NO FIRE-WATER FOR POOR LO.

He May Not Be Given Budge by White Men.

A DECISION BY JUDGE DUNDY.

Mr. Patrick Tells of the Days When He Managed Mines and Directed Mule Teams.

Lo and Whisky.

Judge Dundy finally expressed his opinion in court yesterday morning as to whether the giving of liquor to a civilized and voting Indian is culpable or not.

"The question," said the judge, "is whether the Dawes bill alters the status of the Indians in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks. The Indian, severing his tribal relations is entitled to vote, and enjoys other rights and immunities of a citizen. He acquires thereby rights he never possessed. But the Winnebago and Omaha Indians keep up to some extent their tribal relations. They have an Indian agent over them and they are virtually under his charge.

"What power does this law give to the white man to give whisky to the Indian? It gives none and any such power would be in conflict with the law prohibiting the giving of liquor to an Indian. It is a penal offense to give liquor to an Indian and I am unable to see why any man has a right to furnish any Omaha or Winnebago Indian, whether he be a voter or not.

"The law does not deny the Indian the rights and privileges to drink liquor whenever he wants to, and he can suit his convenience in the matter. But no man can sell or give liquor to an Indian, particularly while the Indian is under an agent."

The judge then fined Lang, who had given liquor to an Indian and who is a very young man, $1 and costs and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, adding that he did this on account of the youth of the prisoner and the fact that he would doubtless profit by this experience. He further added that the sentence would not influence any future action he might choose to take in such cases.

Patrick and Davis.

The hearing of the case of Algernon S. Patrick vs Edwin Davis in the United States court was resumed in the morning. Mr. Patrick was the first witness. He testified that Davis was always recognized by him as owner of the mine; that he was engaged in hauling ore to the furnaces; that the ore was worth from $60 to $80 per ton. From January 1, 1874, up to the time he ceased, in 1875, he had hauled 19,000 tons. Under the first contract made he was to receive $9 per ton for hauling this and under a subsequent agreement $8.50 per ton.

He became superintendent of the mines January 1, 1874. Mr. J. N. H. Patrick became general manager of the mine in the spring of 1874. After this time the witness was allowed $8.50 per ton for hauling. Up to this time he had not seen Davis or heard from him by letter or otherwise.

Considerable discussion arose between the opposing attorneys at this point concerning a question asked by Davis' lawyer as to whether the witness had not received his mules and other equipments as part pay from the mining company. Witness finally admitted that the company was credited with $5,750 on his books for mules and harness.

Witness stated that when Davis appeared on the scene a few months later he assured witness that he would see that he would receive his pay. Davis' attorney then asked so searching questions as to why the witness had not testified to this statement five years ago when the same case was on trial, but the witness could not tell why.

The defendant's attorney then asked Patrick whether he had ever been paid with any paper of any character to which Davis' name was signed. Before Patricks attorney could rise to object the witness answered no and a long squabble was the result between the attorneys.

In the afternoon Mr. Patrick among other things, testified that originally that J. M. Woolworth was attorney for him, but that he had now got on the other side. After the first trial Woolworth had said that he would not be an attorney for either party, but that he would advise Patrick.

Rube Ward was the next witness. He testified that he was the foreman at the mine. Davis told him that he owned the mine and was the boss.

George Barker testified that in January, 1874, Davis sent $20,000 for the expenses of the mine and directions how to run it. Davis also gave orders that no Englishmen be employed. Davis told Barker that he owned the mine and that the expenses came out of his own pocket. Al Patrick continued handling ores on the strength of Davis' assurance that he would pay for all expenses.

Joseph Barker was the next witness and gave testimony corroborative of that of his brother. The defendant's attorney threatened that he was going to ask the witness an impeaching question, and asked the judge to adjourn court until the next morning, so that the question could be put into more forcible shape. The judge however, declared that if the attorney had only that question to ask he would have to ask it and let the witness go. The attorney then asked the witness: "Did you not, in conversation with Alexander Baker at the time this case was tried in Lincoln in January, 1888, declare that Mat Patrick had gone back on you and denied you as a brother because you didn't remember enough of this case to be of service to him?"

To this witness replied: "I never said any such thing."

Court then adjourned until 10 a. m.

After the court adjourned those lingering in the room were entertained with a red hot controversy between the millionaire parties at suit. Some sarcastic remarks called out a savage rejoinder, and hot words followed. Invective and billingsgate were then dished up and the heavy weights assumed a fighting attitude. Bejeweled hands were defiantly flashed and flourished, but bystanders interfered and saved each precious face from partial demolition.

The clerk of the United States court was instructed by Judge Dundy yesterday to notify O'Neill who pleaded guilty to the crime of perjury in the Harlem cattle cases, to prepare a new bond and appear for sentence at the January term of court to convene in Lincoln.

George King, found guilty of sending an obscene letter through the United States mails, was lectured by Judge Dundy on the disgrace he had brought upon himself and his country and fined $50 and costs and sentenced to imprisonment for six days. Some of the witnesses came from California and the costs being nearly $400.

At 2:35 p. m. the jury in the case of Kettler vs. Harrington, et al., rendered a judgment in favor of Kettler for $681.80. This is the second case won by Kettler.

District Court.

W. R. Crofts is made the defendant in another suit on a chattel mortgage. Henry V. Epley has filed a petition in the district court praying for an injunction to restrain Crofts and his agent, H. F. Masters, from selling out a brickyard under a mortgage given to secure payment on a note for $600. The petition states that $940 has been paid on the note and Crofts claims that there is still $142 due on the note, which bears interest at 5 per cent per month.

Joseph Pilant has applied for a divorce from his wife Susan on the ground of desertion.

County Court.

McCord, Brady & Co. have brought suit in the county court against Jacob Schiller to recover $872.97 for goods sold and delivered.

William Karbach & Co. have commenced suit against William L. Seisen to recover $511.16 on notes.

In the case of the Douglas County bank against George R. Hoyt et al., judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $301.50.

John A. Creighton was awarded a judgment of $330 against Michael O'Rourke.

James Douglas obtained a judgment of $287.06 against George Thurston.

In the case of the Douglas County bank against Mrs. P. C. Hall et al., judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $302.40.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only powder that will improve the complexion, eradicate tan, freckles, and all skin diseases.

SALOON LICENSES.

Several Applications Rejected by the Board Yesterday.

L. O. Hibben was the first saloon man called for yesterday afternoon by the license board on the occasion of its first sitting in the new quarters, New York Life building. Mr. Hibben promptly came to the front to inquire what the kick was on him. He was informed that it was keeping his curtains too closely drawn after midnight. Low had just started to pronounce the charge a very long-winskered chestnut, and one on which he had been tried and acquitted a long time ago, when the secretary of the board discovered that the complaining witnesses, Officers Sigwart and Burns, were sick and that a postponement would be necessary.

The names of several saloon men against whom there are protests were called for, but found absent on account, as their representatives who were present explained, of sickness and pressing business engagements.

The board departed from its usual order of business long enough to grant Montgomery & Adams, 101-3 South Fourteenth street, a renewal of their license, against which there were no protests.

A protest signed by several citizens of the neighborhood complained that R. L. Cate, who keeps a place at Twenty-sixth and Walnut streets, on the road to Sheely's packing house, sold liquor on Sunday. E. L. Baldwin, who had signed the protest, testified to having bought beer at Cate's place on Sunday. Mr. Baldwin also said that on Sundays there was generally a crowd of men around there using vile language so loudly as to prove an insult to ladies as they passed. Frank Crawford, the ex-justice of the peace at Sheely's station, testified that Cate's saloon was a resort for young men and boys. It had became necessary to speak to Cate several times about permitting minors in his place, and then it seldom, if ever, did any good. Mr. Crawford thought the place detrimental to the good morals of that vicinity.

Selling liquor on Sunday was the main ground for a protest against Julius Shupe, whose place is at 1513-19 Webster. Officers Wilber and Cox testified to buying two bottles of beer at Shupe's on August 4, last. Detective Vaughn said he was present when Wilbur and Cox bought the beer. He also saw six or eight men playing cards and drinking beer in the place. Vaughn added that some time after the day in question he and another officer went into Shupe's place, and being recognized as officers were ordered out of the house by a young man behind the bar, and who at the same time took down a Winchester rifle, as much as to say that he would shoot them if they didn't go. Commissioner Hartman smiled "loudly" at this and asked Vaughn whether he and the other officer were scared. "Well, I should say not," returned Vaughn, "for we see too many breaks like that to allow them to bother us."

Mr. Shupe himself was called to speak in his own behalf. He is in wretched health and could scarcely hold up his head or articulate. He said that he had, time and again, instructed his bartenders not to sell liquor on Sunday. The beer which the officers had testified to having bought and seen sold to others was out of a case which one of the boys about the place had held out to treat some friends whom he expected from abroad. The friends did not come, or as many as he expected, and so, on his own account, the boy sold a bottle or two.

This completed the hearing of complaints wherein the parties interested could be present.

The board again diverged from the routine work before them and accepted the resignation of Policeman McCarty, who has been on the force several years and has proven himself one of the best men in the service. McCarty leaves the force to go into the saloon business.

The board then went into executive session and granted the following licenses: F. A. Balch, 617 South Thirteenth, Barker hotel; Mrs. B. Shannon, 124 North Tenth.

Licenses were refused to the following: Joseph Boehm, 1201 South Eleventh; Ed Rothery, 711 North Sixteenth; Ed Rothery, 323 South Eleventh; Henry Hall, 118 Sherman avenue; Henry Grasck, 2602 Walnut; C. H. Yates, 1101 Farnam; Julius Schlup, 1513 to 1519 Webster; R. L. Cates, Twenty-sixth and Walnut streets.

The board held another long and tedious session last evening, the principal features of which were severe monotony, commonplace questioning and question answering. The first case considered was that of Ernest Wetzig, who wants to open a saloon directly opposite the Coliseum, at 1535 North Twentieth street. Wetzig was given a seat inside the rail and then a small army of very respectable, thrifty-appearing working people, principally heads of families, came forward to record their verbal protests against having a saloon at the point mentioned. Their objections were all of about the same sort and to the effect, first, that they didn't want a saloon there on general principles; secondly, it would only be a short distance from the big Lake street school, which is attended by between 600 and 700 children. After pegging away at this case for more than an hour the board decided to drop it and take another pull at druggists' permits.

The first case taken up was that of O. H. Wirth, 4018 Hamilton street. Mr. Wirth was found to be in good shape all around and he was granted a permit.

Then the board passed a very important resolution, to the effect that no permits will be issued to druggists for the year 1890 until they have made the semi-annual reports, which should have been filed with the board on the first Monday in January, 1890.

This resolution was offered by Mr. Gilbert, and was pronounced by all the other members of the board as one of the happiest thoughts of the evening. It was decided not to touch another scrap of druggist paper until the gentlemen of prescription fame toed the mark.

Out of the seventy-five druggists in the city only a dozen have filed the semi-annual report required by law, although forty have filed applications for permits. The first Monday in January should have seen these reports all in. All of the seventy-five, except the dozen noted, are now liable to a fine of $100, providing they have been selling liquor since January 1, 1890.

The board adjourned to 2 o'clock today.

Don't buy trashy imitations. Get the genuine Red Cross Cough Drops.

An Excellent System.

County Auditor Evans has prepared a voluminous document entitled "Specifications for bids for the supply of books, blanks, lithographing, miscellaneous, stationery for county purposes." The publication contains a complete list of everything wanted in all of the county offices from blotting paper, erasers, tape and pins, up to the largest record books, and bidders for the county printing will have to fix a price upon every article named in the list.

This is a new departure and a needed one. It has been the custom heretofore for the county printers to furnish bids on the principal items needed, thus allowing them to supply a large amount of miscellaneous stuff at their own prices.

We are the People.

Business men from Nebraska for Chicago, Milwaukee and all eastern cities will please note that by the new time schedule (in effect from and after November 17, 1889), they can arrive at Omaha about 4 p. m., can do business or visit with Omaha merchants and friends for nearly two hours and can then take the through Pullman sleeping car of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway short line fast train at Omaha depot of the Union Pacific railway at 6 p. m. (supper served on dining car leaving Council Bluffs at 6:30 p. m.), and arrive at Chicago at 9:30 a. m. (breakfast also served on dining car), in ample time to make connections with the fast morning trains from Chicago on the principal eastern and southeastern lines; or if desired, passengers for the east can remain over in Chicago a few hours for business or pleasure and resume their journey by the afternoon fast and limited trains of all the eastern roads.

In addition to the foregoing, another through short-line train leaves Omaha daily at 9:15 a. m. and Council Bluffs at 9:40 a. m., arriving in Chicago at 6.50 a. m., making close connection with the express trains of all eastern roads.

For tickets and further particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent, or to F. A. Nash, general agent, 1501 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

TYSON'S NECKLESS NOOSE.

It Dangles for Him from a Denver Gallows.

MURDERED AT THE BACK DOOR.

How an Omahan, with an Attack of Insanity, Saved Himself from the Caresses of the Hangman's Knot.

An Insane Murderer.

Insanity is an affliction which few people welcome, yet it has been presumably a welcome visitor to Henry Tyson, formerly of this city. It came to him in time to save him from the gallows.

About two and a half years ago Tyson came to Omaha from Kansas City. He had there worked for the Adams Home furnishing company. He received employment from the local branch of that company and worked steadily for a year, during which time he traversed perhaps every street in this city, and in a professional manner became known to many an Omaha housewife. He lived at 523 South Fourteenth with a partner, whom he introduced as his wife. Circumstances made it advisable for both to leave this city, and they went to Denver.

There, Tyson again associated himself with the same firm, keeping company with the same companion. He returned to Omaha, however, about May 8, 1889, and went back to Denver about the 15th of the same month. While here he gave evidence of being in trouble but no one could ascertain from him what had caused it. He left here Friday night and arrived in Denver on the following day about 4 p. m. At that time his female companion was keeping a boarding house. She had learned that Tyson had come to this city. She was therefore not acquainted with the fact that he had returned to Denver. The night of his arrival in Denver, he called at the boarding house in question and knocked at the door of the back kitchen. He was answered by a male voice which inquired as to what he wanted. Tyson announced that he wanted to see the woman of the house. He was told that he could not. At this juncture the door was opened and disclosed a man named King whom Tyson had suspected of alienating from him the affections of his female companion. Tyson drew his gun and shot King. The bullet struck a vital part, and in a few hours King was a dead man.

Tyson fled, left a false clue that he had come to Omaha, but skipped in another direction. The local police were notified of the occurrence, and Officers Cormack and Whalen called at the residence of Mr. Meck, the manager of the Adams company, to ascertain the murderer's whereabouts. His old place of abode on Fourteenth street was also searched. A close watch was kept on all his haunts as well as at all the depots, but Tyson was not discovered.

He was, at length, arrested in Kansas City and brought back to Denver. He endeavored to show that King, had seized a hatchet and had raised it to kill him when he fired the fatal shot. It was shown, however, that he had shadowed the house and the man King. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged early last May. Before the day for the execution arrived, however, Tyson developed symptoms of insanity. He was reprieved for sixty days, during which he was examined as to his mental condition by experts on insanity and pronounced insane. Whether this insanity was only feigned to enable him to escape the gallows is not known. He is, however, an inmate of the insane asylum at Denver, though he is carefully watched to see that he does not escape the punishment of his crime.

Those who know him well here say that Tyson was sharp enough to play any game, and that his insanity is but a ruse to save his neck, trusting, if sent to the asylum permanently, to make his escape.

A Well Established Fact.

The fact has been abundantly proven that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the most prompt, most reliable and most successful medicine yet discovered for acute throat and lung diseases, such as coughs, colds and croup.

RAILROAD PORTFOLIO.

It Is Filled with Interesting Topics of Men and Moves.

Mr. Charles D. Wood, western traffic agent of the Mobile & Ohio road, is slightly incensed over the opinion of a knowing agent as expressed in THE BEE Tuesday, relative to his interview regarding differentials on south bound Nebraska business. He says:

"There exists fixed arbitraries from Memphis and other Ohio river crossings to southeast or Green line territory. The present rate for packing house products from Kansas City to Memphis is 19 cents per 100 pounds and from Kansas City to Cairo, 15. With the differentials now charged the rate from Omaha to Cairo is 21 cents. The local rate from Omaha to St. Louis being 13 cents this allows the Mobile & Ohio 8 cents per 100 pounds, the rates dividing on regular percentages; but, as no line can take more than its local share, the above division exists. Now let the differential be removed and make the rate from Omaha to Ohio river crossings 15 cents. This can be divided on percentages based on mileage, and if Mr. Agent will figure 411 as the short line to St. Louis, 152 miles for the Mobile & Ohio road from St. Louis to Cairo, he will find that the latter stands more of the 6 cents reduction than the line from here to St. Louis, thus showing the Mobile & Ohio to be vitally interested. I am surprised that your informant should tell you," continued Mr. Ward, "that the differential is north of St. Louis when every shipper knows it applies to Ohio river crossings."

The Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northern road, a kind of jerkwater line running from Kansas City to Beatrice, is rapidly getting itself disliked by its older and bigger competitors. According to reports from Kansas City, General Manager Newman Erb has decorated his hat with a war feather, because he cannot get suitable terminal facilities and union depot accommodations down there and proposes to revenge himself by reducing rates to 2 cents a mile. While he is not in position to injure the business of any other road, his action causes some annoyance. In a circular setting forth the grievances of his corporation, Mr. Erb states that more than two years ago an application was filed with the Kansas City Union depot asking for facilities and admission to the use of the station. It seems that no attention was paid to this request consequently trouble of some sort had to come, and now in rates has been accepted as the best method of compelling action. The Missouri Pacific will be most seriously affected.

The snow blockade west of Ogden has finally been raised, and delayed trains are on the move. No less than six east-bound arrived here yesterday. From Cheyenne to the Pacific coast the railroads have been in a terribly bad condition, since last Thursday, on account of the severe storm in the mountains. Two days the fast mail had to be abandoned because it could not get through and all freight had been stopped entirely. No passenger trains made the trip between Ogden and San Francisco, either way, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The first train east bound left Ogden Monday and reached here yesterday morning. The second one carrying overland passengers, got to Ogden forty-eight hours late and left there two hours behind time. It reached here yesterday.

The Trans-Missouri Passenger association and Rock Island road have come together in a dispute which threatens the existence of that organization. Several days ago Chairman Finlay sent a member of his staff to investigate matters regarding the payment of commissions by certain lines and, when Mr. Drew, who had been entrusted with this important duty called on Rock Island officials at Kansas City and requested them to show him their books, they flatly refused. "This action," said a Union Pacific official, "is what breaks up all our organizations."

The Milwaukee put those fine trains on between Chicago and Omaha last Sunday but because of their incompleteness, nothing has been said about it. The company discovered, after having them constructed, that the iron cars, containing a dynamo and steam heating apparatus, were too heavy, their weight being 80,000 pounds. The cars, therefore, could not be used. This necessitated the construction of lighter ones, but as the balance of the trains were ready they have been put on without the electric light. This will be attached in a few days.

Mr. John Hyde, for a long time advertising agent of the B. & M., has been called to Washington and notified by Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census, that his appointment to a position in the agricultural department will be made. The probabilities are that he will be given the position of special agent of the census for the collection of the statistics of cereals. He is a writer and statistician of rare gifts. Mr. Hyde expects to leave for Washington tomorrow.

On March 1 a through passenger service, similar to that now operated by the Northwestern and Union Pacific roads, is to begin between Chicago and Denver by way of Kansas City over the Alton and Union Pacific roads. Thus the latter forms another combination that effectually shuts off all threats recently made by certain Chicago roads to deprive it of transcontinental business.

Michael Weir, a conductor on the St. Paul and Omaha road has been promoted to a passenger run between Norfolk and Sioux City. Heretofore he had charge of a mixed train on the Randolph branch. Mr. Weir's advancement is a deserved recognition of his faithful services.

C. S. Mellen's illness has become so alarming that his family, who are in Concord, N. H., were sent for Tuesday, and will, it is expected, be here today.

AMATEURS ON THE RANGE.

The Season's Scores Made by the Members of the Schuetzenverein.

The report of the Omaha Schuetzenverein's members' records for 1889 was made at a meeting of the club Tuesday evening. Fred Fuller was awarded the first prize, he having the best average, 107. The prize was a handsome gold medal, and the presentation was made by President Mack. The following table, which includes the number of shoots and total points for each member for the year, gives the standing of the verein for the entire shooting season:

NAMES.	Days	Total Points	Averages
*Fred Fuller	45	4,765	107
H. Stockman	40	3,360	94
G. Woethrick	31	2,932	95
F. Walther	24	2,218	92
W. Stoecker	27	2,417	89½
C. Marthias	41	3,610	88
J. Schlup	25	2,100	84
W. Mack	23	1,936	84
F. Mengedoht	22	1,944	83
J. Nagle	30	2,370	79
H. Busch	14	1,072	76½
C. Storz	17	1,066	63
H. Buser	33	2,244	69
W. Butt	12	747	62
C. Rasmussen	4	251	62
H. Peterson	26	2,287	88
G. Karl	24	1,983	82½
W. Krug	15	1,267	84
A. Josten	19	1,140	85½
H. Siedler	8	498	62½
M. Koop	11	735	67½
C. Metz	10	715	71½
E. Wittig	6	291	33½
F. Goos	7	481	69
W. Voss	4	319	79½
W. Segelke	4	281	70
L. Heinroth	4	289	72
G. Baneke	3	186	62
J. Young	3	134	44½
F. B. Heft	3	138	46
C. Thal	2	93	46½
F. Gebauer	2	168	84
E. Paulsen	1	57	57
A. Forsgren	1	81	81
H. Thiesen	1	62	62

After the meeting the members adjourned to Mr. Fuller's place on Twelfth street, where they were sumptuously entertained.

Jimmy Lindsay and Patsy Murray.

Jimmy Lindsay of this city has secured a contract. On a wager of $100 he will endeavor to knock out Patsy Murray of South Omaha in three rounds, under Queensbury rules. The backers of the two men posted a forfeit last night, and the meeting will take place within the next three weeks. The winner is also to take the entire gate receipts. Murray is well thought of in South Omaha, and will be backed heavily to win.

The International Date Line.

The international date line is the line at which dates must be made later, by one day, when crossing it from east to west, and earlier by one day when crossing it from west to east. The line passes just west of the Behring straits, west of Clarke's island, west of Gore's island, thence southwesterly between the Aleutian islands and Asia. It then passes southwesterly some degrees east of Cape Lopatka and the Kurile islands, thence just east of the Japan islands, Jesso and Niphon, keeping west of Guadalupe; east of Bonin, Loo Choo and Patchoo islands. The line next passes through Bashee channel just north of the Bashee islands. It enters the China east sea of Hong-Kong, then passes south, a little west of the Philippine islands, but to the east of Palawan islands. It is here that it reaches its most western point, being about 116° east longitude. It then takes a southwesterly course, passing through Sooloo islands. Thence it passes east nearly parallel to the equator and just north of it to a point 165°, or just north of Schauk islands; thence southeasterly, leaving Taswell island to the northeast; thence through Samoan islands to about longitude 268° west; thence south, keeping east of Friendly islands and west of the Society Group; still south, bearing a little west, so as to cross, according to some authorities, Chatham islands, thence to the south pole.

Cozzens hotel, $1.50 and $2.00 per day

A Curiosity in Signs.

In an English village near the famous Corfe castle, the following remarkable sign is displayed: "Rogers Gyles, surgin, parish clerk and schulemaster, grocer and hundertaker, respectfully informs ladys and gentlemen that he drors teeth within a minit, applies laches, blisters on the lowest tarms, fleicks at a penny a piece and sells godfathers and kordials. He cuts korns, bunyons, doctors hosses and hundertakes to look after everybody's ayles by the car. Joseharps, penny whissels, cannelsticks, fryin pans, and other musicel hiustruments at grately induced figures. Young ladys and gentlemen who larn grammar from me larn it in the purtiest manner; also grate care taken of their morrels and spellin. Also sam singing, tayching the base and other kinds of fancy work. Quadrills, pokers and all country dances tot at home or abroad to perfection. As times is very bad, I have just begun to sell all kinds of statunaire wares, cox, hens, yowls, pigs and all other kinds of poultry. Blackin brushes, herrans, coles, skrubbin brushes, traykey and Godly buks and bibles, miss traps, brick dust for skourin, morrel pokkerankerchiefs and all sorts of sweet meets includin taters, sassages and other garden sass. Baker and segars, lamb's wool, taykettles, brandy and other intoxicant likers—a deal of fruits, hats, songs, hair ile, pattint bukkits, grindin stones, corn and other stables, also corn and bunyon sav, and hardware. I have a large assortment of tipes for printin, dog-meet and choise stakes, lolipops and ginger beer, matches and pickels, all kinds of flaicks such as Hepsum soltz, hoysters and winzur sope, old rags bort and sold here by me. Rodgers Gyles, new laid eggs, singing birds, howls, donkey and lobsters, pees and string beens in season."

Why don't you try Red Cross Cough Drops, 5 cents per box.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

A Protest Against the Outrageous Management of the Resort.

A competent judge has characterized the announced policy of an active member of the Yosemite Valley commission to 'cut down every tree (in the valley) that has sprouted within the last thirty years' as a policy 'which, if it were carried out, would eventually result in an irreparable calamity—a calamity to the civilized world,' says the Century. This member is represented as declaring that his policy has the support of the commission. It remains to be seen whether his associates will follow such fatuous leadership. But the history of the Yosemite makes it only too probable that a crisis in its management is near at hand.

The American people are probably not aware of their proprietorship in the Yosemite. In 1865, by act of congress, the valley and the grounds in the vicinity of the big trees of Mariposa were granted to the state of California 'with the stipulation nevertheless that the said state shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation; shall be inalienable for all time,' etc. Thus is recognized by law the moral claim of all humanity to an interest in the preservation of the wonders of the world. A citizen of New York is as much one of the owners of the Yosemite as a citizen of California, and his right to be heard in suggestion or protest is as undoubted. There are, unfortunately, few resident Californians who are well acquainted with the valley. An actual count has indicated that one-half of the visitors are foreigners, chiefly Englishmen, while one-fourth are from the eastern states. The opinion of these 'outsiders' might be supposed to have a special value, being disconnected with the local dissensions which have gathered about the valley.

It is unfortunate that the first public presentation of the subject and the resultant investigation by the legislature of California were complicated by personal, political and commercial considerations to such an extent as to obscure the important point—has the treatment of the Yosemite landscape been intrusted to skillful hands? We have before us the report of this investigation, together with a large number of photographs showing the conditions of portions of the valley before and after the employment of the ax and plow. Without going into the detail of the alleged abuses, monopolies, rings and persecutions, it is easy to see in the above testimony and photographs abundant confirmation of those who hold that the valley has not had the benefit of expert supervision. In saying this we are not impugning the good faith of past or present commissions or commissioners, appointed for other reasons than their skillfulness in the treatment of landscape. They are certainly to be acquitted of any intention to injure the valley; that would be unbelieveable. It is no reproach to them that they are not trained foresters. Their responsibility, however, does not end there; it is, in fact, there that it begins; for, in the absence of knowledge of a professional nature, it should be their first aim to obtain the very best man or men available to do this work.

Look at Your Nose.

A somewhat singular fact has been observed with reference to the shape of the nose, or rather the setting of it in the face, so to speak. To be strictly correct, from the artist's point of view, the nose should be exactly in the middle of the face and at right angles with a line from the pupil of one eye to that of the other. As a matter of fact, it is rarely or never found thus placed; it is almost invariably a little out of "the square," and the fact of it being so is often that which lends a peculiar expression and buoyancy to the face. A medical writer points out that there are anatomical reasons why a slight deviation from the true central line may be expected, and that the nose which is found to be "centrally located" and accurately straight between the two eyes may, after all, be considered an abnormal one, the only absolutely true and correct organ being, in fact, that which deviates a little either to the right or left.

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Loss of Life in Wars.

According to a computation just issued by an eminent statistician, the cost in human lives of the wars of the last thirty-four years has been 2,253,000. In the Crimean war 750,000 were killed; in the Italian war of 2859, 45,000; in the Danish war (1864), 3,000; in the American civil war 800,000; in the Austro-Prussian war, 45,000; in the Franco-German war—France, 155,000; Germany, 60,000; in the Turko-Russian war, 250,000; the South African wars, 30,000; the Afghan war, 25,000; the Mexican and Cochin-Chinese expeditions, 65,000, and the Bulgarian-Servian insurrection, 25,000. The list does not include those who died of sickness.

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