CORNS IN COURT.

A Novel Case In an Oregon Court In Which a Lady Offers to Show Her Feet.

Spectators in Justice Wood's court yesterday morning enjoyed an hour of comedy, in which H. D. Carmine and wife and Mrs. Luella Runyon were the principal actors.

Carmine was on trial on charges of assaulting Mrs. Ranyon and tearing and destroying a cape belonging to her. The complaining witness testified that she was a chiropodist, and that she had contracted with Mrs. Carmine, who is a dressmaker, for some dresses and a cape, agreeing to tender her professional services in return. When the dresses, etc., were completed, Mrs. Runyon called for them, but found that Mrs. Carmine didn't need her services, but wanted her money. Carmine interfered in the trouble which followed and managed to tear the cape and get himself mixed up with the justice's court.

When Carmine was placed on the stand and had told his version of the affair, he was asked if his wife was troubled with corns or bunions. The attorneys for the defense excitedly objected to this and had a wordy war with Deputy District Attorney Malarkey, which resulted in a victory for the defense, the court holding that a husband was not supposed to tell all he knew in regard to his wife.

When Mrs. Carmine took the stand. however, the objection no longer held. and she was compelled to admit that she had a small corn which "never troubled her." In the discussion of corns and bunions which followed Mrs. Runyon demanded that Mrs. Carmine allow the court to examine her feet, and Mrs. Carmine won the day by spiritedly replying that she was willing to do so if the court thought it necessary.

Carmine was discharged from custody .- Portland Oregonian.

THE SINS OF FASHION.

A Cincinnati Young Lady Couldn't Take the Sacrament Because of a Tight Veil.

A most shocking yet ludicrous thing occurred Sunday morning in one of the leading churches of this city. A beautiful young woman was the person guilty.

She was elegantly attired and wore one of those peculiar veils that fit closely over the bonnet and face and tie in a sort of hangman's noose under the left iron, silver or other mines. It does not ear. After an eloquent and impressive sermon the bread in silver salvers was passed down the aisles by the members of the session. The Irdy who wore the nonpayment of interest on mortgages, curious veil took a piece of bread and the foreclosures, the anxiety, worry tried to slip the knot at the ear, failing or vexation of spirit to the poor in which she vainly endeavored to put the morsel of bread under the veil into It does not represent the agony of those her mouth, but she only drew the loop tighter. She blushed, grew vexed and ships of their families, and it does not tossed the typical fragment of bread carelessly into the aisle. The elder turned just in time to observe her, and the plate almost fell from his bands. Several other faces took on a horrified expression and then a smile.

The fashionable young woman would have given her hope of heaven to have been able to retreat from those glances, but quick as she was after the service to reach the door she was not soon enough | trade administration and its policy of to escape the minister. who reprimanded her privately on the sins of fashion. -Cincinnati Tribune.

AN ESTATE WITHOUT HEIRS.

A Rich South Dakota Cattleman Dies Suddenly Without Making a Will.

SENATOR MILLS AS A DODGER.

The Cost of Democracy to All Who Are En-He Avoided the Workingmen When They Visited Washington.

TWELVE BILLION DOLLARS LOST.

gaged In Business.

throughout the country as follows:

4,137,669,864

3,246,213,938

3.311.635.037

1894.

4,029,847,098

Totals......\$44,758,487,105 \$56,776,796,576

country has sustained a loss exceeding

\$1,000,000,000 during each and every

month, and the greater is the monthly

loss the more we have of the free trad

ers. During February it amounted to

almost \$2,000,000,000, whereas 10 months

ago the loss of trade was represented

only by an insignificant, comparatively, \$100,000,000. This total loss of \$12,000,-

000,000 in 11 months represents a loss of

\$170 for every one of 70,000,000 persons.

It covers the shrinkage in the buying

and selling of goods, the shrinkage in quantity, the shrinkage in values. It

represents the great loss to labor through

the absence of the manufacture and han-

dling of goods. It represents the great

loss to transportation companies and

their employees. It represents the loss

to farmers for the products they have

But this loss of \$12,000,000,000 does no

by any means represent the aggregate of

loss. It does not represent the shrinkage

in the value of real estate, nor the shrink-

age in the value of stocks and other in-

vestments, nor the shrinkage in the value

of corn, wheat, wool, oats and other crops

that farmers have on hand and unsold and

which have not yet passed through the ordinary channels of trade. It does not

represent the decrease in the value of

represent last year's loss of \$312,266.

495 in the value of the live stock on

the farms. It does not represent the

strugglers who have been ruined.

who have been unemployed nor the hard-

represent the terrible mortification that

has been experienced by many who have

been brought face to face with starva-

These things are incidental to the

\$12,000,000,000 loss of trade. The men-

tal suffering cannot be estimated by a

money value, although it is a direct con-

sequence thereof and a direct result of

the mere existence of the present free

prostration. Surely the United States

senate will not permit such conditions

to be prolonged.-American Economist.

Congress and the Country.

Each succeeding week of the present

Under the present administration the

June

July.....

August.....

September.....

January.....

Dec

sold.

tion.

February 3,188,430,434

ember..... 4,022,103,857

1892

4,627,501,773

4,779,284,710 5,470,307,243

5,443,235,918

5,969,609,520

1893.

5,920,159,634 5,056,076,352

Another month has passed, and the Many workingmen are hurrying on to record of the country's loss grows larger and larger. We are now able to present of thousands of their fellow citizens. the results of 11 months' business under Some of them are paying their own way. the policy of prostration of the free trade Others are having their expenses met by party since April 1, 1893, in comparison the workmen who send them. These with the corresponding 11 months beginmen from first to last are independent. ning April 1, 1892, as shown by the volume of bank clearings reported to Brad-They are Republicans and Democrats. through the 24 hours of the day. street's. The result is a loss exceeding They ask no favor. They are honest, \$12,000,000.000 in the aggregate trade industrious and patriotic Americans. While they seek no favors, they do demand justice and their rights as citizens of the republic. 5,014,020,107

They have been told that the Democrats are their friends. Democratic or- the number of telephone communicaators have groaned for labor. Demo- tions for each hour of the 24 in the cratic editors have shrieked fraud and robbery. A Democratic candidate for of thermometer and barometer are the presidency has rumbled most dismally. Workingmen have therefore believed that they would be welcome in Washington. Consequently they have

gone. What have they found? An atmosphere too cold to measure. They are not welcome. On the contrary, they have been put off. put out, avoided and almost evicted. Mills has dodged them. Yet Mills has aways been their friend! He has almost wept over their wrongs-their wrongs by which they have had regular employment and living wages. They have had houses over their heads and bread and meat on their tables. Their children have had clothing and schooling. Their wives have had bonnets and silk dresses. But Mills wept.

At this day, however, when these very workmen have neither employment nor pay, Mills hides himself when they approach. He doesn't want to hear them. Moreover, they are mistaken. They don't know what is good for them. Things may be hard just now. Times may be dull. But by and by, at some uncertain period in the future, shoes will be cheaper, coats will come down, flour will be almost as cheap as dirt, and salt will be as plenty as snow in the winter time. Prognostications, no matter how beautiful and inspiring, don't satisfy a hungry man's appetite, nor can they warm a

little child that is cold. Thus and therefore Mills keeps well out of the way. He does not want to hear the plea of labor. He does not want to be turned backward to his former groans and promises. He is determined to stand by the Wilson bill. However, he was caught the other day. A committee followed until they cornered him. They were men of labor. They had traveled many miles. Under their arms they carried specimens of their skill and industry. They had pieces of American carpet and of American flannels, skeins of American yarn and an assortment of American tablecloths.

Likewise they had some facts as to wages. For instance: When they worked before the McKinley law was threatened, their wages were two and a half times greater than were the wages paid for the same kind of work in England. They wanted to show Mills their carpets and yarns and to tell him their facts. But he would neither see nor listen. He hadn't time. Further than that, he was church steeple.

fixed and unchangeable. He believed in free trade, absolute, unequivocal. The munications have subsided from several workmen could not be heard. He did thousands per hour to a few hundred, not think they ought to be heard. More-over, he had no personal desire that they or part of the operators are relieved session of congress demonstrates more should be heard.-Cleveland Leader. from duty, and in the course of an hour or two the great switchboard, from be-Sad Prophecy Fulfilled. ing a nervous, palpitating thing of life, James G. Blaine once used these memincessantly receiving signals and makorable words: "I love my country and ing signs, lazily winks one of its many my countrymen. I am an American, and eyes every few minutes for the rest of I rejoice every day of my life that I am. the evening and night. I enjoy the general prosperity of my It never sleeps entirely. In the deadcountry and know that the workingmen est hour of the night, week day and of this land are the best paid, the best Sunday, high day and holiday, somefed and the best clothed of any laborers body has occasion to use the telephone, on the face of the earth. Many of them and the pulse of the switchboard, the have homes of their own. They are surheart of the city's life, responds at all nounded by all the comforts and many times to the touch of a communicative of the luxuries of life. public.-Boston Globe.

A CITY'S BUSINESS PULSE. DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

How Its Rise and Fall Are Recorded In the Telephone Exchanges Where is the pulse of the city's busi-

Washington. They represent hundreds ness to be felt and watched? On the streets, in the Stock Exchange, the board of trade, the hotels, the street cars or on the docks? Not at all. Where then? Why, in the telephone exchanges. There you will see the pulse of city life beating more or less feverishly all If you are interested in the subject

and get the right side of the general manager, he will show you the "line of life" of the city for a single day laid out on a beautiful chart. It looks like the profile of a mountain range cut clera through the middle. The line shows same manner that the daily variations

shown in the newspapers. During the early morning hours it is

ascend, at 7 the ascent grows sharperand by 8 the slope is steep, at 9 it is precipitous, and between 11 and 12 it reaches the summit of a lofty peak.

The general manager tells you what the line means. In the middle of the night and during the wee sma' hours there is little telephone talking. Still every hour there is always some. The newspapers, belated clubmen and other night owls provide it. Then, as the day Lreaks, the market opens fire, and the traffic creeps upward. A little later the early birds of business begin to pipe up, and the traffic steadily grows. Then the rush down town begins in earnest, in a short time every business office is in full swing, the pulse of the city beats at fever heat, and a thousand telephone

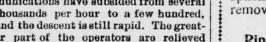
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., bells are tinkling every minute. K. E. Corner Sixth and Fellx Sts., Rooms I and (Up Stairs.) ST. JOSEPH. MO. The line jumps up the slope by leaps and bounds, the operators rush in and pull out plugs, turn down levers and press battons as if their very life depended on doing 15 separate things in five seconds, and each one could find work for three pairs of hands and an equal number of mouths and ears.

Ripans Tabules are com-Then, at about noon, the top notch of high pressure is reached, and the line pounded from a prescription drops down the other side of the peak. widely used by the best medi-Men go out to luncheon, and for a cou cal authorities and are preple of hours there is a valley in the mountain range.

though, and even between 12 and 2 there is not a very deep valley. Calls still rain in from all quarters, but there is not the tremendous demand on the telephone that there was an hour or two ago.

By 2 o'clock the line begins to soar upward again, as if trying to outdo its performance of the forenoon. People are back in their offices, and the pulse of the city again approaches fever heat, another peak begins to form, and the summit is reached some time between 3

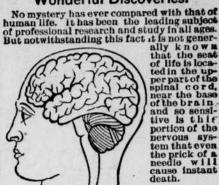
and 4. Sometimes it overtops the morning peak, sometimes it is not quite so high, but it always makes another "rush hour" for the operators. By 4 o'clock people begin to go home, the line is on its downward course again, and this time it drops down like the slope of a Between 5 and 6 the telephone com-



MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

.re the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help. Young and mid dle aged men. Remarkable re-suits have follow-ed our treatment. Many years of varied and success-



Recent discoveries have demonstrated that death. Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the con-trol of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is re-membered that a serious fnjury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the drangement of the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force. The inperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derange-ment primarily originating in the organ it-self. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble. The FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated spe-rialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 29 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizzi-ness, duliness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, Sk Vitus dance, etc. are nervous liseases no matter how caused. The venderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that its based on the foregoing principle. The Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that its based on the fore on great blues, mail on positive guaranice, or sent direct by Dr. Miles' Mervine is due to the fact of \$5, express prepaid. It contains neither oplates nor dangerous drugs.

CHASE CO. LAND & LIVE STOCK CO.



CANCER Subjects need fear no longer from this King of Terrors, for by a most wonderful discovery in medicine, cancer on any part of the body can be permanently cured without the use of bermanently chron Write Ave., Chicago, Mits JI, D. COLBY, 2007 Indiana Ave., Chicago, says "Was cured of cancer of the breast in six weeks by your method of treatment." Send for treatise. Dr. H. C. Dale, 305 31th St., Chicago.



sented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.



Ripans Tabules.

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates.)

TRUTH AND FACTS.

Address or call on

varied and success-ful experiences in the us^ of cura-tive methods that we alone own and control for all dis-orders of men who have weak, unde-veloped or dis-cased organs, or who are suffering from errors of

m errors o th and exces

nd In

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Everybody does not go out together,



We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other special-ists and medical institutes. have fulled to get cured at the hands of other special-ists and medical institutes. **REMENSION** BER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once. **Beware** of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe a.d skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diag nosis. A home treatment can be given it a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Biank No. 1for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Stin Diseases. All corre spondence answered promptly. Business strictly con didential. Entire treatment can the ref om observa-tion. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

A Chamberlain (S. D.) special says that the immense herd of cattle branded "J. B. S." ranging in Lyman county has been levied on by the treasurer of that county for taxes. The owner of the herd was John B. Smith, who is reported to have died suddenly in Minneapolis while on a business trip to that city some weeks ago. The Lyman county authorities, however, have no proof of his death, and there is no record in the probate court of that county showing that his estate has ever been probated. Parties claiming to have held a mortgage on the stock, but who are now known to be rustlers, have been running the cattle out of the country without any process of foreclosure, and the county treasurer finally came to the conclusion that it was time for him to act and accordingly levied on the balance of the cattle for the taxes due. Nearly 10,000 cattle were run out of the country.

Smith left from \$8,000 to \$10,000 in life insurance besides the large herd of cattle in question. It is regarded as very peculiar that his heirs have never attempted to settle the accounts of the deceased cattleman.

The Athletic Chaplain of the House. The new chaplain of the house is one

of the greatest athletes in the body and would make an admirable sergeant-atarms. Chaplain Bagby is tall, slight and beardless, and he makes the shortest prayers that have been heard in the house for years. He is the youngest man who has been elected chaplain in the lower branch and is only 28 years old now. He is a southerner to his finger tips, but with any amount of real northern activity. All his life has been spent in the south, except during the few years that he studied theology at Yale. He is a splendid tennis player and wields the racket like a Hovey. His specialty is revival work, and he has had wonderful success in awakening religious enthusiasm. But he does not try to convert the congressmen.-Washington Letter.

Demanded Gold For His Cotton. A few days ago Mr. Cole Nall was asked by a big farmer in this county to go out and buy his cotton, which he had not sold for three years. Mr. Nall went out, weighed and classified the cotton, which amounted to \$14,000. Mr. Nall was about to write a check for that amount when the farmer said he would not accept anything but \$5 goldpieces. Mr. Nall went to the New South Savings bank and got 2,800 \$5 goldpieces and carried them to him, whereupon the farmer got out a jug and counted them into it for burial purpesses. -Barnesville (Ga.) Journal.

and more forcibly the utter incompetence of the majority to regulate itself. Unseemly squabbling, ignorance of management, inability to compel a quorum, even when it has so large a majority, lack of leadership, failure to formulate any policy of action, are all so glaringly apparent that it has become an "object on" to the people that is equally instructive as the mischievous and destructive free trade Wilson bill.

Men are asking everywhere throughout the country if this can be the party that is in charge of the national administration-a party that with so large a majority is unable to govern itself. What then can be expected of its national administration? Setting aside all questions of free trade or protection, there are thousands of men who voted in 1892 to elect those who are now in power who are now positively afraid for their country.

They reason, and they reason rightly, that if the leaders of this party, which has so large a majority, are unable to afford protection for itself, into what a deplorable condition must the country fall when left in such hands. These good people forget, however, that the majority does not represent a party of protection, but that it is against protection and in favor of a policy of prostration. Hence its maladministration in congress is but a natural part of such policy .-American Economist.

Waiting For the Lower Duties.

On Feb. 1, at the port of New York. there were 1,908,274 pounds of wool cloths, valued at \$1,250,029, and 7,822,-829 square yards of woolen dress goods, worth \$1,389,077, waiting for the Wilson bill to become law, so as to compete with the product of the American mills and reduce the value of American labor.

The fear of free trade in wool caused a decrease of 2,225,536 in the number of sheep in the United States last year and a total loss of \$36,723,154 in the value of all our flocks. In this connection it is Interesting to note that on Feb. 1 there were 23,669,914 pounds of foreign wool waiting in bond at New York alone for the remission of the duty so that it can rush in and help to glut the wool market and hasten the ruin of the American farmers.

Wrapper tobacco to the extent of 5,080,998 pounds, worth \$4,887,118, and 8,291,690 pounds of other leaf tobacco, worth \$2,976,924, were lying in bond at New York, Peb. 1, waiting for lower du-

Nearly 26,000,000 pounds of foreign salt were stored in bond, Feb. 1, at New York alone. When this is admitted free of duty, it will not be of much use to tue sheep farmers whose stock is being killed off by the free traders.

"I shudder, however, at the thought that the time must come when all this will be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the great body of workingmen in this land who are now so prosperous will hear their wives and children cry for bread; that the day must come when the great factories and manufactories of this land will shut fown, and where there is now life and activity there will be the silence of the tomb. And the reason why this must be is this: The great southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in this land. They will be assisted by their northern allies. The fight is now on. There is a great body of visionary but educated men who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of that doctrine, which find their way into every newspaper in this land.

"The great body of our people have never experienced themselves the sufferings which always result when the protective principles are laid aside. Poisoned and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the demagogic appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future these forces which are now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrine of protection. It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the destruction of the principle of protection, will decline to engage in business. Consequently mills will shut down, and the workingmen will be thrown out of employment.

"The people will then see, as they have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened. In the midst of

happy is to vote for the party that has built up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood, because they will then see clearly that when the man- through water, and that when the same nfactory is shut down there is no de- bell was wrung in the open air it could mand for the only thing which they have be heard but 456 feet.-St. Louis Reto sell, and that is their labor." public.

Dangers of the Paris Cab.

Professor Brouardel relates the two following histories of accidents that happened on the same day to a cabman and a medical practitioner. The former fell asleep in his heated cab after having carefully closed the windows. Half an hour later he was taken out dead. and post mortem examinations at the morgue revealed carbonic oxide poisoning as the cause of the castastrophe. On the other hand, the practitioner had reentered his heated and closed carriage after an absence of an hour at a consul tation.

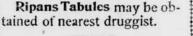
After a drive of five minutes he was seized with giddiness, nausea and a degree of muscular loss of power that rendered the throwing open of the carriage windows a matter of extreme difficulty. He suffered from the effects of this carbonic acid poisoning for 10 further days. In the course of the discussion that ensued M. Moissan stated that this danger was not limited to the briguettes of public vehicles, but extended to nearly

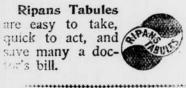
all the household heating apparatus. The joints of these apparatuses were mostly composed of glazed earthenware. which under the influence of the heat. soon cracked and allowed the carbonic oxide gas to escape. He said that nonfatal accidents were very common, and he knew many people who complained every winter of malaise, which disappeared in summer with the exit of the determining cause-the deadly briquette of the comfortable (?) Paris heated

cab.-London Lancet.

How Sound Travels. In day air at 93 degrees sound travels

1,149 feet per second, or about 775 miles per hour; in water, 4,900 feet per sectheir suffering they will learn that the only way they can be prosperous and copper, 10,378 feet per second; in wood from 13,000 to 16,000 per second. It has also been proved that the sound of a bell can be heard 45,000 feet





Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket, Every Man whose watch

has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

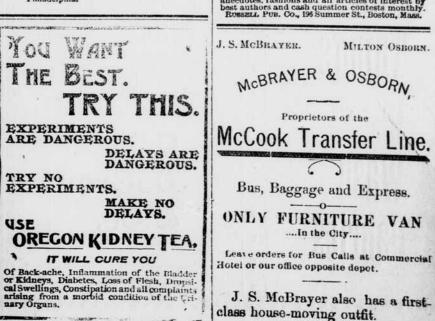
Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pullout bow and the new



will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't betwisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark-- 07

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet. Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.



C. M. NOBLE, LEADING GROCER, McCOOK, - NEB. SOLE AGENT.



A superb mammoth tintograph in 12 colors by the distinguished artist, Maud Humphrey. It is 2 feet long and 14 inches wide and will be sent free if yon tell your friends. It is called "Our VISTING," and shows a beautiful, dimpled darling clad in a warm, rich, fur-lined cloak, basket and umbrella in hand; she pulls the now covered latch, while her golden hair shim-mers in the sunshine, her cheeks blush with health and vigor and her roguish eyes sparkio merrily. Sure to delight you. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, if you promise to tell your friends and send it cents in stamps or silver for a three months' trial subscription to

THE WHOLE FAMILY, an illustrated monthly magazine with stories anecdotes, fashions and all articles of interest by best authors and cash question contests monthly Russziz, Pus. Co., 196 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

MILTON OSBORN.