

ITALIAN DIPLOMACY.

Minister Porter Attempts to Assuage the Wrath of the Italian Government.

Signor Dago was not satisfied, and said "We have nothing to do with your constitution."

Rome, April 3.—In official circles here it is stated that Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, has not cabled anything decisive to his government in regard to the recall.

United States Minister Porter called to see Marquis di Rudini, Italian premier, who, however, was absent from the city. Mr. Porter then saw the under secretary of foreign affairs, Signor Darco. The United States minister expressed regret at the fact that the Italian government had thought fit to recall Baron Fava, and, generally speaking, thought the United States government would not deny any request of the Italian government if there was reason and fairness in such demands.

Porter also promised to place before the United States government at Washington the substance of the conference which took place between himself and Signor Darco. Incidentally Porter also said that the Italian government should wait before taking further action in the hope that a satisfactory answer might be received from Washington.

Before Mr. Porter left Signor Darco's office the latter said: "Suppose a dozen American citizens were murdered in an Italian city and we pleaded impotence to punish the murderers because the city in which the murder occurred enjoyed an autonomous form of government. What opinion would you in the United States and what opinion would the civilized world at large have in regard to our plea?"

Porter thereupon tried to make clear to Darco the relations of the federal government to the individual states as fixed by the constitution.

Signor Dago was not satisfied, and replied with heat: "We have nothing to do with your constitution. If it is found wanting you must need it. You know it is no constitution worthy of a free, civilized country if it does not insure punishment from crime and protection for the weak."

The rumors circulated in the United States to the effect that a number of Americans have been detained in custody here as hostages for the future treatment of Italians now in the United States, is denied. Public opinion here awaits the issue or the negotiations between the United States and Italy in a most tranquil frame of mind.

The tenor of Baron Fava's note to Blaine is that what Italy asked and still asks in the federal government's guarantee that regular legal proceedings be taken against the culprits in the New Orleans lynching, and that the federal government will admit in principle its obligation to pay indemnity to the families of the victims. The note adds that Italy cannot and is not called upon to discuss American institutions, but she must urge upon the federal government the observation of the principles of international law. Italy hopes that the federal government will appreciate the obligations incumbent upon it as the government of a civilized country to accede to Italy's just demands. If this should not be the case the king's minister must, by order of his government, declare that he quits the post where his legitimate action as a representative has proved inefficacious.

Investigating the Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

SPRINGFIELD, April 3.—The joint committee investigating the Chicago live stock exchange resumed its hearings yesterday. A. B. Gregory, a farmer and live stock shipper from Green county, said that to the best of his knowledge the American live stock commission company is boycotted by the Chicago exchange by prohibiting members from buying stock from that company. He spoke on this subject at much length. He denied that the company had any arrangements compelling them to ship over the Alton road, but said that last year from July to December the company had 400 cars leased from that road.

General Manager Titus of the American live stock commission company said, in substance: "There is a boycott in Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha. Members of the exchange are prohibited from buying from any except members and the American company has to sell through commission men."

Fourteen Prisoners Released.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—It is just learned that fourteen of the twenty soldiers imprisoned in the guard house at Jefferson Barracks made their escape Sunday night. The guard house contained about a dozen garrison prisoners (soldiers held for petty offenses) and eight "general" ones, the latter being in custody on charges which would send them to the military prison for a term of years. The guard who was a new recruit, fired several shots at the fleeing men, but without stopping them.

Times Sittings: One—You must come and see us. Come any time. He—When do you dine? One—Always at 6 and no one through by 8. We shall be delighted to see you at 8. Don't forget the hour.

A TWO-DAY'S BATTLE.

Report Says Commissioner Quinton and His Entire Staff Made Prisoners.

The Viceroy has Abandoned His Tour of India.

NEWS OF THE MASSACRE.

CALCUTTA, April 1.—A dispatch from Manipur, province of Assam, says James W. Quinton, chief commissioner of Assam, has been investigating some troubles which occurred among the native chiefs, with a view to arresting one of them who has been instrumental in deposing the rajah. The commissioner occupied a camp garrisoned by a strong force of gorkhas, native infantry in the British service. Suddenly this camp was attacked by a number of the hostile tribes. A two-days' battle, during which desperate fighting took place, was followed by an onslaught. The gorkhas fought most determinedly against heavy odds, and according to the report 470 of them were killed. Seven British officers who accompanied the commission cannot be found.

News of the massacre was brought to Kohima, on the Assam frontier, by two gorkhas. It originated in a feud between the rajah of Manipur and a living Tribal chief. The rajah was deposed and appealed to the viceroy. Mr. Quinton was sent to settle the trouble and started from headquarters at Shilong, escorted by the forty-second and forty-fourth gorkha light infantry. After crossing the frontier Quinton summoned the chiefs to a durbar at Manipur for the purpose of arresting the rebellious chief. The tribesmen, pretending to obey the summons, mustered in force, and at midnight on the day before the day on which the durbar was to be held, suddenly attacked the camp of commissioner Quinton, which lay between Kohima and Manipur. The attempt to surprise the camp failed and the tribesmen were driven back. They returned however, and kept up the attack and siege night and day for forty-eight hours. Finally the ammunition of the gorkhas gave out and Commissioner Quinton was obliged to give the order, "sauve qui peut." During the flight scouts were sent out to try to communicate with Shilong, but never returned. The Manipur natives cut the telegraph wires and killed the messengers. Fugitives report that a general massacre followed the taking of the camp. There is no reason for believing that the estimate that 470 were killed is incorrect.

One account of the affair reports that Commissioner Quinton and his entire staff were made prisoners. Another account says that Colonel Skene, the commander, Commissioner Quinton with his son and daughter, Captain Boileau and six of the officers were killed, the natives refusing to give them quarter. The rebellious tribe is famous for cunning cruelty and bravery.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the disaster the viceroy at Simla summoned the council. Two native regiments stationed in Assam have already been dispatched to Manipur. The Third Bengal infantry will start for the scene tomorrow.

The viceroy of India has abandoned his tour and started for Simla. Five regiments and a mountain battery have been ordered to Manipur.

See noted to Eight Years.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 1.—In the celebrated case of "Jimmy" Carroll the supreme court rendered an opinion affirming the verdict of the Knox county court, rendered in 1837. Carroll was tried for burglarizing the Farmers and Mechanic's bank of Galesburg during the absence of all the employees except Cashier Little on July 3, 1877. Carroll was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in June, 1887, but his lawyers have since been fighting the case. The Galesburg bank robbery was peculiarly audacious work with a sequel almost unparalleled in criminal history, the participants, five in number, being trailed by detectives for years, and, though fighting desperately—legally and otherwise—none escaping prison save William Burke, alias "Billy the Kid," who is believed to have been killed. Among the other robbers were John Larny, alias "Molly Matchless," and "Paddy" Guerin, brother of Eddy Guerin, who is now serving a long term in a French prison.

Indian Troubles.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—A letter has been received here, dated Pine Ridge, from Rev. Father Craft, the Indian missionary who predicted the recent Indian troubles. Father Craft's letter pointed out that there was danger of more serious trouble unless the Indians were placed under the control of the war department. He declares that the Indians are being robbed and mistreated by politicians under the present arrangements.

Plenty of Salt.

Official: "How could the people get out this theater in case of fire?"
Lance: "They could step right out in every direction."
"There are no doors."
"No; but this old building couldn't burn more than five minutes before the walls would tumble out."—New York Weekly.

A Deserted Servant.

Literary Man: (to his new factotum)—What became of the letter that was on my desk?
Pat—Sure, I mailed it, sir.
Literary Man—Mailed it? You idiot! Why, there was no address on it.
Pat—Sure I know that, sir, but I thought you didn't want me to know that you was writing to.—Texas Sift.

Eight Hour Law.

Section 1. That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, servants and laborers throughout the state of Nebraska, except those engaged in farm or domestic labor.

Sec. 2. Any officer or officers, agent or agents of the state of Nebraska or any municipality therein who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and shall be suspended or removed accordingly by the governor or the head of the department to which such officer is attached.

Sec. 3. Any employer or corporation working their employes over the time specified in this act shall pay an extra compensation double the amount per hour as paid for previous hours.

Sec. 4. Any party or parties contracting with the state of Nebraska, or any such corporation or private employer who shall fail to comply with, or secretly evade the provisions hereof, by exacting, or requiring more hours of labor for the compensation agreed to be paid per day than is herein fixed and provided for, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

It is Boycotted.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 4.—The joint committee investigating the Chicago live stock exchange resumed its hearings. A. B. Gregory, a farmer and live stock shipper from Green county, said that to the best of his knowledge the American live stock commission company is boycotted by the Chicago exchange by prohibiting members from buying stock of that company. He spoke on the subject at much length. He denied that the company had any arrangements compelling them to ship over the Alton road, but said that last year from July to December the company had 400 cars leased from that road.

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Finally Arranged.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Harrison's trip to the Pacific coast has been finally arranged and the route marked out definitely. The departure will occur on the 14th inst. New Orleans, which was originally in the "itinerary circuit," has been omitted from the schedule for reasons satisfactory to those having charge of the arrangements. The trip to San Francisco is expected to occupy ten days. Thence the presidential party will pass northward, taking in Portland, Seattle, etc., and then coming eastward the party will visit Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and other cities. It is understood that the number of persons to accompany the official party will be limited to ten, including the representatives of the Associated Press and News Association.

Ousted out the Militia.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—The governor has ordered the Tenth regiment to the aid of the sheriff of Westmoreland county in quelling the trouble in the coke region. The eighteenth regiment of this city has been ordered to hold itself in readiness.

Nothing to Do.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—There is the greatest interest manifested here in the news from Washington with respect to the recall of Baron Fava, and further information is eagerly looked for. Governor Nichols is not concerning himself much about the complications that have arisen and seems to think that there is nothing further for him to say or do at present.

The Kincaid Case.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Taking of evidence in the Kincaid case has closed and the closing arguments began yesterday.

A veteran of the war studied for a horse doctor, but his practice showed that though a veteran—nary surgeon was he.

A Deserted Servant.

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NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The rates fixed for the Nebraska state fair this year are September 4 to 11 inclusive.

Custer county gets \$3,000 out of the state relief, which the board has decided to take in seed.

The farmers' alliance lodges in Dakota county have commenced proceedings toward removing the postmaster now in office.

The Cortland creamery is now an incorporated institution with a capital stock of \$1,000, and promises to do a good business the coming season.

George Frassing, a farmer living near Brownlee, Cherry county, is wanted on the charge of murdering his son, twelve years of age. Dressing buried his boy some two weeks ago near Brownlee. A younger son during his father's absence told some of the neighbors that his father had killed his brother with a club. The body was exhumed and the boy's head was found crushed. It appears that they had some property inherited from relatives in Germany and it is supposed the father had killed him to secure the inheritance. Dressing is a German about five feet, ten inches high with sandy beard and light complexion.

Captain Henry E. Catley, Second Infantry, Fort Omaha, tried by court martial on charges of malfeasance and refusing to march out with his company in the face of the hostile Indians at Pine Ridge, has been acquitted. General Brooke has disapproved the findings and acquittal, it simply shows what the commanding general thinks of it. Captain Catley has been reinstated and has resumed command of company C at Fort Omaha. It is not likely that he will be recommended for retirement, for Major Haltruff, post surgeon, has stated that he would not so recommend him.

The proprietors of the new butter factory at Friend are establishing fifteen cream routes and as many men and teams will be placed on them early next week. Farmers of this vicinity are realizing that this is a paying institution for them and they will furnish every ounce of cream possible.

Thomas Schultins living six miles south of Wallace was found in the road half a mile south with his leg broken, his horse having fallen in such a way as to break his limb in two places. He was brought to town and cared for.

J. R. Morehouse, a music dealer, was arrested in Omaha at the instance of a former partner, C. E. Morrill. Morrill charges that Morehouse put into partnership at its formation six pianos. He afterwards converted to his own use the proceeds of the pianos. It now transpires that the pianos were owned by Chickering, Chase & Co. Morehouse is in jail. He refuses to make any statement other than a general denial.

The Right Reverend Thomas Borum, bishop of Lincoln, has completed the purchase of the Judge Dundy mansion in Falls City, together with a new acre of land. It is his intention to enlarge and remodel the house and put it in readiness for opening a convent in September. The property occupies a beautiful situation on a hill in the eastern part of the city, and commands a wide view of the Nemaha valley. It is considered an excellent location for such an institution.

W. C. Handshut, keeper of a temperance hall at Platteville, has been arrested charged with keeping gambling devices.

The farmers' alliance lodges in Dakota county have commenced proceedings toward removing the postmasters now in office.

The program for the Crete Chautauque assembly will be announced soon. Dr. Palmer of New York will have charge of the music.

Dr. Porter of Kearney has been awarded \$1,314 for injuries received in getting off a Union Pacific train which did not stop at the depot platform.

Two guests at a dance near Filley got into an altercation and fired shots at each other. The dancers did not allow the disturbance to mar their pleasure.

Game is very plentiful in the vicinity of Ashland at present and sportsmen from Omaha, Lincoln and other places are meeting with fair success.

W. B. Carey, assistant cashier of the Grand Island Banking company, has resigned and will leave in a few days for Salem, O., where he intends to enter a similar position.

Two families from Lincoln county, Kansas, passed through Fairbury recently on their way to the northern part of the state, where they will try farming in Nebraska.

Hos. E. R. Fogg, whom the democrats and independents of Beatrice have presented as their mayor, has resided in Beatrice for the last seven years, and is known to be a prudent, safe conservative business man.

John F. Nelson of Oakland suffered a painful, and for the time serious fracture of the bone both above and below the ankle, last Friday. It was done by jumping over a fence and lighting on a corn cob on the ice.

The digging of a well for the water works at Bohylar was commenced last week northwest of the Union Pacific depot. At a depth of fifty-six feet a fine hot gravel bed was found with a sufficient supply of water.

Only One War Ship.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Army and navy officers talked a good deal about the action of the government. They did not apprehend war but nevertheless the chance of an unfavorable turn in the negotiations which might lead to the uninvited appearance of the Italian fleet in our harbors was not lost sight of.

Commodore Ramsey in charge of the navigation bureau of the navy, was asked this morning what was the condition of our naval defenses. Said he: "How many battle ships do you suppose we have? Just one, the double turreted monitor Miantosah, now at the New York navy yard, and she is not completed. However, by pressing forward, we might finish her in a month. We are building two battle ships, but many months will be required in which to complete them and many more to arm and plate them with armor. It is idle to talk of building a navy in a few months. Our new cruiser, about a dozen in number, would be of service and would be fought for all they are worth, but they were never intended to stand before armored battle ships, or anything else than such unarmored vessels as their own class. They would, however, be useful to destroy lines of water communication by which foreign naval forces on our coast must receive their coal and supplies."

In conclusion Commodore Ramsey said he did not feel that New York was in imminent danger, even in the event of war. Adjutant General Keltun of the United States army scouted the idea of war ensuing from yesterday's events. He did not hesitate to say that New York would be safe in any event. A hostile fleet could not lie within twenty miles of New York, and as for the land forces of the United States, the general was confident that they could be depended on to prevent any hostile army or naval force from setting foot on American soil.

The defendant in the Kincaid trial on the stand.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The defendant in the Kincaid trial was put upon the stand yesterday. He testified to the repeated insults heaped upon him and to the threats made against his life by Taubee. He said he fired the shot because he believed it was Taubee's life or his Kincaid testified that from December, 1887, down to the shooting Taubee never neglected an opportunity to assault witness and to follow him up. Taubee whenever he met him used to push him roughly and persecute him in a small way. A number of persons communicated Taubee's threats to witness, and after that he did everything he could to avoid Taubee. On the morning of the day of the shooting Taubee seized him by the shoulder, used him roughly, wrenched his ear, applied most offensive language to him, and pushing him away told him to go and hang himself. Kincaid after this put into his pocket a revolver which he had bought after a previous assault. When he was coming down the stairs to lunch in the capitol he saw Taubee and another man on the stairs. "Taubee came toward me with his right hand in his pocket. I said: 'You are going to kill me are you?' I retreated to the platform and said, 'Stand back, stand back,' drawing my revolver. As he came on the upper step I fired." Witness had no expectation of meeting Taubee on the stairs, but when he did he thought it was death to one or the other. Taubee's hand was in his pocket and he came at witness with a rush.

Sixty Commissioners Present.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The national world's fair commission assembled here yesterday afternoon, about sixty commissioners being present. Little was done at this session beyond the hearing of reports from committees, board of control etc. A letter has been received at headquarters from Secretary Blaine conveying advice from our minister to Japan to the effect that the lower house of the Japanese parliament has passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the government exhibit at the world's fair, and the bill is now in the hands of the house of peers.

Yesterday's mortuary record instead of showing a decrease from the day before actually exceeded it, there being 168 deaths against 165 the day before.

A lengthy protest was made by Secretary Cozans of the board of lady managers against the concentration of authority in the hands of the executive committee, of which Mrs. Potter Palmer is chairman. The protest was laid over.

In the absence of President Palmer and First Vice President Walters, Secretary and Vice President De Young presided at the meeting.

New Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The president Monday made the following appointments: Thomas B. Carter, of Montana, commissioner of the general land office, vice Groff, resigned; James Compton Fergus Falls, Minn., surveyor general of Minnesota, vice Norris' term as expired on closing of his term.

Milkman—Johnny, did you put water in the milk this morning?

New Assistant—Yes, sir.

"Don't you know that is wicked, Johnny?"

"But you told me to mix water with the milk."

"Yes, but I told you to put the water in first and pour the milk into it. Then, you see, we can tell the people we now put water in our milk.—Texas Sift.

FIVE HUNDRED.

All Night the battle occurred and the armed guard worked the H. C. and began to talk. When ordered to the deputy sheriff, several.

The latter replied eleven rioters instead. The guards fired at the rioters retreated and the rioters cut telephone wires.

MOUNT PLEASANT, 2:45 Thursday morning, hundred men were Standard works. The of the company's telegraph lines of that no warning people at Moorehead, the party marched the means while the repaired and word wood that the strikers work in three places laid plan to destroy the deputy sheriff. The divided into three Laurer having the pleaed but in the and stable enclosure.

As the rioters passed store they raised it to the barn and down the gates. Doing this and as the Laurer called out to would fire upon the was to fire a rattling rection of the deputies were seriously injured.

Captain Laurer the fire. Two volleys mob broke and ran dead in the road. estimate I as high.

The deputies who riot were experienced teeth. Last night and told them a raid on the works, and with a Winchester.

"I have promised to our men and I must." "When the raiders the first shot into the are do not retreat, keep on firing while you protect the men at own lives. The was runs I will shoot dead man who is not satisfied terms will please my I will send him some "Is everybody some independent."

"Yes; yes" rang out. Each man was supplied cartridges, and under superintendent marked point.

All night long the preparing for the raid. ed by a drum corps to the place of personal pistol shot could distance. Now and flashed into the air, joining hill top a swag be seen. There were strikers. One case another from Morwell from the mices in the They were noisy, charging beating drums as they three parties met and a march on the works. strikers say today that tention of doing any simply marched to the date those at work.

The dead were the into the company's store. The strikers demanded the victims, but were place is now surrounded mob of over two thousand they will burn everything unless the dead bodies. The feeling here is very the workmen, who demand of the deputies in no

WILMINGTON, Del., marriage of Count R. A. and Miss Ellen Hayward ter of ex-Secretary of look place Thursday of homestead. Bishop Protestant Episcopal the count and countess once to their new home of street. No bridal

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