

MISSIONARIES ILL-TREATED

CHINESE SOLDIERS AND MOBS ENTER THEIR BUILDINGS.

LETTER FROM REV. JAMES LEIGH.

Men and Women Attacked and Considerable Damage Done—Only Coolness Prevents Outrages—High Chinese Magistrates Later Promise Ample Protection for Their Safety.

Boston, March 12.—In a letter to the American missionary board of this city from Pao-Ting-Fu, North China, the Rev. James Ross Leigh writes as follows in regard to troubles of missionaries in China: "On Wednesday, January 2, some soldiers who were in Pao-Ting-Fu on their way from southern or western provinces to the seat of war, entered the street chapel of the Presbyterians while Mr. Lowrie was preaching, knocked over his bench and tried to get his watch and spectacles, and seemed ready to make an attack on his person, when an outcry in the street, or a street fight, providentially occurred, and led the soldiers to run out into the street and Mr. Lowrie closed the chapel. The mob raged outside the door until sunset, but could not get in. These soldiers went on their journey the next day, but city roughs evidently planned to plunder our houses when more soldiers should come, for, on the arrival of a few thousand soldiers on Friday noon they promptly paid us a visit.

"Mrs. Noble, going home from the East court just then, walked through them all into the house and locked the door. A Chinaman bravely accompanied her through the crowd. They broke open the great gate twice, meanwhile jumping over the walls in large numbers. The yard is almost five acres in size, with the ladies' house and girls' school at the south end and Dr. Noble's house and the chapel and boys' school at the north end.

"I soon saw that I could not control such a mob, and my only hope was in appealing to the military officers. We reached the captain and brought him with us to the mission compound. The soldiers did not seem to obey him much, but they might have done worse if he had not been there. He set a guard of soldiers at the gate to keep the mob of civilians out, but still we had a mob of soldiers in the yard. They entered Mrs. Noble's kitchen and Miss Morrill's kitchen and beat her severely. They started through the window and Mrs. Noble tried to look unconcerned and spent the time in reading advertisements. Miss Morrill came out of the girls' school and accosted the soldiers pleasantly. They asked her if she was afraid. She said that she was not, but asked them not to go into the girls' school, as the children there might be frightened. They did not go there, as they were intent on seeing the foreigners and foreign houses, having never seen any before. When Dr. Noble arrived he persuaded them not to enter the house. The soldiers had left the gate and I, with two or three teachers, kept the mob of civilians from entering by standing outside and arguing with them by the hour, and still more important, watching closely. A Chinese mob consists of cowards and cannot endure being watched or rather, if watched, is far less likely to go ahead and do mischief. A friendly neighbor, who is a salt merchant, helped us, but some men in our own place became angry and one of them threw water over the crowd of dirty city men.

"After what seemed to be a century, during which time a gentleman came from the county court, but went away, doing nothing for us, a crowd of soldiers, followed by the city mob, left the gate and came to the gate of the East court, one-eighth of a mile away, where Mr. and Mrs. Simcox, Mr. and Mrs. Eving and I live. I came with them to watch them and try to keep them within bounds. I told the soldiers they might see the place if they would guard the gate and keep the city rascals out. The scheme worked well. The soldiers did as they agreed. Part of the soldiers went in at a time and looked about. They did no harm, but in our helpless condition we had reason to fear what they might do. Mrs. Simcox held up her baby to the window to amuse the crowd of soldiers and that kept them good humored. They kept the gate well guarded, and when they went away the city mob went with them, and so did I, for evidently there was a row at the West court.

"On the day after, the high officials held a meeting to discuss the situation and devise some means of preventing any similar disturbances in the future. On Sunday the governor of the county (Chin Haien) came to see us in person, which to the Chinese mind, is a great honor to us, and assured us that we should have no trouble in the future. He has also issued a proclamation perfectly satisfactory to us, copies of which are posted in front of both our city and suburban premises. Evidently the governor is determined to do everything he can for our safety. On Monday a still higher official called to see us, namely, the governor of the department, Chih Fu, which consists of twenty-three counties. He visited at each of our houses, talking in a most friendly way.

A Heavy man Dead.

CLINTON, Mo., March 12.—W. C. Cashman, aged 60 years, the largest man in Henry county, died at 8 o'clock this morning. He had served twelve years as a justice of the peace in this city. He was a volunteer of the Union army during the rebellion and served all the way through. He weighed 425 pounds only a few months ago.

GIRLS IN REBELLION.

The Illinois Home for Juvenile Female Offenders the Scene of a Mattin.

CHICAGO, March 12.—At the Illinois State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders last night, thirty-four girls, ranging in years from 10 to 18, rose in rebellion against the matron, Mrs. A. M. Dayton. The latter and her assistants were powerless to control their charges and were compelled to shut themselves in rooms to escape their almost frenzied assaults, while the girls went through the house breaking furniture, windows, crockery and everything they could lay their hands on.

The police were summoned and restored order, which was no easy matter as the ringleaders fought desperately. Four of the girls, supposed to be ringleaders, were arrested.

The trouble arose because of the punishment given by Matron Dayton to Mamie Davis, 16 years old, who is said by the attendants at the home to be the worst of the inmates.

To-day the girls were again in revolt. The police were again forced to interfere and the inmates were taken to the nearest station.

HARRY HAYWARD SENTENCED.

The Convicted Minneapolis Murderer Doomed to Die in Three Months.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—When Harry T. Hayward, convicted of the murder of Catherine Ging, entered the court to be sentenced to death, he was as leisurely and calm in manner as during the trial, and surveyed the crowd coldly while the handcuffs were being removed. Judge Smith agreed to examine the grounds urged for a new trial on March 28, and then passed sentence. He said that he had no doubt whatever that the verdict was a just and righteous one, and, while he did not believe in capital punishment, it was his painful duty to pass sentence in accordance with the law. "The sentence of this court," he continued, "is that you be taken to the Hennepin county jail and there confined until, after a period of three months, a time be fixed by the governor of this state, and you be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Harry listened calmly and sat down without the slightest show of feeling.

FIRED ON BY STRIKERS.

Negro Workmen in New Orleans Twice Attacked by their Predecessors.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—This morning a large number of white men appeared on the levee and by threats of violence drove off the colored screw men. The police then dispersed the whites, firing a number of shots. No one was hurt.

Soon after 11 o'clock, another crowd of white men made a murderous assault on the negroes, who were working at the foot of St. Andrews street. Some thirty or forty shots were fired by the whites, and two negroes—John Parker and Philip Fischer—were shot and removed to the hospital in a dying condition. No arrests were made, although there is a large number of police present. More trouble is expected.

Killed at a Crossing.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., March 12.—At the crossing where Mallory and McBride were killed Thursday night, Mrs. Thomas Allen was instantly killed last night, Gertie Allen, her 19-year-old daughter, dangerously wounded, and Miss Martha Deacon, 11 years old, fatally wounded. The three ladies were returning from church and drove upon the crossing in time to be hit by the Missouri Pacific fast mail from the East. Mrs. Allen's body was shockingly mutilated and she and her daughter were carried 300 feet on the engine pilot before it could be stopped.

Governor Stone Vetoes a Bill.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 12.—Governor Stone vetoed the house bill requiring street railways at railroad crossings to stop within ten or twenty feet of such crossings and investigate before crossing the tracks and requiring trolley wires to be strung at least twenty feet above the road bed at railroad crossings. This latter provision was objected to by the governor because it authorized railroad companies to remove wires and tear up street railway tracks without any judicial authority.

Dockery Joint Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A review of the work done by the Dockery joint commission of congress created for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the departments has been printed. The greater number of the recommendations of the commission, so far, have been put into practical operation and from time to time made public. The review shows that the entire cost of the commission aggregated \$41,364 while the actual annual reductions in the government expenditures, made as a result of its work, amount to \$607,391.

Foreign Dividends Taxable.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The treasury officials have decided that dividends received by a resident of the United States from corporations, foreign or otherwise, doing business wholly without the United States, and having its principal office and property out of the United States, must be returned as income.

Tongue Paralyzed by a Shock.

SALISBURY, Mo., March 12.—W. A. Howard, who runs the electric light plant of this city, while starting up the machinery yesterday was struck by a current and knocked insensible. His tongue is paralyzed and there is but very little hope of his recovery.

After Senator George's Place.

JACKSON, Miss., March 12.—In an interview Governor J. M. Stone declares himself a candidate for United States senator as the successor of Senator George, who, it is understood, will not be a candidate for reelection.

Governor McKinley Goes South.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—Governor McKinley left to-day for Thomasville, Ga., for a two weeks' rest, at the guest of Mark Hanna of Cleveland.

THE MAN DRESSMAKER DEAD

M. WORTH, THE FAMOUS FASHION MAKER, NO MORE.

HE PASSES AWAY AT THE AGE OF 70.

Customer for Royalty of Europe and Ladies of Wealth and High Fashion in All Parts of the World—His Notable Career—Born in England and Early Apprenticed to a Printer.

PARIS, March 12.—Worth, the famous "man dressmaker," is dead, at the age of 70.

Worth's greatest service to fashion remains his invention of the walking dress, the coat and short skirt all of the same material. It took all the prestige of his name to force this great reform upon womankind, accustomed to trailing street dresses, but his persistence succeeded in banishing, probably forever, the sweeping



WORTH, THE RENOWNED MAN DRESSMAKER.

skirt from the highways. It has always been said that Worth invented this reform for no greater purpose than to show the Empress Eugenie's exquisite Spanish feet.

The big sleeves which are such a graceful feature of to-day's modes are a Worth revival. The first season he offered them among his designs, they were ordered for only four costumes; the next season 2,000 gowns showed the big sleeves; after that they were universal.

The great Worth was an English boy, born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, in 1825. He was apprenticed to a printer, but gave up typesetting in a few months and went to London, where he found work in a dry goods store. Under the spell of beautiful materials his aesthetic sense awoke and he began to dream of a future as a couturier, and naturally longed to see what he could do in Paris, then, as now, fashion's chosen home. He began to study French and when only 21 ventured to Paris, where he soon found work in a big dry goods house. His authority in questions of taste was at once recognized. He became a partner in the firm and gradually rose until, in 1870, he founded the present great house of Worth. To-day the establishment employs 1,000 persons and Worth has made gowns for every woman on a European throne, with the single exception of the greatest one—the queen of England.

It seems to be conceded that genius will triumph over the most commonplace circumstances, but Worth's career was wonderfully aided by the exquisite beauty of the Empress Eugenie. She was one of his first customers, for his independent venture into fashion's kingdom was made when the second empire was at the height of its brilliancy. Having won the patronage of the empress, Worth's future was assured. Every woman in Europe who could afford it went to him for her frocks and this supremacy he has maintained up to this time and even now his house is likely to maintain its influential position since his two sons have long been associated with him in the management of the great business. The younger son, John Worth, is an artist like his father. Gaston Worth is the business manager.

A Murder Mystery Cleared Up.

St. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—It is now known who murdered Benjamin McMackin McCulloch, a prominent business man of this city, who at the time of his death, was paying teller of the State Bank of St. Louis. Jim Murray, a colored man now in jail at Clayton, St. Louis county, under sentence of death for killing Edgar Fitzwilliams, has made a confession in which he implicates Harry Smart, William Hensley and Henry Skelton in the murder of Mr. McCulloch, who was killed on the morning of May 19, 1893, at his home in Woodstock, a suburb of this city. Murray says he took no part in the murder, but was present when it was committed. He makes this confession, hoping to gain a respite from Governor Stone.

Legislators Afraid of Smallpox.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 12.—Mr. Trunnell introduced a resolution in the senate to-day for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate reports that smallpox existed in the penitentiary and also in Jefferson City. The resolution was adopted. The penitentiary officials say that there is no smallpox at the penitentiary, and the city board of health and doctors say that there is not now and has not been for years a case of smallpox in Jefferson City.

Glove Contests Perfectly Legal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—The case of the state against the Olympic club was decided in the supreme court in favor of the club on all points in controversy. Glove contests will therefore be permitted, as heretofore.

Denver's Exposition Scheme.

DENVER, Col., March 12.—Committees started out to-day to raise \$2,000,000 for the national mining and industrial exposition which it has been decided to hold here next year.

THE POPE TO AN AMERICAN.

Details of an Interesting Interview With General Bachelor of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—In a letter to a state official, General George S. Bachelor of Saratoga, formerly minister to Portugal, details a noteworthy interview with the pope. In this Pope Leo spoke in the most grateful way of the election of Father Malone as regent of the New York university and then led the conversation to America. He expressed regret that certain newspapers and public men in America had objected to his sending a delegate to Washington or sending out an encyclical as tending to meddle with the affairs of a foreign government, or with institutions with which he had no sympathy.

"This is an error," said the pope. "I do not seek to meddle with governments except to admonish my people to obey the civil law and to conform to the authority of the land in which they dwell. I sent a legate to America in order that I might be better informed as to the character of American institutions and the peculiarities of the national and state governments and above all, to reconcile any conflict, if there should be any, between the government of my church and the government of the land. I consider America essentially a Christian country. Religion is free. The government does not aid nor does it oppose the labors of the church. I am free to say that the further I study the conditions of this, the more it commends itself to my judgment. If a religion cannot thrive on its own merits then it must stagnate or fall. I tell my people to convert Americans to the faith by proving to them by pious and orderly living and by precept and example that it is the true religion—not to seek converts except through means recognized by the laws of the country and the principles of human and divine economy."

FIRE CUTS OFF MINERS.

Eight Men Imprisoned in a New Mexico Shaft.—The Worst Fared.

SOCORRO, N. M., March 12.—Fire early yesterday morning destroyed the hoist house of the Old Abe mine at White Oak and then crept down the shaft, burning the woodwork and the hoisting machinery and filling the mine with smoke.

Eight men were at work in the lower levels and all efforts to reach them have so far been unavailing. It is feared that all of the men were suffocated by the smoke and gases from the charred wood of the hoist shaft.

HER ROMANCE SHATTERED.

Pauline, Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, Sues for a Divorce.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Pauline C., daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, filed a bill of divorce to-day from her husband, James M. Aubrey. She had not lived with her husband for some time. The complainant ran away to Milwaukee with Aubrey, then a clerk, and was married to him six years ago. Aubrey is accused of having obtained much money recently on false pretenses.

MANITOBA MINERS COOPED UP

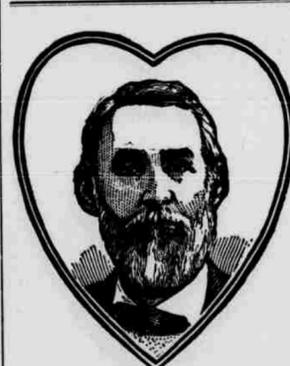
Twenty Men Believed to Have Been Suffocated at the Bottom of a Shaft.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 12.—A special from Rat Portage says that the Sultan mine there is on fire. Twenty miners are at the foot of the shaft and it is feared that they are suffocated.

Mrs. Lease My Fight.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—Mary Elizabeth Lease has not made up her mind to give up her place on the state board of charities to George A. Clark, although he has been appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. She claims that her time will not be out until February, 1896, and if her lawyer, Eugene Hagan, can find a law to sustain her claim she will make a fight in the courts. It was only a few months ago that Mrs. Lease stated in newspaper interviews that her time would be out in April, 1895.

Aged people find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla just the tonic they need. It helps them wonderfully.



PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet.

"For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

also his Nerve and Liver Pills. After beginning to take them I felt better! I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer."

E. B. SUTTON, Ways Station, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 per bottle, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



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Good News! Governor Larrabee's great work, "The Railroad Question," is now issued in paper covers. It is the standard authority on the subject and has just been adopted as a text book by Vassar College. Every reformer should have a copy. Price, cloth, \$1.50; paper covers, 50c. Address, WEALTH MAKERS PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.