to do and the omission to do which results

A form of public nuisance of which cognihas been taken by the courts of equity in England and in this country is called put presture, which is defined to be "An encroach ment upon the lands and rights and easements incident thereto belonging to the public and to which the public have a right of acress or of enjoyment and encroachment upon naviga-

The remedy for a purpresture simply is by information in equity at the suit of at torney general or other proper officer ("Wood on Nuisances," 197, 117; People against Vanderbilt, 28 N. Y., 396; New Orleans against United States, 10 pet. (U. S.) 662; Attorney General against Forbes 2 Missouri, and C. 123).

In "Kerr on Injunctions," 6395, it is said.
"There is a wide difference between a purpresture and a nuisance. Although they may either may exist without the other 'If the act complained of be a purpresture it may be restrained at the suit of the at-torney general, whether it be a nulsance of Being an eneronehment on the so of the sovereign, like trespass on the soil of an individual, it would support an action freepective of any damage which may ac-drue. But to constitute a public nuisance damaging to the public right of navigation her public right must be shown to ex-if the act complained of be a mere purpresture without being at the same time a nufsance the court will usually direct an laquiry to be made whether it will be beneicial to the crown to abate the purpresture or to suffer it to remain and be arrested But if the purpresture to also a public nuisance, this can not be one, for the crown cannot sanction a public pulsance."

Accordingly it is contended, and numerous cases and text writers are cited to show "equity has jurisdiction to restrain nuisances upon bill of information filed by the attorney general on behalf of the

The supreme court of the United States has spoken on the subject. In the case of the mayor of Georgetown against the Alexandria Canal company, 12 Peters, 91-98, where an injunction was sought against obstructing the navigation of the Potomac river, the court "Besides this remedy at law, it is settled that a court of equity may take jurisdiction in cases of public nuisance by en information filed by the attorney general, Whilst, therefore, it is admitted by all that it is confessedly one of delicacy, and ac-cordingly the instances where it is exercised are rare, yet it may be exercised in the United States vs Patterson, 55 Fed. Rep. those cases in which there is eminent danger 605, but, after consideration, Judge Burton f irreparable adschief before the tardiness of the law can reach it."

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL of the several states of the union is and is known of all men, therefore their combination was for an unlawful purpose and is a conspiracy within the statute cited."

The facts of this case support the combination was for an unlawful purpose and is a conspiracy within the statute cited." But while the jurisdiction of this high English court of chancery and of the equity courts of the several states of the union is not understood to be disputed by counsel for

reference is made to the act to regulate commerce as amended by the act of March 2, 1889, 25 U. S. Stat. 855—and it is contended that by force of the provisions of that statute power is conferred on congress by the "to regulate commerce among

the several states."
The national control has been extended over the channels and agencies of interstate commerce, including railways as well as navigable waters, and out of this legislation whatever had been the rule before has arisen by necessary implication the jurisdicfon of the federal courts in accordance with the principles of equity to protect that com-nierce against interference or obstruction. The right of the federal government to ob-tain the injunction is also asserted upon the ground of property rights in the mails. That the nation owns the mail bags is, of course, beyond dispute, and that it pays large sums annually for the carrying of the mails upon the trains is well understood in Scarigh against Stokes, 3 How 151. The question there was whether vehicles carrying the mails were "laden with the property of United States," and therefore from toll on the Cumberland road in Pennsyl-yania, and the supreme court said: "The United States have unquestionably a property in the mails. They are not mere com-mon carriers, but a government performing a high official duty in holding and guarding its own property as well as that of its citizens committed to its care; for a very large por-

incidental rights, it would seem that the property which the government has been de-clared to have in the mails and its unques-tioned ownership of the mail bags might well

be deemed sufficient for the purpose.

As Justice Brewer said in United States vs Western Union Telegraph company, 59
Fed. Rep. 28, 42, "The dollar is not always the test of real interest. It may properly be sacrificed if anything of higher value be thereby attained."

WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

without the right to trials by jury, and so long as there is no attempt to extend urisdiction over subjects not properly cognizable in equity, there can be no ground for the objection that the right of jury trial has been taken away. The same act may constitute a contempt and a crime, but the contempt is ment for one is not a duplication of the punishment of the other. The contempt can be tried and punished only by the court, while he charge of crime can be tried only by a

POSITION OF THE DEFENDANTS. Judge Words, referring to the po I ion of the defendants in respect to the act of July 2, 1890, that it "is directed at capital," "at dangers supposed to result from vast aggregaone of capital and not of force and violence or wholly against trusts and not at organiza-tions of labor in any form," said: It is clear that a further and more comprehensive purpose came to be entertained and was embinations are condemned not only when they take the form of trusts, but in whatever form found, if they be in restraint of trade. That is the effect of the words "or otherwise." I ave no doubt but that this statute, insofar as it is directed against contracts or combinations in the form of trust or in any form of "a contractual character," should be limited

they escape responsibility.

WERDICT OF GUILTY.

Fullman cars in use upon the reads are general characteristics, as the courts have declared unlawful. But to put any such limitation upon the word conspiracy is neither necessary nor, as I think, permissible. To do so would deprive the word of all significance. Any proposed restraint of trade, though it is to be accomplished by conspiracy is unlawful. That this case is one of equitable character is clear and as I understand has not been questioned by counsel—their contention being that neither by this statute nor upon general principles is clearly content to being that rare as of Phelan, who was charged with contention being that neither by this statute nor upon general principles is clearly content to the case of United States real as a summer, and involving facts essential and identical with the facts of this case, Judge Taft declared the combination, to be "in the case of the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act and referring to the ruitings of other judges in accord with his in the case of the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act and referring to the ruitings of other judges in accord with his in the case of the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act and referring to the ruitings of other judges in accord with his in the case of the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act and referring to the ruitings of other judges in accord with his in the case of the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act and referring to the ruitings of other judges in accord with his in the case of the act of this case, Judge Taft declared the combination to be "in the test of the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act and referring to the ruitings of other judges in accord with his in the case of the act of July 2, 1890," and after quiting from the act and referring to the ruitings of other judges in accord with his in the case of the act of July 2, 18 rulings of other judges in accord with his own views, said: "A different view has been taken by Judge Putnam in the case of and I cannot concur with the reasoning of that learned judge. The fact that it was the purpose of Debs, Phelan and their associates to paralyzo the interstate commerce of this country is shown conclusively in this case.

absence of legislation by congress conferring the authority, the federal courts can do nothing for the protection of the highways of interstate commerce, whether on land or water.

In a lacts of this case suggest hustrations of the impropiety as well as inconsistency of putting upon the statute the restrictive construction proposed. If, for example, the manufacturers of other sleeping cars, in their own interests, should enlist the brakemen and roads, either individually or in associated bodies, in a conspiracy to prevent or restrain the use of Pullman sleepers, by refusing to move them, by secretly uncoupling, or by other elusive means, the monopolistic char-acter of the conspiracy would be so evident that, even on the theory that the statute i aimed at contracts or combinations intended to engress or monopolize the maket, it would be agreed that the offense ought to be pun-nshable, but if in such a case the officers r agents of the car companies, who might or might not be capitalists, would be in-dividually responsible for violating the statute, upon what principle could the firemen or switchmen be exempt? Can workingmen, or, if you will, poor men, acting by themselves, upon their own motion and for their own purposes, whether avowed or socret, do things forbidden by the statute without criminal responsibility and yet be criminally responsible for the same things done at the instance and to promote the purposes of others? Or will it be said that under this statute one who is not a capitalist may without criminality assist capitalists in the doing of things which on their part are criminal? If that be so, then if a capitalist and one who is not a capitalist join in doing things forbidden by this state neither can be punished because one alone cannot be guilty

mon carriers, but a government performing a high official duty in holding and guarding its own property as well as that of its citizens committed to its care; for a very large portion of the ietters and packages conveyed on the interest of the executive department or legislators in public service or in return of matters of public concern."

It is said, on the contrary, to be easy "to show that a common law jurisdiction of the chancery on information of the attorney general to restrain a public purpresture or nutsidiction was invoked the king was the land whirein it exists" and it is doubtless true that in the cases where the jurisdiction was invoked the king was the land, because the land under navigation which could have been done by an action of ejectment, but to prevent or remove obstructions to navigation which required the prompt and efficient methods of equity, and it is not believed that if in England, as along the fresh water rivers of this country, the titl of lands under the water had beinged to the ripatian owners, the same jurisdiction would not have been exercised for the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation of the right of protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which required the protection of the public right of navigation which was proving the protection of the public right of navigation of FORCING ON THE RAILROADS.

As officers of the American Railway union it is beyond question that the defendants had practical control of the strike, guiding as they chose the movements of the men actively engaged. Under the conditions of last summer, when there were many idle men seeking employment, it was impossible that a strike which aimed at a general cessation of business upon the railroads of the country, could succeed without violence, and it is not believed that the defendants entered upon the execution of "But," says counsel, "this whole subject is utterly foreign to the question in the case. Waterways are not railways. They are free to all comers and they are not the subject of private ewnership nor control, but only of municipal regulation by public authority." (Lake Front case 146, U. S., 387.) The control of the railway is primarily with the company that owns and operates it. These great interests are entirely able to cape with any interference with their property. If they be held, in a high sense, as trusters for the public, why should equity entertain a suit by the beneficiaries of this trust until the trustess have proved recreant?

These companies own the land over which their lines run or a right of any way in perpetuilty, and though charged with public duties are still private pecuniary coreporations operated for gain. "As to all local maiters, viz: The speed of frains, stopping at crossings, elevation of tracks and things of that character, they are open to local or state legislation. This could not

the order tuelf could justify disobalence of the will. No question is made or could be sufficiency of the pertion for the injunction in respect to matters of form and averment merely. The question here, therefore, is whether the case presided by the petition was of a class which in a federal court airouts of the remedy by injunction.

Without going into the details of averment the charge made against the defendants was that they were singage of the mail to a statute within the recognized definitions and powerful to the charge made against the defendants was that they were singage of the mail to a smarrer is constitute within the recognized definitions a public nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or demance? (I Blackson's commentaries, 155).

"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or demance? (I Blackson's commentaries, 155).
"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or demance? (I Blackson's commentaries, 156).
"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or demance? (I Blackson's commentaries, 156).
"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or demance? (I Blackson's commentaries, 156).
"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or demance? (I Blackson's commentaries, 156).
"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or damage." (I Blackton's commentaries, 156).
"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or damage." (I Blackton's commentaries, 156).
"A nuisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or damage." (I Blackton's commentaries, 156).
"A unisance is anything that unlawfully worked hart, inconvenience or damage." (I Blackton's comment domain to enable them to acquire or the whole community in general and not merely some particular person." (I Blackton's commentaries, 156).
"A defined in "Wood on Nuisances." 63, "A public nuisance is a violation of a public right for the courts of the courts

cause.
It is shown by the testimony of two more witnesses that on the right of June Debs and Howard and Keliher attended more witnesses that on the night of June 25 Debs and Howard and Keliher attended a meeting of the local union at Blue Island, a suburb of Chiengo, on the line of the Rock Island & Pacific reliroad, that he and Howard each addressed the men, that on the next day was isaugurated 'a condition of turbulence', which a witness declared he 'did not belive could exist.'' And notwithstanding the efforts of the United States marshal by reading the injunction and otherwise to quell the disturbance nothing was accomplished urtil July 5, when federal soldiers arrived. These things directly followed, and in large measure. I think it not unwarranted to say, were the natural and probable result of the speeches made and counsel given to the men by Debs and Howard at the meeting on the night of the 29th at Blue Island. Suggestions calculated to incite the acts of violence or intimidation were contained in many of the telegrams which were sent over the name of Debs, for which, notwithstanding the averment of their answers to the contrary, it is no longer possible for any of the defendants to deny some measure of responsibility.

The right of men to strike peaceably and the right to advise peaceable strike, which the law does not presume to be impossible, is not questioned. But if men enter into a conspiracy to do any unlawful thing, and in order to accomplish their purpose advise workingmen to go upon a strike, knowing that violence and wrong will be the probable outcome, neither on law or on morals can they escape responsibility.

Pullman cars in use upon the roads are they escape responsibility.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

the employment of military force to restablish peace and start again the activities of commerce.

Much has been said, but without proof, of the wrongs of the workmen at Pullman, of an alliance between the Pullman company and the railway managers to depress wages, and generally of corporate oppression and arrogance, but it is evident that these things, whatever the facts may have been proved or imagined to be, could furnish neither justification nor palliation for giving up a city to disorder and for paralyzing the industries and commerce of the country. The decision of Judge Caldwell has been referred to, but while that recognized the right of employes to quit the service of the receivers, it contained no warrant for intimidating or abusing those who were willing to take employment, or for otherwise interfering directly, as the defendants and their followers did, with the management and operation of the road.

The court therefore finds the defendants ruilty of contempt as charged, in each of the cases. The same sentences will be ordered in both cases, but it is not intended that they shall be cumulative.

DEBS TALKS ON THE VERDICT.

DEBS TALKS ON THE VERDICT.

Thinks Judge Woods Drew an Unwarranted

Thinks Judge Woods Drew an Unwarranted Assumption.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Debs said tonight, regarding Judge Woods' decision: "I am a law abiding man, and will abide by the law as construed by the judges. But if Judge Woods' decision is the law, all labor organizations may as well disband. According to him, every strike is a conspiracy, and is unlawful. Then if our wages are reduced 50 per cent and two of us decide to quit rather than submit to a reduction we are guilty of a conspiracy. Of course, he says strikes are all right if they are peaceable, but who can tell when violence will follow a strike? In the strike of last summer every effort was made by the leaders to respect property and even to keep of fithe right of way of the railway companies. Judge Woods intimates this advice is given for the effect that it would have upon the public. What right has he to draw such an inference. There is nothing in the evidence to support it."

DUBLIQUEE, Ia. Dec. 14.—W. W. Ewing, counsel for Eugene V. Debs, would not export and court of the United States he was onfident of a reversal.

Pleasant to palate and healthful to stomach is the delicious food prepared with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

ach is the delicious food prepared with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Double Murder and Suleide. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 14.-James Vivian, a resident of South Fork, made an attempt to kill his wife and sister-in-law, Miss L. Draden. After slashing them badly he cut his own throat, dying instantly. Mrs.

Vivian's wind pipe is severed and she will die. Her sister's injuries will probably be fatal. Vivian was chairman of the county committee of the populist party in Cambria Society News.

Society has been gay the past week, gay, however, in a quiet, easy fashion, as comports with the dignity of the swells who make up the svelte world. There have been no imposing demonstrations on the part of fashion, but what has been done will be faithfully chronicled in The Sunday Bee, which is becoming more than ever a paper

for the fireside and the home circle. Shot by Angry Negroes. FORSYTHE, Ga., Dec. 14 .- A serious riot ccured at Cannabe, ten miles south of here, n which three men were shot and badly unded by a crowd of enraged negroes.

Missouri Defeats Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 14.-Missouri university eleven gave the Texas university boys a drubbing at foot ball today, scoring 28 to their opponents 0.

Magle City Gossip. Wilcox successor to Persons & Wilcox, real estate, rents, loans and in-surance, at the old stand.

B. E. Wilcox has purchaser the interest of F. J. Persons in the business of Persons & Wilcox, real estate, rents, insurance and Itans, and will continue the same at the old stand, 2415 N strest, where he will be glad to meet his old friends and many new ones.

Leather Presentations for a Woman-

In

the most Popular

Shades.

A Dollar buys a nice Leather Gift,

Raymond's

MONKEY SKIN. PIG SKIN. LIZZARD SKIN. ALLEGATOR SKIN. SEAL SKIN.

JEWELER.

15TH AND DOUGLAS ST.

Jim Hall and Martin Murphy esquired Lavigne, and George F. Considine of Detroit held the watch for the Saginaw Kid. Ref-Rock eree Duffy announced before the fight that a decision would be given at the end of the twenty-fifth round-in other words the con-

Both men were overweight, Bowen weighing 133 and Lavigne 135. The weight agreed upon was 130 pounds.

In the first round Lavigue slipped to the

floor twice. Up to the third round he was the aggressive man, and had the better of the fighting, though Bowen landed some stiff In the fourth round Lavigne had all the best of the fighting, landing several right-handers on Bowen's face, staggering the home

Lavigne's favor, though little or no effective work was done.
In the seventh round Bowen was cut over

The eighth and ninth rounds were both At the end of the ninth round Bowen had bellows to mend, while Lavigne was unscathed

Wire While Winning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.-Pop Gray saved the talent from a clean knockout today. He was a 2 to 5 favorite and won,

Dust also ran.
Fourth race, selling, six furlongs: Pop Gray, III, Carr (2 to 5), won; May Day, 102, Cockran (20 to 1), second; Ricardo, 95, Chevalier (8 to 1), third. Time: 1:22. Blue Banner and Jake Johnson also ran.
Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, selling: Banjo, 98, Flynn (4 to 1), won; Patriot, 101, R. Isom (10 to 1), second; George F. Smith, 105, Jones (even), third. Time: 1:16. Robin Hood also ran.

Talent's Day at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.-The track was in fine shape today and called out big win-ners, four out of five favorites winning, while a strongly backed second choice car ried off the fifth. The track was fast. Re

suits:
First race, seven furlongs: Miss Gallop (6 to 5) won, Theodore H (8 to 5) second, Baby Bill (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:39, Second race, six and a half furlongs: Young Arion (7 to 10) won, Prince Imperial (8 to 5) second, Revenue (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:22.

Third race, selling, six furlongs: Burrel's Billet (2 to 1) won, Ben Spring (2 to 1) second, Luke Park (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:15%, Fourth race, handlesp, one mile: Clara Bauer (8 to 5) won, Imp. Wolsey (9 to 5) second, Bonnie B (40 to 1) third. Time: 1:42%, Fifth race, six furlongs: Dr. Work (3 to 1) won, Flush (even) second, Red Veil (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:15%.

Schaeffer Issues a Challenge. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.-Jake Schaeffer announces that as he has been unable to make a match at cushion caroms with Ives, make a match at cushion caroms with Ives, he will play any other billiard player in the world three games as follows: One game of fourteen-inch balk line billiards, anchor barred, 800 points up, for \$1,000 a side and the net gate receipts; one at the champion's game, 18x35-inch lines, 800 points up, for the asme amount of money; one game at cushion caroms, 500 points up, for the same amount of money; one of the above games to be played in Chicago, one in New York, and the city in which the third game shall be played to be decided by toss. At least ten days must elapse between the games. Schaeffer has deposited \$550 with the Brunswick-Bake-Collender company as temporary stakeholder.

RAYMOND.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Domestic. Joseph Truskey was hanged at Sandwich

Daniel H. Robertson was hanged at New Rock Island directors have declared quarterly dividend.

Adjutant General Porter died at New York at 10:40 last night Smoke and steam are again pouring from the crater of Mount Ranter.

The Meadowcroft brothers were found guilty at Chicago of fraudulent banking. The western chair manufacturers held a ssion at Chicago behind closed doors.

Robert Scott was convicted at Waynes

oro, Ga., of the murder of Clem Starr. The C. F. Percelat Fur company, one the oldest houses in Chicago, has assigned. The court house at Lewiston, Ill., was burned yesterday. All the records were saved. Senator Sherman has introduced a bill to purchase a statue of the late Chief Justice

Defaulter Seely has been taken to Nev in custody of United States Marshal Arnold. A negro who murdered a boy near Williamson, S. C., was taken out by a mob and

Rudolph True Davis, one of the largest nillers in the southwest, died at St. Joseph yesterday

Rev. W. C. Willing, D.D., of the Methodist Epscopal church, died suddenly at Margaretsville, N. Y. Miss Villa Reed of Ottawa, Kan., is in jail

at Fort Scott, charged with using canceled postage stamps. Captain James S. Miller, for many years chief engineer of the Jolist penitentiary, committed sulcide yesterday. Fire in the editorial rooms of the Denver

Times last night was extinguished before much damage was done. A large posse is searching for the lone highwayman who held up the Solomon and Fort Thomas stage in Arizona.

A. C. Williams, a negro, was hanged at Newt Hampton last July. The wholesale hardware dealers' convention Cleveland has formed a national organiza-

tion and adopted a constitution. The barkentine John Worster, from Seattle to San Francisco, was abandoned at sea forty miles from Gray's harbor. A petition signed by many thousand voters

has been presented to congress asking for the enforcement of the anti-trust law.

In a quarrel over a love affair at West port, near Kingman, Kan., Pearl Drury fatally shot Carson Carver. Both are sons

of prominent farmers. The Ute Indians who have been causing alarm in San Juan county, Utah, by coming over there from Colorado have consented to return to their reservations. In the trial of whitecappers at Atlanta

esterday one of the witnesses confessed that he was a member of a widespread gang and mplicated several prominent personages.

The national conference of boards of health, in session at Washington, has passed a resolution favoring a national health board, exclusively devoted to such questions. The small coal companies in Kansas who found it impossible to compete with the

concerns larger tion and will establish offices at Kansas City The supreme court of California refused to issue the writ of mandamus asked by the re-publican state central committee, and the contest will have to be taken before the legisla

In the Lexow investigation yesterday Cap tain Creedon went on the stand and con fessed that he had paid \$15,000 for a cap taincy on the police force. Sergeant Wigane had offered \$12,000, and he was compelled to

Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it.

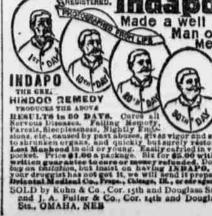
When the doctors could do me no good whatever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wenderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be with-

It Has Cured Me

Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." George W. Tulky, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Pilis are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.





raise the bid. Captain Creedon was at once suspended from the force by the police

Expert Accountants Hoskins and Siles have recommended that for economical reasons the bureau of surveyor general of the land and the coast and geodetic survey be consolidated. The New Jersey board of pardons has

granted a pardon to Edward Young, con-victed of embezzlement, and refused one to Theodore Lambert, sentenced to be hanged January 23 for murder. William Ransom of Ingalis, Okl., has sued Marshal Nix for \$10,000 damages for injuries

accidentally received in a battle between the marshal and his deputies and a number of the Dalton gang of outlaws. Rev. Dr. Fred C. Rooker, vice rector of the

North American college at Rome, has been appointed by the pope a member of the apostolic delegation at Washington and will act as the secretary of the legation. Maggie Tiller yesterday shot a man named

Charles Miller, who came into her room and attempted to rob her. After being shot tha man jumped out of the window, but his fact caught and he hung head downward until he Eugene Weir, a drug clerk at San Fran

cisco, was killed by burglars, who then robbethe cash register. The body was found by policeman in the cellar with twenty-e'g? stab wounds in the breast and side money was also found hidden in the neigh borhood. The robbers and murderers escaped

Foreign. Jean Mace, the French literateur and senator, is dead.

The death is announced from Paris of M Jean Francois Gigoux. Vice Admiral Tchikhatchoff, the Russian minister of marine, has resigned.

Captain Morhan, who accompanied the comde Paris to America in 1863, is dead. An unfavorable impression has been ereated in Rome by the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the Giolitti docu-

ments. Signor Branchi, Italian consul general a San Francisco, will replace Signor Riva, con-Ga., yesterday for the murder of sul general at New York. Signor Grimaldi, impton last July. as consul general at San Francisco

DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cutleura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, preading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It man into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely haid-headed; it then broke out on my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders heing the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms, the skin would tricken and he red and very itehy, and would crack and bleed if geratehod. After spending many bundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the Curicuna Resortent, I could see a change; and after I had taken four heartles, I was almast cured; and when I had used six bottles of Curicuna Resortents.

taken four bottles, I was almost curred; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years, I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my evesight. Mrs. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS Everything about these wonderful skin chres, blood purifiers and humor remedies, inspires confidence. They afford instant relief and speedly cure of the most torturing and disfiguring of teching, burning, scaly, skin and scalp diseases. They cleanse the blood and skin of every crupion, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticula, 50c., Soar, 25c.; Resolvent, 31. Potter Daug # How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free. PIMPLES, blackheads, red and olly skin pre-vented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Backnohe, kidney pains, weakness, cheumatism, and muscular pains re-leved in one minute by the Cuti-level Anti-Unin Plaster, 25c.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head. aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its

effects, prepared only from the most

healthy and agreeable substances, its

many excellent qualities commend it

to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

substitute. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW Y NEW YORK, N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

'S GOOD-BYE PERFORMANCES.

AGAIN LAST NIGHT.

PACKED

THERE NIGHTS SUNDAY, DEC. 16

HOYT'8 A TRIP TO

In a New Dress, with all the ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST, HARRY CONOR.

The sale opens Saturday morning at usual prices

THE EMPIRE POPULAR PRICES. DEC. 16.

"THE PRODIGAL FATHER"

Xmas Values Gilt Edge No. 2

Planted and Raised a Crop of Ties.

Just a half dozen of thousands all pure silk-out and in-Tecks and Four-in-Hand Ties worth all the way up to \$1.25-



ON SALE SATURDAY.

Hardly two patterns alike, shapes vary-too-'tis the prettiest collection of ties human eyes ever feasted on,

A couple thousand of them are displayed in one of our show windows buy as many as you like -if you are not a dealer.

