

LACE CURTAINS from NOTTINGHAM

Falconer LACE CURTAINS. Direct importation of fine Nottingham lace curtains from Beeston, Nottingham, England. We place this magnificent lot of curtains on special sale Monday; and not only are these curtains much better value than any yet sold by us, but we will give away free with every pair up to \$5 a five foot cherry, ebony or ash curtain pole with 10 brass rings and brass ends. With all curtains from \$5 up we will give free a brass pole with rings and ends. Come Monday and see some of the prettiest and choicest curtains made. Nottingham lace curtains 3yds long, full taped, at 85c, worth \$1.35; With every pair we give a pole with brass trimmings free. Nottingham lace curtains 3 1/2 yds long, full taped, at \$1.50, worth \$2.25. Pole with brass trimmings given free. Nottingham lace curtains, 3 3/4 yds long, full taped, elegant patterns, at \$2.25, worth \$3.25. A pole with trimmings given with every pair. Nottingham lace curtains, 3 3/4 yds long, new patterns, full taped, at \$2.75, worth \$4. With every pair of curtains we give a pole and trimmings free. Nottingham lace curtains, 3 1/2 yds long, at \$3, worth \$4.25. Pole and trimmings free. Nottingham lace curtains at \$3.25, worth \$4.50. A pole and trimmings given free with every pair. Nottingham lace curtains at \$4.25, worth \$6. Nottingham lace curtains at \$4.50, worth \$6. With every pair we give a pole and trimmings free. Nottingham lace curtains, in beautiful Brussels patterns, at \$5. A brass pole with handsome trimmings given away with every pair. Nottingham lace curtains at \$6, worth \$8.50. A brass pole and trimmings given free. Nottingham lace curtains at \$6.50, worth \$9. A brass pole with trimmings given

Falconer en free with every pair. Nottingham lace curtains at \$7.50, worth \$10. A brass pole and trimmings free. Nottingham lace curtains at \$8, regular price is \$10.50. A pole and trimmings free with every pair. Nottingham lace curtains at \$9.50, and \$10.50, worth \$13.50. With every pair a brass pole and trimmings given free. MADRAS CURTAINS. Madras curtains at \$1.57, worth \$2.50. Madras curtains at \$3.50, worth \$5. Madras curtains at \$6, worth \$8.50. Madras curtains at \$7.50, worth \$10. With every pair we give a pole and trimmings. IRISH POINT CURTAINS. With every pair we give a brass pole and trimmings free. Irish Point curtains at \$7.50, worth \$10. Irish Point curtains at \$10, worth \$12.50. Irish Point curtains at \$12.50, worth \$17.50. Irish Point curtains at \$15, worth \$20. Irish Point curtains at \$16.50, worth \$22.50. Irish Point curtains at \$20, worth \$25. TAMBOUR CURTAINS. Tambour lace curtains at \$7.50, worth \$10. Tambour lace curtains at \$10, worth \$15. Tambour lace curtains at \$12.50, worth \$17.50. Tambour lace curtains at \$15, worth \$20. With every pair we give a brass pole and trimmings free. SILK CURTAINS. Silk curtains at \$10 worth \$15. Silk curtains at \$18 that others sell for \$25. Silk curtains at \$20, worth \$27.50. Odd pairs of scrim curtains with cluney lace at \$6, worth \$10. MAIL ORDERS. Our facilities for filling all orders for goods sent us by mail is unsurpassed, and out of town customers who favor us with their orders receive prompt and careful attention. N. B. FALCONER.

Falconer WHITE EMB. ROBES. In Boxes. 200 White Swiss Embroidered Robes, with 9 yds of embroidery, at \$5; they are worth from \$7 to \$10. 200 Emb. Striped Sateen Robes in boxes, 13 yds of striped sateen, 4 1/2 yds of wide and 4 1/2 yds of narrow embroidery, at \$5 each, they are worth \$12. 100 Striped Mull Embroidery robes in boxes, 10 yds of striped mull, 4 1/2 yds of all over embroidered mull, 40 inches wide and 4 1/2 yds of narrow embroidery; none worth less than \$15. Monday's price \$6.50. Mail orders promptly filled. DRESS GOODS For Warm Weather. Ecu lace checks, India Linon checks in cream figured and striped India linons all at 10c, reduced from 25c and 35c. As this is only a small lot and they are ridiculously cheap, we only sell 14 yds to each customer. WHITE INDIA MULL. 32-inch white India Mull that is worth 20c, we will rush them out at 8c per yard, not more than 14 yards to any customer. White India Mull 32 inch wide, at 10c; the regular price for this quality of mull is 25c, not more than 14 yds to each customer. 50-inch cream mull, an elegant quality at 20c worth 40c. 50 inch cream India mull at 25c, worth 50c. 50-inch light blue India Mull, worth 65c per yard; on Monday the price is 17 1/2c; limit to each customer, 14 yards. Egyptian Dimity in cream, pink, blue and garnet at 25c, reduced from 45c. BLACK CHECKED ORGANDY. We show a big line of fine black Organdies, in new checks and plain, at 25c; regular price 35c.

Falconer VICTORIA LAWN. We offer on Monday 2 great bargains in Victoria Lawns at 8 1/2c and 12 1/2c, reduced from 15c and 20c. CHECKED NAINSOOKS. French Nainsook, in a splendid line of checks, at 12 1-2c, worth 17 1-2c. French Nainsook in checks, at 15c, worth 20c. INDIA LINONS—SPECIAL. At 17 1-2c we will show a line of India Linons equal to anything sold by others at 25c. At 20c we offer a very fine lot of Sheer India Linons that other stores sell at 35c. Printed Checked Nainsook at 10c, reduced from 20c. Mail orders carefully filled. CREAM WOOL DRESS GOODS. 40-inch all wool cream albatross at 50c, worth 75c. 40-inch all wool cream albatross cloth at 60c, worth 80c. 42-inch cream albatross cloth at 65c, worth 85c. 42-inch cream albatross cloth at 75c, worth \$1. Cream French Serge, 40 inches wide, at 85c, worth \$1.25. Cream French Serge at 95c, worth \$1.25. We also show a full line of cream Tennis suiting, 46 inches wide; cream silk warp Henriettes, cream silk warp Clairette cloth, just the proper thing for warm weather. Mail orders carefully and promptly filled. SUMMER CORSETS. A new lot of Summer Corsets at 60c, regular price 95c. At \$1.25 we show the finest Summer Corsets made; they are well worth \$1.75. APRONS. Ladies' Lawn Aprons at 25c, worth 40c. Ladies' Lawn Aprons trimmed all round with embroidery at 30c, worth 45c. Ladies' choice Styles in Aprons at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 and up to 5.00 each. WHITE LAWN SUITS. Special numbers of Ladies'

Falconer White Lawn Dresses to be sold cheap on Monday. These are the greatest bargains of the season and now is the time that customers can appreciate a nice cool White Lawn Suit. Note the prices. \$3.75—Ladies' white lawn Suit, full pleated Skirt, belted waist, at \$3.75, worth \$5.00. \$6.75—White Suit with full trimmed Skirt heavily trimmed with embroidery with Basque Waist, at 6.75, worth \$9.00. \$9.50—Special value in solid embroidered White Suit, full draped Skirt Basque waist of solid embroidery. Dressing SACQUES, Special. On Monday we place on our counters 8 dozen Ladies' fine White Dressing Sacques at \$1.00 each; this is one of the best lots we have been able to secure this season. We will also show choice lines at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.25 and \$4.00. Mail orders filled promptly. CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES. Our line of Children's White Dresses is very complete in all ages from 4 to 12 years; we make special mention of a number at \$1.25 for 4 years. A Gretchen Dress full pleated waist with a rise of 25c per size. Also a very cheap line of Children's Wash Gingham Suits; ages 2 to 10 years in several different styles. SILKS. 10 pieces black S rah very heavy, 79c, worth \$1.00. 8 pieces black Surah 21 inches wide an elegant Surah to make up with black Lace at 89c, worth \$1.25. 20 pieces colored Surahs at 62c, regular price 89c. Mail orders promptly filled. COTTON NECKTIES. Men's printed pique Scarfs at 35c per dozen, worth 50c. Men's printed pique Scarfs at 50c per dozen, worth 75c. Printed Lawn Scarfs 7 1-2c, worth 10c. French pique Scarfs 10c, worth 15c. French pique

Falconer Scarfs 12 1-2, worth 17 1-2c. Odd lots of men's silk Ties at 25c and 75c; this is a special bargain. MEN'S HALF HOSE. Odd lots of men's balbriggan fancy stripes, British. Men's solid colored ingrain half hose at 25c, reduced from 35c. MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR. Men's balbriggan shirts at 25c, worth 35c. Men's angola shirts and drawers at 30c, worth 60c. Men's mixed balbriggan shirts and drawers at 50c, worth 75c. Men's French balbriggan shirts and drawers at 75c, worth \$1.00. SPECIAL. Men's French balbriggan shirts and drawers light weight very fine at 95c, worth \$1.75. Men's LAUNDRY SHIRTS, SPECIAL! SPECIAL! Men's laundered shirts, plaited bosoms, at \$1.00, reduced from \$1.75. Men's laundered shirts, fine plaited bosoms, at \$1.13, reduced from \$1.75. Jean drawers, in large sizes only, at 60c, reduced from \$1.00. VERY SPECIAL. Ladies' silk plaited hose in colors reduced from \$1.00. Odd lots of children's French ribbed cotton hose at 35c, reduced from 60c. Ladies' fancy lisle hose at 45c, reduced from \$1.00 and \$1.25. Ladies' C. & G. French lisle hose in tans, only at 65c, reduced from \$1.25. 100 dozen misses' black cotton hose full regular made, sizes 5 to 6 1-2, at 20c. Sizes 7 to 8 1-2 at 25c, worth 45 to 50c. LADIES' HOSIERY. 100 dozen ladies' black cotton hose, full regular made at 15c, regular price 25c. 100 dozen ladies' full regular made cotton hose at 12 1-2c, worth 20c. 100 dozen ladies' full regular made cotton hose in assorted tans and drabs at 15c,

Falconer regular price 25c. Ladies' black cotton hose, split feet, at 19c, worth 40c. Ladies' black cotton hose, split feet, at 25c, regular 50c stocking. LISLE HOSE. Ladies' black brilliant lisle hose, double heels and toes, at 39c, regular price 75c. Ladies' silk plaited hose in all staple and evening shades at 75c, regular price \$1.50. This is one of the best bargains we show at this sale. Ladies' brilliant lisle hose in solid colors and stripes at 49c, worth 95c. LINEN LAP ROBES. One hundred dozen all linen lap robes at 42c, would be cheap at 75c. Fancy all linen lap robes at 75c, worth \$1.25. Fancy all linen lap robes, elegant damask, hunting designs at \$1.00, worth \$1.75. Mail orders carefully and promptly filled. SWISS FLOUNCING. 42-inch Swiss flouncings at 75c. 42-inch Swiss flouncings at \$1.00, worth \$1.25. 42-inch Swiss flouncings in elegant patterns, special value at \$1.25, worth \$1.75. 42-inch Swiss flouncings new patterns, wonderful value at \$1.35, worth \$2. 42-inch Swiss flouncings at \$1.65, worth \$2.25. 42-inch Swiss flouncings at \$2.00, worth \$2.75. BLACK LACE FLOUNCING, SPECIAL. 42-inch black Spanish guipure flouncings at \$2.50, would be good value at \$3.50. 42 inch silk black Chantilly lace flouncings, \$1.50, worth \$2. 42 inch all silk black Chantilly lace flouncings at \$2.25, worth \$3. A BARGAIN. 42-inch black Chantilly lace flouncings at \$3, worth \$4.25. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. Orders by mail always receive prompt and careful attention.

Falconer DEADWOOD'S TIN ORE BELT. Recent Valuable Discoveries in the Black Hills. BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF RAPID CITY. From the "G to City" Through the Gulches and Gorges of the Hills—The Result of Ten Years of Prospecting. Wealth of Dakota. RAPID CITY, June 10.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.—Rapid City is located in the foothills, at a point where a narrow gap opens into the mountain district. There is a peculiar fitness about this position, and it seems to be a natural one from which to view the country. I do not mean by this that it is elevated above the rest, but rather that the varieties of scenery and resources are illustrated by what is apparent to the observer. The city is on a creek which bears the same name, and which is a deep mountain stream, whose channel is not only never dry, but even in the sun-glare of summer is hardly less voluminous than in spring. It is Rapid creek which through many by-gone ages has worn the gap before which the city stands, which is denominated the "Gate City" of the hills. To the west of Rapid City are the mountains and to the east are the prairies. All the rivers of the hills come down to the plains through canyons and gulches, and the plains form a peculiar topography. They are tables, or highlands and bottoms, or lowlands. As the streams emerge from the mountains they pass the rugged foothills and then they flow in between the tables. As they go down to mingle with the Missouri their valleys widen and present wonderful luxuriance. Such is Rapid valley. The other streams have valleys as far, but you will not see their richness as you come in from the east, because the railroad passes through the most barren country of all. The valleys are rich and many fine farms are there. The tables, too, I am informed, are susceptible of cultivation, and have already become heavy producers. Great herds of cattle, heavy yields of wheat, barley, oats and vegetables are the staples produced, and all find a ready market in the mountains. Now, turn to the west. There the mineral productions attract the cupidity of capital and the desire of industry. In treating of such a subject as mineral one should be careful, for there is a proneness to enthusiasm on the part of

the miner, and a disposition to be inebriated on the "black hills" luster. The ores of the Black Hills have not generally favored the efforts of labor. They are seemingly rich, but as they did not give up their riches when treated by old-time processes they got roundly cursed, and were in most cases thrown aside as worthless. But in spite of the many whose expectations were not met with success, a few persistent and patient men continued to experiment. For twelve years these experiments have been going on, during which time the Homestake mines have been the only gold producers. But the Homestake was free milling, and it was only after the expenditure of great capital that it was made to pay. Now from the paying Homestake mine, which is situated at Lead City, about three miles from Deadwood, at the northern end of the Hills, there is said by geologists and experts to be a belt of ore running in a southerly direction for a distance of fifty miles. I understand that the ores of this belt are all refractory except in certain places, where, on the surface, at least, they are free milling. But even where they are free milling great development work had to be done to render the gold available in paying quantities. Such work has been going on for ten years now, and the free-milling gold mines are showing up well, and cautious capital is taking them in hand. Such are the Oro Fino, the Uncle Sam, the Golden Sun, the Deacon Jones, the Omega, and two or three others. All these have been passed upon by competent authorities and pronounced very valuable. But the extent of the ore bodies is what renders them remarkable, rather than the richness of the ore. The yield per ton, it is thought, will hardly be more than \$5, but as there is plenty of water power, which is available for milling purposes, the cost of the yield is less than \$1 per ton, and the profits consequently large. It is the refractory ore, however, which is most attractive. This is the ore which I have said was disappointing. The process of treating was wanting. Lately, however, great results have been obtained from the Dakota School of Mines, which was last year opened at Rapid City, and which is a territorial institution. The faculty of this school have been at work on these refractory ores, and Prof. Carpenter, dean of the school has succeeded so far as to show that the leaching process is a complete solution of the problem of treatment. Mr. R. B. Clark, of San Francisco, has applied that process to the same ores with most satisfactory results, and in consequence operations have begun which bid fair to open up a mineral district of great magnitude and wonderful richness. These are found to run from \$50 to \$70 per ton, and the cost of their treatment by the leaching process is less than \$6, so that the profits must be immense. This belt of refractory and free-milling gold ores begins almost forty miles northwest of Rapid City, and runs to a point about thirty miles south-

west, the nearest point being about twenty miles west of the city. There is another subject, however, which seems to me, upon investigation, to be more important in relation to this section than gold, whether free-milling or refractory. Indeed, I am convinced that it is national in the magnitude of its prospects. I refer to tin. On my first visit to the hills, some years ago, I heard that the miners of the central and southern hills in their search for gold were impeded by the constant occurrence of a mineral which they impatiently threw aside as "black iron," and of no value. About four years ago some intelligent gentlemen concluded to have this "black iron" analyzed in order to determine just what it was. The result of their action was that it was found to be cassiterite (black tin), the which bears the metallic tin so commonly used for plating sheet iron. The world's tin has hitherto been controlled by English capitalists, who own the only mines from which it is produced—that is, the mines of Cornwall, Malacca, near the islands of Sumatra and Australia. The Cornwall mines are deep, having been worked 800 years ago or more, and the ore only carry a little over 1 per cent. of tin. The cost of production in Cornwall is great on account of the expensive hoisting works employed. The mines of Malacca and Australia are shallow, and the production from them is diminishing yearly. Tin is worth about 25 cents per pound, and recently, during the "corner" caused by the French syndicate, was worth 37 cents per pound; 25 cents per pound is the normal price. Now, the ores of the Black Hills are found to run all the way from 2 per cent to the ton of stuff up to 30 per cent. Of course, the last is extraordinary and rare; but I have heard from good authority of at least one mine where this percentage was obtained. But take the minimum and consider it the average. Two per cent to the ton will give forty pounds of cassiterite. From this 90 per cent of pure tin can be saved, or thirty-six pounds. This is worth 25 cents per pound, or \$9. The cost of mining, milling, reducing and refining is shown by Prof. Carpenter to be about \$2.65 per ton of the stuff, thus giving a profit of \$6.71. This is far in excess of the profits of Cornwall mines. Now, the ore bodies are beyond counting exceedingly large, and are pronounced to be so by Prof. Carpenter, Blake, Riotté, Vincent, Dr. Emmons and several others who have made careful examination on the ground, and whose reputations extend to the two continents. Then again, the ores are found to be rich on the surface and the expense of hoisting is therefore saved from the cost of production. Now when it is considered that America annually imports bar tin and tin plate, amounting in value to \$30,000,000, from England, and that no tin is produced on the American continent, the importance of the tin fields of the Black Hills can

be appreciated. But there are some points in relation to the past experiments on the tin which have been unfortunate and dilatory in effect, although amusing. One was that the miners knew nothing of the methods of treating, and finding that the cassiterite was associated with mica, which was much unlike the granite association of the same mineral in Cornwall, they concluded that new machinery must be devised to work it. The result was that the new fangled and expensive contrivance failed and the old-fashioned mica impeding was not removed. But Professor Carpenter, of the School of Mines, in arranging the tin machinery of his laboratory that institution, took a very practical view of the situation and conceived the idea of trying old-time methods. Two months ago this old-time machinery was completed, and the very first test was eminently successful. Mica, so far from being an impediment to reduction, was floated off as readily as the other refuse, and every particle of the cassiterite was saved. This removed the last practical objection to Black Hills tin, and as there are millions of dollars in sight at the mines, on the surface of locations and in many shafts, cross-cuts, drifts and tunnels, the speedy production of metallic tin may be reasonably expected. It is safe to say that, if the facts thus vouched for by eminent authority whose reputations are at stake on this issue, are true, the Black Hills are destined at no distant date to figure in the world's affairs as a populous and wealthy section. Hydrophobia. OMAHA, June 15.—[To the Editor of the BEE: As the warm summer months approach, the philanthropic of our city fathers will begin to think of the ordinance, that every dog must be muzzled pro bono publico. The annual telegraphic account of men and animals bitten by rabid dogs, appear in the papers. The police are daily called upon to shoot any dog that has been unfortunate enough to have an attack of colic, fits or other harmless affection. And whiskey, dog hair and mud stones are recommended as remedies. One would suppose that rabies or hydrophobia was the commonest of diseases; but the truth is that not one in one thousand physicians has ever seen an undisputed case of the disease. A superintendent, for fifteen years, of the "Home for Lost or Starving Dogs" in London, never saw a case of rabies, although 1,500 dogs, many of which are sick and starving, pass through the institution per month. Dr. Billroth, the most noted of surgeons and pathologists, doubts that he ever saw a case of hydrophobia, although he has reviewed scores of supposed cases. Another authority made post-mortem

examinations on three dogs that were killed by a skillful veterinary surgeon, on account of supposed hydrophobia. In the brain of one he found a tumor caused by a pistol wound. In the second a bony tumor at the base of the brain, and in the third an inflammatory condition of the brain and an abscess in the cerebellum—all conditions that cause convulsions. Prof. Dick, of the Edinburgh veterinary school, maintained to his death that hydrophobia or rabies was an imaginary disease, caused by fright. A noted French surgeon remarked that he had seen many cases of hydrophobia or rabies following gunshot wounds; by which he wished to imply that hydrophobia and tetanus (lock-jaw), were one and the same disease. The symptoms and course of the disease are alike, the difference being in the cause only—one a wound, the other a dog-bite. A man named Stephens, to prove that hydrophobia was an imaginary disease, allowed himself to be bitten forty times by "mad" dogs. A gentleman was bitten on the wrist by a dog. Severe hydrophobic symptoms followed. But he speedily recovered when he was told that the dog lived and was in full health. A lady was bitten on the thumb. Three weeks later the wound opened and she was attacked with the usual nervous manifestations pointed to as "unmistakable rabies." The lady, after suffering severely for a few weeks, recovered, and the dog died six years later from old age. A son of Erin was bitten by a pet fox. Hydrophobia followed. But he soon recovered when the impossibility was explained to him of the disease originating spontaneously in any animal. A few months ago a Texas gentleman was bitten by a tame fox, or wolf, and he became nervous. His physician diagnosed rabies, and took him to M. Pasteur in Paris. This noted chemist pronounced the disease an undisputed case of pseudo-hydrophobia. The patient was inoculated a number of times, and returned to Texas, where he intends to establish a "Pasteur institute." Pseudo-hydrophobia in plain English means imagined hydrophobia. From the following we may conclude that hydrophobia is a very rare disease, and that many ailments are continually being mistaken for it. It should be known by all: That of one hundred dog bites, ninety-nine will not be followed by rabies. That rabies is more frequent in summer than in winter. That dogs are afflicted with many diseases, the most rare of which is hydrophobia. That if forty days have passed since being bitten, without symptoms developing, the danger is past. That the saliva of meat eating animals alone can produce the disease, and that of a rabid animal the saliva alone can produce the disease in others

and only when brought in contact with the saliva of a rabid animal. That any bite, even of a healthy human being, may produce fatal blood poisoning. That mad-dogs do not fear water, but are unable to swallow on account of muscular spasms. That the disease never originated spontaneously. A "mad" dog must have been bitten by a rabid meat eating animal within forty days. That bites from animals, not meat eating, can never cause rabies. That milk from rabid cows cannot produce rabies—nor the meat. That human beings cannot convey the malady by any means whatever. That frothy saliva in a dog may be caused by fatigue, bad teeth, or eating "dry grass." That dogs afflicted with hydrophobia become paralyzed, but never have "fits." That human beings affected with hydrophobia do not bark or bite, any more than do horses, cows or poultry. Such symptoms in themselves point to an imaginary disease. That you stand a greater chance of being struck by lightning than dying of hydrophobia. Now a few words regarding madstones. A madstone is a very porous mineral which, when placed on any moist wound, will adhere until its pores are filled with moisture. It is supposed by those who place faith in it, that it absorbs the poison, and that it draws off, when the poison has been "sucked" from the system. When it is understood how rare hydrophobia is, and how many diseases are mistaken for it, it is easily conceived why all owners of "real madstones" can mention innumerable cures, many of which were "given up by the doctors." W. G. K. SAVAGE CHINESE. Execution of a Murderer By the Slicing Process. Advice has been received by members of the Chinese colony at San Francisco to the effect that, unless executive clemency is manifested, Chang Su-Yin-Tzu, who is well known among his fellow countrymen here, will on Friday next be put to death by the horrible process known as "slicing." The man employed in this execution is to fasten the miserable offender to an upright stake, securely fasten his hands and feet, and slowly slice large portions of flesh from different parts of the body until death puts an end to the victim's suffering. At first the pieces sliced are small, a portion from the arm, another from the leg, then a finger or perhaps an ear. Then the breast is sliced until the vital parts are reached. As a method of torture it is indescribable, the time elapsing before death intervenes running from three to six hours. Chang was a member of the Chinese colony here some years ago, but returned to his native land in 1886. Ill-luck seems

to have come upon him, for he was glad to find employment as a day laborer in the department of the Kookin, in Shansi. He was in great financial straits and made several applications for a loan to Chang Wangta, a wealthy second cousin. His importunities finally began to border on blackmail, and Wangta secured his arrest and communicated with the authorities with a view of obtaining a public prosecution. Friends, however, came to the prisoner's assistance, and as a result of friendly intercession he was released from custody. Smarting with sense of injury, however, he determined to have revenge, and the day after his release he purchased four ounces of arsenic. That night, in disguise, he managed to enter his cousin's house and mixed the poison with a pot of flour. The next morning's breakfast was prepared from this flour, and two hours later six out of the seven members of the family were dead. Suspicion at once fell upon Chang Su-Yin-Tzu, who at once decamped. His whereabouts were discovered after a long search, and he was arrested, tried and convicted. Strenuous efforts were made by his relatives to have the punishment fixed at imprisonment for life, but the court held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case. Hatton's Escape. The New York World says that ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton is back again in New York after an extended tour of the west. When he left here a little over a month ago, he held that the law which makes the murder of three or more persons in the same family punishable by death by the slicing process should be rigidly upheld and enforced, and that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case