free on Nov. 13. He will be questioned and watched. There was evidently some solicitation in his mind with regard to the instrument, for he sent a former 'pal' an order for it. Needless to say, Warden Hogan showed the messenger the door in a hurry."



KEENAN'S DEADLY SYRINGE.

Why Pagodas Stand.

In Japan there are pagodas of considerable height, which have withstood the effects of frequent earthquake shocks for centuries. The secret of their stability is that they are fitted inside with a heavy timber-beam construction, which hangs from the roof like a clapper of a bell. On the occurrence of a shock the effects of the vibration are wholly counteracted by this comparatively simple device.

MILTON'S BIG BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Fancy Fresh Churned Creamery Butter

25c PER POUND.

Biggest Snap in Town.

Better than other dealers' best that they charge 27c or 28c for. Packed in 3 and 5 pound jars.

DON'T MISS THIS BARGAIN.

MILTON DAIRY CO.,

9th and Wabasha.

DEFECTIVE PAGE