BANDS ON THEIR FEET.

ABOUT ONE CRUEL PRACTICE OF THE CHINESE.

Female Children Subjected to Excruciating Pain in Order That Their "Golden Lilies" May Be Crushed Into Fashionable Proportions.

If it be true, as the philosopher has said, that the size of the feet illustrates the powers of understanding, then one needs not hear a Chinese woman talk to know that she has very little intelligence, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. As a rule their feet are one-third the size of their hands, and they have the smallest hands of any woman living. To be thoroughly fashionable, however, the foot must not be over two inches in length and half an inch wide across the toes. A wife of the viceroy of Kwang Tung (I believe he has many) has feet one inch and one-quarter long and one-sixth of an inch in width; one of the wives of a Fukien Tao Tai has feet one inch long and one-half an inch wide; a "wife by courtesy," celebrated for her beauty, and belonging to a Pekin military mandarin, has feet just the size of the two small toes of an ordinary woman's foot.

But for the credit of the Chinese women be it said that they were not born with lilliputian hoofs, likewise when they first saw light no doubt their brain cells possessed healthy germs, but their feet, like their gray matter, has been so paralyzed and dwarfed by social restrictions as to almost awaken the conviction that they were created deformities. The practice of foot-binding, like many other tortures in China, is a deep-rooted evil, in fact it is a part of the national religion and philosophy. The last is added, as about one-third of the inhabitants of the empire are confirmed infidels and live by the moral maxims of the ancient sages.

Many of the goddesses whom the women are called upon to worship have deformed feet. The goddess of superior wifehood has a set of hoofs like knitting needles. These are displayed most prominently, and little girls of 8 and 9 years of age, about the time they are to be married and while still undergoing the tortures of having the bones of their ankles and feet crushed and bound into the smallest possible space are sent to worship and burn "joss paper" at the feet of this idol. It is the height of a Chinese girl's ambition to get her feet malformed into a mass of broken bones and mangled flesh the size of those of the goddess of superior wifehood. Only one woman has ever reached this point of suffering. Her name, I believe, was Ah Sing, and she afterwards was deified and given some special title among the goddesses.

There are several superstitious origins of foot-binding. One is that crushing the foot was at first a mode of punishment inflicted upon both men and women. This was initiated during the wicked Chow-Sin's reign. An ancient fable records that Chow in his wars took a female captive, one Ta-Ke, who was as infamous as himself. They both gave themselves up to the greatest excess of unrestrained sensuality and the wildest extravagance. They created a kind of stage or terrace 1,000 cubits high and three li (one American mile) broad. It took many years to complete it. They laid out extravagant gardens, formed menageries filled with men, women, children, horses, dogs, rare animals and curious birds. At Sha-kew, now the province of Chih-le, they collected a vast concourse of people devoted to pleasure and dissipation. They there made a lake of wine and surrounded it with meat suspended on trees. To this paradise men and women resorted and passed their time in drunkenness and debauchery. The king and the court about this time fell into contempt, which Ta-Ke, instead of attributing to the right cause, ascribed to the lightness of the punishments and to the easy death to which criminals were subjected. She, therefore, introduced a punishment called wei-low, which was an iron vessel, and which, when heated red-hot, the criminal was obliged to hold in his hands until they were roasted. Ta-Ke also invented the Paou-lo, a brass pillar, which, being greased or daubed with unctuous matter and so made slippery, was laid over a fire of coals. Across the fire the victim was forced to walk upon the slippery, burning, rounded brass. It is said that the ineffectual efforts of the poor creatures to walk across the burning roller afforded the cruel monarch much amusement.

One of the historians says that the most torturous inventions of Ta-Ke and Chow's mind was foot-binding. This punishment was very painful and a mark of social disgrace. Certain people who were disliked by King Chow were ordered to have their ankle and toe bones broken to the size of their big toes and to wear infants' foot coverings. These persons were never allowed to approach men of rank, and as to-day, small feet were a sign of slavery and submission. Although by some the report of Chow's invention of foot-binding is denied, yet the ideas developed in the history of his reign regarding the degrading of men by crushing their feet are to-day held in the deepest respect all over the empire.

A second record says it is regally written in the king's book that Han-chu, of the Chin dynasty, in the year A. D. 583 ordered Lady Yao to bind her feet so as to make them look like a new moon. A third story is that one of the oldest pirate rulers away back 3,000 years B. C. was wedded to a sea goddess whose feet were so tiny that she wore shells for shoes. The ladies of the court became jealous, as did their husbands, for them, and all females were commanded to bind their feet until they were as small as those of the empress. Yet with all this mass of superstition the origin of this baleful custom is difficult—almost impossible—to trace. It is more than probable that Confucianism has all to do with it, for just as soon as Confucius began to teach of the weakness of the female element, their unfitness to become students or worship in the temples or places of honor, the habit of foot-binding, likewise the rules of isolating womankind, came popularly into practice. Chinese gentlemen say they ordered their wives' and daughters' feet bound to stop them from gadding and gossiping, but this is hardly to be credited.

In the North the torture of the feet begins at the age of 4, in the West at 3 and in the South at the age of 9 and 10. Women and men are especially employed for the purpose. It is so heartrending and dreadful that even relatives by marriage, cold and distant as they are, have not the courage to attempt the agonizing foot-crushing.

Dr. Cooper, a very eminent English physician, thus describes the appearance of a crushed Chinese foot upon dissection. The big toe, he says, was bent upward and backward on the foot, and the second twisted under it and across so that the extremity reached the inner edge of the foot. The third toe somewhat overlapped the second, but lying less obliquely and reaching to the first joint of the first toe. The ball of the great toe, much flattened, separated these two from the fourth and fifth toes. The fourth toe stretched obliquely inward under the foot, but less so than the little toe, which passed under and nearly across the foot, and had been bound down so strongly as to bend the tarsal bone. The dorsum of the foot was much curved and a deep fissure crossed the sole and separated the heel and little toe, as if the two ends of the foot had been forced together. This was filled for three inches with a very condensed cellular tissue; the instep was three and a half inches high. The heel bone, which naturally forms a considerable angle, was in a direct line with the leg bones, and the heel itself was large and flat, covered with a peculiarly dense integument, and, forming with the end of the metatarsal bone of the great toe and the two smallest toes, bent under the sole, the three points of traction in walking.

This gives you some idea of the agony which Chinese women are made to undergo. It certainly illustrates some of the innate traits of their disposition, especially the readiness to endure great and prolonged suffering in attaining a standard merely for the sake of appearances. A very quaint incident illustrating this feminine weakness is told of the war of 1856, when a foreign fleet took possession of an island near Canton. As soon as the native troops perceived themselves beaten they rushed away for dead life with all their women on their backs. A Chinese general was afterward telling this story to an English colonel, and he mentioned that the women were probably the cause of the defeat of the fort, whereat the English soldier replied that the gentleman had better keep very quiet on that point, as the native soldiers would have been shot down like dogs if they had not had their small-footed women on their backs.

Almost everybody is under the impression that only the feet of the children of the rich are tortured, but this is all a mistake. The feet of all the females in the empire, except those of the Manchus, Tartars and outcasts, are bound. The Ken-lien, or "golden lilies" (diminutive feet), are not only considered as a mark of gentility, but also of respectability. If a young man is bethrothed to a daughter of a neighbor, and upon the marriage day finds that she has large feet he can withdraw honorably from the contract and choose another wife. To counteract this custom a society for the suppression of foot-binding has been created in Amoy, and all the mothers and fathers who belong to it not only vow to allow their own daughters' feet to grow naturally, but they make a pledge that they will betroth their sons only to maidens who have sound, healthy feet. I am glad to record the fact that this humane movement is being brought forward by American women who are residents.

The empress dowager of China has been expected to make some sort of an appeal to the people to put down the practice of foot-binding. Being a Manchu she has large feet herself, and does not believe in the cruel practice. It is hoped that her opinions and wisdom will be respected both by her masculine and feminine subjects and that the first step will be taken to free the women of China from a loathsome and barbarous bondage.

EIGHT PERSONS ARE MISSING.

It Is Very Probable That Several People Were Burned in the Delevan Hotel.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Four ragged walls and a mass of smoldering ruins mark the site of the Delevan house to-day. Two hundred and fifty of its guests, thankful that they escaped, though only with their clothes on their backs, are quartered at the other hotels.

The police are unable to account for eight persons, two maids and six guests who were in the hotel before the fire. They say that while it is possible that these persons may now be in some hotel, it is quite probable that their bodies are hidden in the ruins. That a number of corpses lie beneath the ruins seems most probable.

Chef Querena Tomagni, who was on the top floor, tells a horrible tale of what he saw: "I was in my room," said he, "when some one yelled 'fire.' The hall was filled with smoke and the stairs were blocked with flames. I turned to run the other way. On the floor of the corridor lay three persons. Whether they were men or women, I could not say. They were shrieking for help.

"I could not stop to help them. The flames were leaping along the corridor and I was losing my senses from the awful smoke that rendered life in the place almost impossible. I passed over them and they grabbed my legs. It was by main force that I pulled myself away and found a window, from which I lowered myself five stories by means of a rope. I do not know what became of the unfortunate beings. I do not think they ever escaped."

The president of France likes good living. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is used by his chef.

BISHOP OF INDIANA DEAD.

Rev. David Buell Knickerbacker Passes Away at Indianapolis—An Eminent Divine.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31.—The Rev. David Buell Knickerbacker, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Indiana, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon of pneumonia. He was born at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on February 24, 1833. He was the youngest son of Harmon Knickerbacker, widely known as "Prince Knickerbacker." He is alluded to by Washington Irving as "My cousin, the congressman," and when Mr. Irving visited Washington he introduced him to President Madison as "My cousin, Deidrich Knickerbacker, the great historian of New York."

Bishop Knickerbacker entered Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., and graduated from there in 1853. He entered the general theological seminary in New York city, and remained there three years. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Potter in Trinity church, New York, in June, 1856, and immediately went to Minneapolis, Minn., as a missionary, officiating there for the first time December 7, 1856. He was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Kemper, in Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, July 13, 1857. Minneapolis at this time was a hamlet with a population of about 200.

In 1877 Dr. Knickerbacker was elected missionary bishop of Arizona and New Mexico, which he declined. He was elected third bishop of Indiana in June, 1883, and on October 14 following, in St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, he was consecrated.

A Mohammedan's Idea of a Christian.

"There goes a Christian," is what the Mohammedan says when he sees a drunken man. This is natural, because no true follower of the faith of Mohammed ever uses alcohol in any form.

And yet what a reflection this is on a great Christian nation. Very few people realize that the people of the United States spend enough money every year for intoxicating liquors, which simply deprive them of their manhood and intellect, to pay all of the expenses of the government without one cent of taxation. Why is this? Simply because the people who use intoxicating liquors or any malt beverages fail to appreciate the fact that they contain the poison, alcohol. It is the gradual introduction of this insidious poison into the system which gives a man an uncontrollable appetite for its effects, and every man will have it if he uses alcohol in any form long enough or often enough. The alcohol will change the type of his nerve cells and he will suffer from alcoholism, a disease which is marked by an appetite for stimulants and a diminished will power. And then, when the man wants to stop he can't, because he is in the power of the disease. And when he has tried to live a sober life, and has failed, he should look for medical relief the same as he would if he was suffering from any other disease.

Dr. Keeley has solved the problem of the cure of alcoholism, for he has cured over two hundred thousand in the United States. The government has investigated his results and adopted his treatment. M. Dupuy, premier of France, is now investigating the results obtained in this country for the purpose of introducing it under the protection of the French government. It is the only scientific method of treatment, and therefore the only successful one. It will entirely eliminate from the system alcohol, and restore the nerve cells to a normal condition, thus destroying the appetite for intoxicants, restoring the will power and placing a man in a natural condition of health.

No man who desires to do right and live a sober life will ever deliberately return to drink after he is once free from the appetite for it. The treatment of Dr. Keeley will certainly destroy the appetite for intoxicants and restore the health.

This is the time of year when every drinking man, who has a conscience, makes up his mind to live a sober life, but, unfortunately, good resolutions are broken because the appetite for drink is stronger than the will power. Wives', mothers' and sisters' hearts are broken because the loved ones fail to keep their good resolutions. Even the poor sweethearts suffer when they detect alcohol on the breath and in the brain of the one who is their ideal of a man. Everyone knows that when the whisky is in the man is out, and yet, some men say they can stop drinking whenever they want to, and still keep on. Do these men mean that they want to live a life of drunkenness? It seems so, for no man can possibly have any excuse for introducing into his mouth something which steals away his brains, excepting the excuse that he can't help it. Good resolutions are right, and every man in Kansas City, who is addicted to the use of intoxicants, and respects himself and honors his dear ones, should determine to live a perfectly sober life and use every means in his power to do so. If he fails, let him be intelligent enough to seek assistance by taking the treatment of Dr. Keeley. Take the genuine and not be led into trying some worthless imitation, which will make you sick and leave you in a worse condition than before. All the institutes established by Dr. Keeley are in the hands of competent physicians, who are experts in the treatment of alcoholic addiction.

The only institute in either of the Kansas Citys administering the treatment of Dr. Keeley is located in the Portsmouth building, Kansas City, Kas., and may be reached in twenty minutes by the Fifth street cable. This is the most successful institute in the West, and is patronized by all the corporations and business men. The quarters in the Portsmouth building are large and pleasant, being furnished with steam heat, electric lights and all conveniences. There is no institute or physician in Kansas City, Mo., administering the Keeley treatment, and the public must beware of imitations.

Lots of Frozen Fish.

Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 31.—Parties from over the bay report that the beach is covered with large quantities of frozen fish, driven up by the strong north wind of Friday and Saturday. Experienced fruit growers do not think that orange trees in this section were killed by the freeze, as the winter has been so dry that they contained but very little sap. Satsuma orange trees do not appear to have suffered. The weather moderated yesterday, and the first heavy rain for many weeks fell last night. Another cold wave is advancing, and it is feared will do much damage.

Death of "Pike" Sandusky.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 31.—"Pike" Sandusky, an old timer in Northern Montana and discoverer of the famous Gold Bug group of mines of the Little Rockies, was shot and killed in the mining camp bearing his name by Harvey Curry. The men had been enemies for several years, and the report is that when they met yesterday Sandusky was the first to pull a gun, but it missed fire, and Curry shot him dead. The dead man was about 50 years of age, and was well known in nearly every mining camp in the West.

TRAIN ROBBED IN ALABAMA.

Two Bandits Loot an Express Car at Livingston—Not Much Money Secured.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 31.—At Livingston, Ala., to-night, two masked robbers boarded the south bound express train No. 2 on the Alabama Great Southern railroad, which left here at 3:20 p. m., and robbed the express car of its valuables. The scene of the robbery is 120 miles south of here, and details are meager.

It seems that the robbers, disguised as passengers, after boarding the train, waited until it was again in motion and then going out on the platform, they put on their masks and entered the express car and, at the point of pistols, compelled the messenger to give up the contents of his safe, which is thought to have contained several thousand dollars. The robbery was committed very quietly, and when it was completed the robbers backed out of the car with their pistols still on the messenger and baggagemaster, who occupied the same car, and, pulling the bell cord, got off when the train slowed up and took to the woods. There is absolutely no clue as yet, but the actions of the robbers indicate that they were green hands, and local talent at that. The express company will not tell just how much money was taken, but it is not thought to have been a very large amount, as the train was a local, and did not usually carry large amounts of money.

The railway and express people are hurrying officers and bloodhounds to the scene.

LEXOW SAYS IT'S JEALOUSY.

Intimates That Parkhurst Is Green With Envy Because Other Men Are Getting Credit.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Senator Lexow was shown the letter of Dr. Parkhurst as sent to the Associated Press to-night. He glanced through it and informed himself of its general character. Then he said:

"I shall have to read it carefully, and when I have read it I shall make an answer to it. I am not surprised at the tone of condemnation. I expected it, in fact. It is a sort of case of Othello's occupation gone. Other men are getting credit for the work of exposure. Dr. Parkhurst has found that what he began superficially has been gone into very deeply, and the work has outgrown him. In the law, we would call it professional jealousy. If the committee's work of reform goes on, Dr. Parkhurst will have nothing to do but preach the Gospel. As to his strictures upon the committee's attitude toward Superintendent Byrnes, I will answer that when I have read his letter through."

THREE MEN DRIFTING TO DEATH

Pitiable Condition of a Party of Fishermen at the Mercy of the Waters.

Detroit, Dec. 31.—A special to the Free Press from Menominee, Mich., says: Martin, Frank and John Wosnaki, brothers, were carried away in an open fishing boat by the ice last night. They were seen today drifting towards death's door and will probably not be rescued at all, as the weather has since continued very cold and no attempts have been made here to rescue them, as the tugs are all frozen in, and their machinery taken apart for the winter.

A telegram was sent to Escanaba to learn if a tug is still in commission there, but no answer has been received. Owing to the strong wind and large bodies of ice between the three fishermen and the shore, it is considered wholly impossible to rescue them. They are without food. All are married. When seen through a glass to-day they were still alive.

Pure, strong and quick in action is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The Parson Was Naturally Surprised.

Abilene, Tex., Dec. 31.—Quite a ripple of excitement was occasioned yesterday at the First Methodist church in this city at the commencement of the morning service. As the Rev. Dr. Chapman announced his text he was assailed by cries of "Come down and out of that pulpit, you devil," coming from a band of so-called sanctificationists, who occupied seats near the pulpit. Following this demonstration they became abusive and noisy. They were finally ejected from the church by force, claiming they were being persecuted just like the Savior was.

Cardinal Gibbons Is Not Going to Rome.

Baltimore, Dec. 31.—The announcement was made some time ago that Cardinal Gibbons had been summoned to Rome and that he contemplated a visit to the pope in the near future. Much publicity was given to this rumor, both in this country and Europe. It is announced from a most reliable source that as there was no special reason for the cardinal going to Rome, he has given up all idea of going abroad. The same authority states that if Cardinal Gibbons should go to Rome at all, it will be at some remote period as yet undecided.

Death of Mrs. Sarah Mitchell.

Fort Scott, Kas., Dec. 31.—(Special.) Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, wife of D. Mitchell, superintendent of the Fort Scott rapid transit street railroad, died at her home in this city last evening of cancer of the stomach. She was well known in this city, having removed here from Mound City, Kas., twelve years ago.

Kansas Bank Failure.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 31.—(Special.) Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has received notice of the failure of the First State bank at Admire, which closed its doors on Saturday. At its last statement the bank had $4,477 of individual deposits and but little over $500 in cash.

A Monastery Destroyed.

Osage Mission, Kas., Dec. 31.—(Special.) Fire broke out in the engine room of the monastery here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, totally destroying it and the [illegible] plant adjacent. By heroic work of the bucket brigade the other buildings near were saved. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,000.

Decided Against the Board.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 31.—(Special.) Judge Hazen, in the Shawnee district court today, finally disposed of the case of injunction brought to restrain the state board of health from using the blood [illegible] fund. The decision is against the board.

Unlucky Robert Lucky.

Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 31.—Robert Lucky, a member of the famous Cook gang, was landed in jail at Fort Smith to-day, and is now held on the charge of murder. A few weeks ago Lucky and his brother Bill killed a deputy marshal.

BRIEF ITEMS BY WIRE.

Hempstead, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, died to-day of apoplexy in her 82d year.

Piddletown, O., Dec. 31.—Thomas Benton Coulter, sixth auditor of the United States treasury during ex-President Harrison's administration, is dead at [illegible], O.

Almonte, Ont., Dec. 31.—Miss Belle Armstrong, a wealthy young lady, jumped from a moving train to-day and broke her neck. Her father witnessed the accident and the shock drove him insane.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 31.—The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived here this morning from the New York navy yard and anchored off the torpedo station. She will at once receive her outfit of eight Whitehead torpedoes, and, after trying them, will return to New York.

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.—Instead of the usual wild-horse play by members of the chamber of commerce on the last day of the year, the [illegible] their propensities in that direction to-day and listened to an orchestra, the players using the [illegible] grain tables for a platform.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick, one of the best known of Western singers, died last night at Morristown, N. J. She was born in Philadelphia in 1831, and notwithstanding her advanced age, retained her voice to a remarkable degree until last summer, when she sang in public for the last time.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 31.—The death is announced at Melrose, Mass., of General John B. Dennis, formerly captain, major and lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Connecticut regiment in the civil war. He was afterward paymaster general of South Carolina and a member of the legislature of that state during the Moses administration. He was breveted brigadier general at the close of the civil war.

A BOOK FOR

WOMEN!

Entitled "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," containing 32 pages of important information which every woman, married or single, should know about herself will be sent to any address **FREE**

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. Lynn, Mass.

ATHLETES WHO MAY COME.

Probable Makeup of a Visiting English Athletic Team.

London, Dec. 31.—The London Athletic Club has not yet acted upon the challenge of the New York Athletic Club to send a team of English athletes to the United States next year in order to compete with an American team. The chief difficulty seems to be that the challenge is an open one, no date being given, and that the London Athletic Club will be engaged in several important meetings here before June, and, therefore, cannot spare its best men.

Consequently it is not thought probable an English team could be sent over before late next summer, and if this is accomplished, it is believed the following athletes, supposing everything else to be satisfactory, will form part of the English party:

W. J. M. Barry, who won the United States hammer throwing championship and the English and Irish championships as well as the championship of Canada.

F. S. Horan, president of the Cambridge University Athletic Association, three mile run.

W. E. Lutyens, the Cambridge crack.

E. C. Bredin, London Athletic Club, quarter and half mile run.

Long jump, C. B. Fry, of Oxford, who was beaten in July last at the Queen's Club by L. P. Sheldon, of Yale.

Godfrey Shaw, London Athletic Club, the champion hurdler of England.

Hundred yard dash, Charles A. Bradley, Huddersfield Cricket and Athletic Club, who has won the English championship for the last three years.

High jump, R. Williams, London Athletic Club.

San Francisco Races.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—"Soup" Perkins gave an exhibition of good jockeyship today. He was riding Circe in the Quinlan stakes and was leading Mainstay by a length. Fifty yards from the wire Circe stumbled in the mud and went to her knees. Perkins pulled her up and, going ahead, won by half a length from Mainstay. Coady, who rode Charles Quick in the second race, ran into the fence and had his leg broken. Favorites won all but the first race.

First race—Five furlongs; selling, maidens. Barcaldine, 84 (R. Isom), 4 to 1, won; Bravora, 87 (Frawley), 30 to 1, second; My Charm, 99 (Coady), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:11.

Second race—Five furlongs; selling. Robin Hood No. 1, 106 (Hennessy), 2½ to 1, won; Lawyer, 102 (Combs), 2 to 1, second; O'Bee, 103 (Lord), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼.

Third race—Quinlan stakes; five and one-half furlongs; 2-year-olds. Circe, 103 (Perkins), 2 to 5, won; Mainstay, 118 (Carr), 2 to 1, second; Olivia, 115 (R. Isom), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½.

Fourth race—Six furlongs. Imp. Elise, 113 (Perkins), 4 to 5, won; Agitator, 98 (Chorn), 9 to 5, second; Imp. Paramatta, 102 (Smith), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼.

Fifth race—About six furlongs; selling. Captain Coster, 96 (R. Isom), 2 to 1, won; Roeder, 101 (Chorn), 5 to 1, second; Jake Johnson, 95 (Riley), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:23.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans, Dec. 31.—Twentieth day Crescent City Jockey Club winter meeting. Weather cold; track heavy.

First race—Selling; six furlongs. Remand, 106 (Knight), 11 to 5, won; Van Brunt, 102 (Finnigan), 6 to 1, second; Sidean, 100 (Harold), 12 to 5, third. Time, 1:22.

Second race—Selling; six and one-half furlongs. Adah L., 99 (Cassin), 5 to 2, won in gallop; Sam Farmer, 107 (J. Hill), 7 to 2, second; Gee Whiz, 99 (Newcom), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.

Third race—Selling; six and one-half furlongs. Bust Up, 106 (Lim), 5 to 1, won; Sir James, 99 (Newcom), 6 to 1, second; Cooper, 99 (H. Williams), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½.

Fourth race—Selling; six and one-half furlongs. Bonnie B., 107 (Murray), 15 to 1, won; Hodgson, 99 (H. Williams), 5 to 1, second; Elberon, 102 (Finnigan), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:29½.

Fifth race—Selling; seven furlongs. Advocate, 99 (A. Clayton), 15 to 1, won; Alibi, 105 (J. Hill), 6 to 1, second; Lay On, 102 (H. Williams), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:38.

Fournil vs. Gallagher.

New York, Dec. 31.—Fournil, the French billiard champion, and Tom Gallagher, the veteran billiardist of Chicago, began a match for $300 to-night at 14-balk line billiards at Daly's in this city. The match will be played in six nights. Fournil has to make 3,600 to Gallagher's 1,200.

The Frenchman was beaten to-night by the Chicago player, who made 209 points to his opponent's 484. The game each night is one of 599 points to be made by Fournil to Gallagher's 200 points.

Fournil played a very brilliant game. His star run was 197 points. Gallagher's highest was 42. At the end of the night's play, "Al" Smith offered to bet $500 that Wizard Schaefer would beat the French champion. Fournil took the bet. Al Smith sent a telegram to Schaefer asking him if he would arrange the match.

East St. Louis Results.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—First race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Buttons won; Mackey, second; The Nun, third. Time, :58½.

Second race—Five-eighths of a mile. Prince Peyton won; Herndon, second; Perugal, third. Time, 1:03½.

Third race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Ruth won; Captain Wagner, second; Paddy Flynn, third. Time, 0:57½.

Fourth race—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Hart Wallace won; Liberty Bell, second; Silver Bill, third. Time, 1:25½.

Fifth race—Three-quarters of a mile. Little Phil won; John Berkley, second; Chartreuse, third. Time, 1:19½.

"Kid" Gardner and Milky Pete Box.

"Kid" Gardner and Milky Pete were to have fought last night at a quiet suburban spot, but when the crowd reached the scene there was not enough money in sight to justify the men in going to a finish. They agreed to box three rounds for a small purse and there was lively work done. Gardner had all the best of it and showed that he would easily have whipped Pete had the fight gone on. Pete, however, was game and when Gardner ventured too close to him once he landed a straight righthander, which sent the "kid" to grass. Gardner landed several stiff blows on Pete's mouth, which started the claret to flowing.

Bellevue Bowling Club.

The weekly roll of the Bellevue Bowling Club took place on the Royal alleys last evening. The score:

	Strikes.	Spares.	Total.
Porteous	8	13	199
T. Makepeace	7	14	171
Morris	7	10	153
Davis	7	13	136
Curtis	6	10	149
Huncle	8	9	149
Grover	7	9	146
Lyon	7	8	109
Tissue	5	9	202

Phoenix Bowling Club.

The following scores were made at the roll of the Phoenix Bowling Club on the Royal alleys last evening:

	Strikes.	Spares.	Total.
Silverman	9	12	186
Pollock	5	5	127
Cohen	6	7	156
J. Baer	9	7	189
Loeb	8	7	124
L. Baer	6	8	117

Highest honors at Chicago and California Midwinter fairs were received by Dr. Price's Baking Powder. Makers of a New York powder supposed to contain ammonia insinuate falsely that they got an award.

Indications.

Washington, Dec. 31.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair; variable winds.

For Missouri: Fair; variable winds.

For Kansas: Fair; cooler in eastern portion; northerly winds, becoming variable.

FLASHES FROM AFAR.

London, Dec. 31.—The physicians in attendance upon Lord Randolph Churchill announced that the patient passed a fair night.

Bogota, Dec. 31.—New engineers of the canal company have arrived at Panama. Their promptness gives the impression that the work will be pushed.

Queenstown, Dec. 31.—Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, is a passenger on the steamship Aurania, which sailed hence for New York yesterday.

Yokohama, Dec. 31.—It is reported that the Tonghaks, of the Corean province of Chellado, have founded a new kingdom, named Kaisan. It is added that a member of the Ming family has been enthroned as king.

Tegucigalpa, Dec. 31.—A Vasquez conspiracy here has been discovered at Amapala and numbers of arrests made. Bonilla has summoned a number of persons whom he suspects and tried to convince them of the fact.

Colon, Dec. 31.—The news from the Mosquito coast is very pacific. People there have decided to bow to the inevitable in view that they cannot get any aid from the United States or England, and that it is untrue that there is any conspiring or revolution meditated.

Comitan, Dec. 31.—Hardly a day passes without the arrival of some Mexicans from Guatemala, announcing that they have been ill-treated and obliged to leave their belongings. This creates a strong feeling against Guatemala along the line and causes unrest among both nations.

WILL BE REPRESENTED.

Union Pacific Will Take Part in the Meeting to Be Held To-morrow—Must Abolish the Boycott.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Union Pacific has announced that it will be represented at the meeting of the Western roads on Thursday next and will take part in the effort to revive the association agreement. It will, however, insist on the abolition of the boycott against it. The Soo line has gone on record by declaring that it will not send a man to Chicago to discuss any east bound business. It is not known what the Canadian Pacific will do, but the general opinion is that it will not be represented at the meeting. If it is not the other lines will go ahead and attempt to form the association without.

The Erie has notified all its Western connections that: "You will, on January 1, cease the payment of all excessive commissions, in accordance with the agreement reached at the meeting of the general managers." This was the first notice to be issued under the agreement.

According to the Railway Age, the number of roads placed in the hands of receivers during 1894 was thirty-eight; mileage, 7,025; bonds involved, $395,791,000; capital stock, $[illegible]; total bonds and stocks, $[illegible]. This is a strong decrease from 1893, when the roads going into receiverships numbered seventy-four, mileage 29,[illegible], and the total of bonds and stocks, $1,781,046,000.

Ohio Railroads.

Columbus, O., Dec. 31.—The annual report of the Hon. William Kirby, state railroad commissioner, has been filed. It shows a decrease in earnings of the Ohio railroads during the year of $22,985,000 and a decrease in income of $12,601,000. The report goes further and shows that taking all the roads within the state, and those belonging to the systems running into other states, they have suffered during the year an aggregate loss of a little over $6,000,000.

New York, Dec. 31.—The Olcott-Earle reorganization committee of the Reading railway met this afternoon in this city and at the close of the session issued the following statement:

The plan of readjustment, dated October 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of the income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of October 1, 1894, notified the trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until January 31, 1895.

The committee will not purchase further coupons except from bondholders who deposit their bonds before January 1, 1895. After January 31 no bonds will be received except upon terms to be announced by the committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale and as soon as the situation permits the committee will submit a plan of reorganization in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894.

Returned From St. Paul.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 31.—(Special.) Attorney Charles Blood Smith returned to-day from St. Paul, Minn., where he secured an order appointing a receiver for the Kansas Central railroad, which runs from Leavenworth to Concordia. The road has been operated by the Union Pacific company and the purpose of this order is to lop it off from the main line.

The receivers of the Union Pacific were named as those for the Kansas Central.

A suit has been brought against the St. Joseph & Grand Island by the Central Trust Company, of New York, to foreclose $7,000,000 of first mortgage bonds.

Fast Hog Train.

San Luis Potosi, Mex., Dec. 31.—Through live stock trains are to be put on between Kansas City and St. Louis and this city and the City of Mexico. A fast hog train was recently run from Kansas City to the City of Mexico, the time being made in five days. Shippers and consignees were so well pleased with the result that regular train service of that kind is to be established, it is said.

Separate Receiver Wanted.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—The Central Trust Company, of New York, has filed an application in the federal court asking for the appointment of a separate receiver for the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

The Ubiquitous Cook Gang.

South McAlester, I. T., Dec. 31.—(Special.) It is reported here this afternoon that a large force of armed men, supposed to be the Cook gang, are in camp near Muskogee, and that an attack is contemplated on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas express train to-night.

Marshal McAlester and a large force of deputy marshals left on a special train for Muskogee, and should the express train be attacked, the robbers will meet with a warm reception from Uncle Sam's officers.

Thurston Will Be Elected Senator.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 31.—The Twenty-fourth legislature will convene to-morrow at noon. All the members are in the city to-night. The senate caucus to-day resulted in the selection of Hon. John C. Watson for president pro tem, and the house caucus, C. L. Richards, for speaker. These selections indicate that General John M. Thurston will have a majority in joint session for United States senator.

Pay Day at the Capitol.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 31.—(Special.) This was pay day at the state house, and for the officers within the building the auditor issued warrants for $8,000 in round figures. The pay roll for the state at large amounts each month to something over $100,000.

British Going to Chee Foo.

Paris, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Shanghai received in this city states that the whole British squadron in Chinese waters has been suddenly ordered to proceed to Chee Foo from Chusan. New developments are impending.

WASHINGTON CHIT CHAT.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business yesterday was $155,[illegible]; gold reserve, $86,870,145.

Chief Harris, of the Cherokee Nation; S. W. Gray, Judge Young and ex-Attorney General Hastings, of the Cherokee Nation, arrived yesterday.

Representative Broderick returned yesterday from a visit to Kansas. He says the Republicans in the coming legislature will be able to make a good selection for senators.

A telegram received at the treasury department yesterday states that $600,000 in gold was withdrawn from the subtreasury at New York. This leaves the true amount of gold reserve $86,070,145.

Secretary Herbert has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of Lieutenant E. D. Bostwick, suspended for one year by court-martial for drunkenness while attached to the Rangers at San Diego.

Josephus Daniels, chief clerk of the interior department, will probably tender his resignation to the secretary of the interior in a few days in order to devote his entire attention to the paper of which he is owner and editor at Raleigh, N. C.

Governor Greenhalge has written a letter to President Cleveland asking that the United States Marine band be detailed to visit Boston on the occasion of the testimonial to be tendered Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., author of the national hymn "America," which is to take place in Mechanics' hall in February.

The civil service commission will hold examinations on January 15, next, in this and other large cities where the board has competent examiners, provided applications are filed at once, for the office of fish culturist at $900 per annum, assistant car messenger at $720 and statistical field agent at $1,000 for the United States commission of fish and fisheries.

Hon. J. C. Manning, of Montgomery, Ala., has received communications from people throughout the South urging him to call together representatives from all of the Southern states for the purpose of organizing ballot rights leagues. Mr. Manning will soon issue a call for a conference of those favoring the movement to meet at New Orleans January 18, 1895.

Five horses are now under inoculation here for the purpose of producing blood serum for the cure of diphtheria. Two of them are the property of the Marine hospital service and are quartered at the agricultural experiment station. The remaining three are the property of the District health officer. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun is preparing the toxine.

An examination will be held at the rooms of the civil service commission on January 15 for an assistant ornithologist and an ornithological clerk in the department of agriculture. The salary of the former position is $1,000, and the latter $600 per annum. Applicants residing away from Washington may be examined at some of the large cities where the commission has competent boards, provided applications are filed at once.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women's faces — like flo[wers] fade and wither with time; [the] bloom of the rose is only known t[o the] healthy woman's cheeks. The ne[rvous] strain caused by the ailments and [pains] peculiar to the sex, and the labor [and] worry of rearing a family, can often be traced to the lines in the woman's [face]. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness," [have] their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. Health [is the] wealth of beauty, and the secret of many a woman's fresh face and blooming cheeks, with strength regained, is the change wrought by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The functional derangements, painful disorders and chronic weaknesses of women, are cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for the change. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, in the diseases of women, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the chronic inflammation of the lining membranes which cause such exhausting drains upon the system. It *cures* nervous prostration, sleep[less]ness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangements o[f the] female organs and functions.

Wives expecting to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite [Pre]scription, taken during the period of gestation, robs childbirth of its tortures [and] terrors, as well as of its dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in [pre]paring the system for delivery. Thereby "labor" and the period of confine[ment] are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nou[rish]ment for the child, if taken after confinement, besides building up the moth[er's] strength.

Dyspepsia and "Female Weakness."

MRS. ANNIE HUTCHINSON, of *Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md.*, writes: "Words fail to describe my sufferings before I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I could not walk across the room without great suffering but now I am able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicines. I am a well woman. I suffered all the time with a weight in the bottom of my stomach, and the most severe bearing-down pains, low down, across me, with every step I attempted to take. I also suffered intense pain in my back and right hip. At times I could not turn myself in bed. My complexion was yellow, my eyes bloodshot, and my whole system was a complete wreck. I suffered greatly from headaches, and the thought of food would sicken me. Now I can eat anything, and at anytime. My friends are all surprised at the great change in me. Every one thought I would not live through the month of August. Two of my neighbors are using your medicines, and say they feel like new beings."

MRS. HUTCHINSON.

"Worst Kind of Female Trouble."

MRS. ELIZABETH PETTITT, of *Eddyville, [Dawson] Co., Neb.*, writes: "When I wrote to you last Spring I was in a very bad condition, and cared little for life, but after taking ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery'—five of each—I feel well, and life is again worth living. My case was 'female trouble' of the worst kind and of long standing. I suffered greatly from pain in my back and head, was so nervous I could not sleep; had much palpitation of heart, and a constant, distressing drain upon the system, caused by internal inflammation and ulceration. After the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' I could sleep all night like a young person."

MRS. PETTITT.

Dangerous Diseases Cured.

MRS. J. N. LATSHAW, of *Glade Run, Butler County, Pa.*, *(P. O., Zeno)*, writes as follows: "I have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with the greatest benefit for myself and daughter; also Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has no equal. My son was taken with a bad cough, and kidney trouble, and it completely cured him. We could not get along without Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets in the house."

MRS. LATSHAW.

Congestion, Ulceration,

AND CONSEQUENT DRAIN UPON SYSTEM.

MISS MARY J. BELL, of *Westbury, Compton Co., Que., Canada*, writes: "Accept my kind thanks for all the good your medicines have done me. I was so reduced in flesh and strength. I had been suffering with congestion and ulceration, and that terribly distressing and debilitating drain upon the system caused thereby, also from kidney trouble for four months and could get no relief from my physicians; but I soon found relief after taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I began to gain strength almost immediately, so I could be around a great deal longer at a time. After a course of six months' treatment, those pains and dreadful symptoms entirely left me."

MISS BELL.

AS MAID OF ALL WORK.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE IS A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Experience of an Eastern Woman in the Far West—Found That John Chinaman Made a Very Good Domestic Servant.

To most of our readers of the gentler sex the "Heathen Chinee" as a "maid-of-all-work" will be an untried experiment; and despite the annoyances they may have experienced at the hands of "Biddy" or "Katrina," the prejudices of most of them would prompt them rather to endure the ills they have been accustomed to than to fly to those they know not of, by experimenting with an almond-eyed Mongolian. On the Pacific slope, however, as is well known, John Chinaman has earned a very fine character for himself as domestic servant, and the following account of Mrs. Ida Hackes Springer's experience, which she contributes to Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, November, will be found both amusing and instructive. She makes the admission, too, that she lost a perfect treasure of a servant only because his sense of proprieties was grossly outraged by her not merely giving birth to two twin girls, but by her resolution to keep both of them. She writes:

"Knowing nothing of Chinamen, and seeing them only by occasional glances I had cast at them while passing their laundry windows in the East, I was more frightened than amused at the thought of having a real Chinaman as general housemaid and cook. One morning at 10 o'clock a timid knock at the door arrested my ear, and in response to my 'Come in' a Chinese boy was ushered in—a tiny, neat, little fellow, who immediately rattled off the following tirade: 'How do, lady? Me Sue Kung, your new boy. Me good boy. Me cookee, washee, take care kitchen, fix him beds, tend garden, take him eggs and chicken (meaning raise chickens, for he never could pronounce his r's), and do everything fine and neber smoke in the house.'

"Upon this occasion he wore the clothes of civilization and a wide blue sash encircled his waist, while a beautiful jade bracelet dangled on his wrist. He wore a high standing collar and an American shirt, having discarded the usual one for this ceremonial visit.

"His next remark, 'Me gette $10 per month,' astounded me, and I said, 'My family consists of only two people.' With a bow and a smile he replied: 'Allee same twenty in family, chalee same plice.'

"A hurried conversation with my husband, who was better acquainted with the prevailing high prices, resulted in Sue Kung's engagement.

"'All light, me come light away. I fix him dinner to-night. Tell me what you like, what time you eat, and me hab it ready.'

"I showed him how we set our table, and as I had a bouquet of mountain flowers similar to the Alpine edelweiss, which grew on the Dragon mountains in the vicinity, I placed them in a shallow vase as a center piece on the table. Ever after flowers graced our festive board, Sue Kung often rising at daybreak and riding miles to replenish the nosegay when it showed signs of fading. He brought his own set of carvers and told me he could use only them.

"He unpacked the groceries, papered the shelves in the kitchen pantry, chopped the wood, went to market, dressed the poultry, and that evening at 5 p. m. we sat down to a finely served and excellently prepared meal. The turkey had been carved by him in the kitchen, but was brought to the table whole, he laying each part together with the aid of tiny sharpened pieces of wood. Imagine a new servant capable of such a thing in an entirely strange household in New York city!

"My commands were always obeyed and fulfilled to the letter, and I had to show him but once how to prepare some new or fancy dessert he had never even heard of. That one lesson was sufficient. Months sometimes elapsed before asking for a repetition, but the result was always satisfactory.

"When he wrote home a letter to his mother in Canton he would leave the kitchen door wide open, and, no doubt with the idea of flattering us, would say aloud while writing sentences for us to hear: 'Am with nice people; no care go back,' etc. I could not cure him of making a purse of his ear, for he would always carry the small change in that serviceable organ. He always made the ice cream, and as soon as the news spread that ice cream freezing had been added to Kung's accom[plishments] cool receptions became the or[der of the] day.

"He absented himself for two [illegible] afternoon and incidentally we [learned] Sue Kong was earning $3 week[ly as] ironer of collars and shirts in the [laun]dry in town. This rather anno[yed me, as] he never ironed them at our hou[se. I took] him to task about it, and he ans[wered with] his broadest smile: 'No gettee [illegible] Me no feel. You no ask me. Me no do. Allee same me do him now allee time.'

"Occasionally, upon coming home late at night, we would scold him for making so much noise when he entered in unlatching the door of the kitchen, where he slept in an extension in a bunk of his own construction suspended from the ceiling, which we jocosely termed the 'hanging garden.' The noise never troubled us again, for by an ingenious arrangement he took the strings of his tomtom (Chinese musical instrument), passed the catgut through the panels of the door, and by attaching them to the lock lifted the latch without disturbing our peaceful slumbers.

"He was ill for two days and sent me Ah Lee as a substitute, whom he must have given a thorough resume of what dishes we liked, as our meals were well prepared, but my horror can be better imagined than described when I discovered Ah Lee moistening the dough for the bread as he did the clothes, which you are aware Chinamen do by spouting the water from the mouth. It was difficult to say whether the Chinaman or the dough made the most hurried exit. This was one thing that had not been told him, and Sue Kung was delighted at his sudden dismissal.

"Sue Kung was with us for three years, when twin daughters blessed our home, and delighted as we felt at the dual treasure, equally miserable felt our Chinese. His curiosity being aroused, he came in to look at them, and laid a new coin on their pillows and some tiny cups under the crib, and then asked: 'Him girls or she boys?' We said: 'Two girls.' His face was a study, with disgust plainly depicted upon every feature, and wildly waving his hands with the gesture of wringing the neck of a fowl he said: 'Too much girlie; ling him neck in China. Too much girlie cost too muchee; allee time want nice clothes. Too much boys good, 'cause they makee muchee money in the banks.'

"When he came in next morning he said: 'Me likee you belly (very) much, but me no likee he stay in any place where him gettee two girlies allee same time.'

"He made us numerous and elegant presents, such as beautifully embroidered mantel draperies and highly colored silk handkerchiefs, and some pretty china trinkets and ornaments for 'them too much girlies,' and left our employ.

"The final act preceding his departure was a very comical one, worthy of record. He called me out in the kitchen and asked me if 'eberything same clean' as when he came. Upon my answering in the affirmative, he said: 'Lady, you allee time good to your boy, and I give you one fine lecommendation (recommendation) before I go.'

"Indignant and astonished, I saw him pointing to a red oblong piece of paper, covered with Chinese characters, which he had nailed above the kitchen sink, and when I asked: 'What does it mean?' he replied: 'This means, look under the sink.' Looking there I found a similar paper nailed to the wall, upon which he said he had written as follows: 'Lady good allee time; no scold much loud; no say cuss words, and no throw things at cook. Eat him all you like and no lock up nothing.' The final clause he read coolly to me: 'Boss smoke him good cigars.'"

Health and Warm Feet.

Boston Transcript: It is the great secret of health, I firmly believe, to keep one's feet warm and dry, and then not to coddle oneself otherwise. So far as I have been able to observe, the feet require different treatment from all the rest of the body. Woolen is good for the feet, but beware of it elsewhere. Father Kneipp is undoubtedly right in forbidding flannel next the skin in the form of underclothing. It makes most people tender and gives some of them the fidgets. But the writer has seen no people who have adopted woolen stockings who have not been glad of them. All this on the supposition, of course, that people do wear shoes, for, if they could discard these utterly and go barefooted, as they do in Woerishofen, no doubt that would be better still.

Two Sessions of the Legislature.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 31.—(Special.) It is not generally known that there will be two sessions of the present legislature, one in January, 1895, and one in January, 1896. The reason is this: The constitution provides that the legislature shall apportion the state into representative districts in the year 1866 and every five years thereafter. The five year period does not fall in a regular session, this time, and thus the necessity for a special session.

Judge Burford Will Hold On.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 31.—(Special.) Judge J. H. Burford, whose reported resignation from the supreme bench of Oklahoma caused a dozen or more Democratic applicants to rush frantically to Washington, writes Chief Justice Dale that there is no truth in the report. He has not resigned, [o]r doesn't intend to.

Cherokee Bill at Nowata.

[Fort] Smith, Ark., Dec. 31.—The station [at] Nowata, I. T., was held up and [robbed b]y a lone highwayman, supposed to [be Cher]okee Bill, at 8:30 to-night. The [robber se]cured two express packages and [some] railroad money.