wrecked. No sign of the crew of either vessel was found.

Another terrible scene was that at Thompson's island, where the city's reform school is situated. Against the wharf were driven four down east vessels, each of which, at the time the storm broke, was anchored miles awa

An idea of the force of the wind is shown in this instance, for, after drifting across the bay one after another, they brought up against the pier, one being driven entirely out of the water. The craft are the Virginia, of which barely a vestige is left, the Watchman, the Seraphim and the Fred M. Emerson. The last three are in one great heap of timber and rigging, mixed with debris from the Virginia. Two lives were lost from the latter craft. William B. Stanley, the captain's son, was washed ashore and resuscitated.

Other evidences of the storm are to be found on every headland and in nearly every cove, for numberless and nameless wrecks, all snow and sleet covered, are piled up there. It will be some time before all the vessels which fared ill on Sunday can be accounted for and some perhaps never will be, so thoroughly have the wind and waves done their work.

First Vessel Lost.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 28.—The three-masted schooner which went ashore near the National Sailors home yesterday is the John Hill bound for Hillsboro, N. B., from New York.

It was anchored in the Nantasket roads when the storm struck. It dragged its anchors and was gradually driven before the terrific gale until it struck the shore. The steamer now lies high on the shore and is apparently not damaged. The John Hill was engaged in the plaster trade. It registered 947 tons and was built in 1892 at Marine City, Mich. It hails from Port Huron, Mich. The crew is safe.

Not until daylight did the havoc wrought by the storm in Boston harbor and vicinity become apparent. Not since 1892 has a storm caused such destruction of property and loss of life. The tugs that started early today to explore the harbor and offer assistance where it was needed found a condition of affairs almost unprecedented in the marine history of Boston. On every shoal and reef in the harbor was found some wrecked craft, over which a wild sea still dashed, carrying the vessel higher up on the shore or slowly grinding it to fragments.

Many wrecks were covered with ice, and this and the fact that a terrific sea was running made it impossible to learn their names. The raging waters also prevented any attempt to recover bodies known to be in some of the wrecks and it is probable that it will be several days before a complete list of those lost can be obtained.

At Shag Rocks, between Boston light and the Brewsters, where the schooner Calvin F. Baker was ashore three sailors were drowned whose names are unknown. Also a steward was frozen in the rigging. The first and second mates were saved.

The entire crew of the schooner Babcock, wrecked on Hull beach, supposed to number nine men, were lost. Names unknown.

From the schooner S. W. Tilton, wrecked near the Babcock, all hands were lost. It is supposed that there were four men on this vessel.

From the schooner Virginia, ashore on Thompson's island, Boston harbor, two were lost, Captain Stanley and Seaman Farmer Freeman, jr., both of Mount Dessert, Me. William B. Stanley, son of the captain, was saved from this wreck.

From barge No. 44, Consolidated Coal company, ashore at Hull beach, the entire crew, supposed to number five men, were lost.

From an unknown schooner, ashore at Nantasket beach, the entire crew was lost. It is supposed that there were five men on this ship.

From schooner Governor Ames, in Boston Harbor, Seaman Edward Proffet was washed overboard and drowned.

List of Known Wrecks.

The vessels totally wrecked are as follows: Schooner Calvin F. Baker, from Philadelphia to Boston with coal, Captain Megathling; schooner Abel C. Babcock from Philadelphia for Boston with coal, Captain Babcock; schooner Samuel W. Tilton, laden with hard pine and bound from a southern port for Boston; schooner Virginia, from an eastern port with wax, bound for Boston, Captain Stanley; schooner Watchman of Calais; Searpine of Barraboro, N. S., and Fred M. Emerson of Booth Bay, Me., all with miscellaneous cargoes from eastern ports; schooner Hopkins of Boston, unloading stone at Fort Warren, sunk at the wharf; three two-masted schooners, names unknown, ashore at Paddock's island; schooner A. H. Harden of Boston, wrecked at South Boston; three small schooners, names unknown, ashore on Moon island; schooner James Webster, cargo and destination unknown, ashore off South Boston; schooner P. R. Woodside, Captain McLane, from Norfork for Boston, cargo piling, ashore off Hull; schooner Lucy Belle, from Sullivan, Me., for Dorchester, ashore in South Cove, Boston harbor; steamer John J. Hill of Hillsboro, N. S., for New York, ashore at Atlantic; two unknown schooners and two unknown coal barges ashore off Commonwealth docks, Boston harbor; a partially dismasted schooner, name unknown, ashore at Wemouth; two-masted schooner, name unknown, ashore at Harrison's square; Wilson steamer, Ohio, from Hull, for Boston, with miscellaneous cargo, ashore at Spectacle Island, Boston harbor; ocean tug Famaqua, towing coal barge from Philadelphia to Boston, ashore on Rainsford island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Chief Kimball of the life saving service has received a telegram stating that the schooner Ivy Bell, from Boston to Bristol, is stranded near Jerry's Point, N. H. The crew of four were saved by the life saving crew. The vessel is said to be a total loss. Another telegram states that the British brig Champion and the schooner C. J. Willard are ashore in Quaddy bay, Me. The Champion will be a total loss. The crews are safe.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 28.—Nine vessels were lost in the blizzard at this port, but nothing could be learned this forenoon as to the loss of life. It is believed that the crews of nearly all the craft escaped. Nearly all of the vessels lost were fishermen's.

DULUTH, Nov. 28.—The steamer Harlem of the Wetsern Transit line is ashore on the south side of Isle Royale, Menagerie light, in nearly the same spot as the Centurian went down two years ago. It is in an exposed position and is thought to be leaking. The news was brought by the steamer Thompson and tugs have been sent to its assistance. The Harlem is believed to have been bound for this port with a cargo of general merchandise.

SALEM, Mass., Nov 28.—Two members of the crew of the schooner Bertha A. Gross, from Deer Isle, Me., were rescued from House island, off Manchester, today. They were nearly dead, having been without shelter or food for thirty hours. From them it was learned that the schooner was lost on the rocks near Tresh island Saturday at midnight and Captain Wallace Thurston, his father, aged about 70, and his son, John Thurston, perished.

BLOCKADE ON SEA AND LAND

Many Points Along Atlantic Coast Are Completely Cut Off from the World.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Points in eastern Long Island which have been cut off from railroad communication with this city since Saturday's storm are still without train service and the present prospect is that the tracks will not be cleared until tomorrow. The towns in Suffolk county east of Babylon have had no train service since Friday evening. The Montauk line of the Long Island road is open to Babylon. From Babylon to Greenport, a distance of about fifty miles, no train is running and none is promised by the railroad before tonight at the earliest. There are two trains stuck in snow drifts. Both were eastbound and were caught on Saturday night. One is on the Montauk division between Bay Shore and Islip and the other is on the main line and was last heard of at Farmingdale. There were but few passengers on the trains and the railroad officials had them cared for in hotels. The railroad cuts about the Shinnecock hills are reported to have ten feet of snow in them.

The storm was felt far out at sea. Many of the regular liners and steamers which were due early Sunday morning failed to arrive on time, being obliged to keep at sea until the storm abated. The French liner La Touraine first encountered the storm on November 25, but came along steadily until the night of November 26, when the snow and wind became so stiff that at a distance of seventy miles from port the vessel was slowed down and barely held its way. This was continued until, at 5:15 p. m., the vessel was anchored outside the bar.

The Turnessia encountered the storm, as did also the Thingvalla, the latter reporting the strength of the gale as 12, the highest the Beaufort scale gives. Both, however, came along without any difficulty, as they were running near the end of the storms.

Trains from the west on all lines entering Jersey City are from one to three hours late. This is true of the Pennsylvania road, the Lehigh Valley, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Erie.

The train from Boston by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, due here at 6 o'clock a. m. yesterday, reached the Grand Central depot two hours late. The passengers suffered greatly from cold and hunger.

A small one-topmast schooner is sunk just east of Barker's Bluff, L. I. It is close in shore and well out of water at low tide, but will be clear at high tide.

DISASTERS TO COASTING VESSELS.

Many Valuable Cargoes Are Complete Wrecks—Crews Escape.

COHASSET, Mass., Nov. 28.—The schooner Juniata of Boston, Captain Cory, was wrecked on Beach island Sunday, during the storm. Captain Cory and a crew of eighteen were rescued. The Juniata had a cargo of 14,000 pounds of fresh fish. The fishing schooner Gloriana is ashore in Cohasset harbor and will be a total loss. The crew was saved.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 28.—The schooner A. B. Perry, Captain Cotton, from Bangor, for New York, with 17,000 feet of lumber, dragged ashore near Northport camp ground during the night and will be a total loss. The vessel and its cargo were valued at $4,000. The crew escaped.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Nov. 28.—During the storm Sunday the coast schooner J. Mahoney, bound from Bangor to Beverly, lumber laden, went ashore on the rocks near Naugus head and is a total wreck. The crew of four men made a landing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Captain John Dinse of the barge Independent and Mate J. H. McLeod of Cleveland arrived at Riverhead, L. I., this afternoon. They say the Independent is ashore at Roanoke, five miles from Riverhead, and that they left three of the crew ashore. The tug Santuit, with the barges Independent and City of Montreal in tow, was coming down the Long Island sound during the storm, bound for Newport News, Va.

There is an unknown schooner ashore a few miles west of Riverhead, L. I. Several small vessels, which had been at anchor about Riverhead, are high and dry on the shore.

LONDON, Conn., Nov. 28.—The schooner W. F. Dickinson, Captain Rodman, is sunk near Fort Trumbull and will probably be a total loss. The schooner Hattie P. Douglass, Captain Mozby, is ashore near the Thames river bridge with a large hole stove in its bottom.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The steamer Fairfax, Captain Johnson, of the Merchants' and Miners' company, from Baltimore to this city, is ashore on Sow and Pigs, off Cuttingun Hunk, and is full of water to the main deck. It was spoken yesterday by Captain Halleck of the steamer H. M. Whitney and the passengers taken off and brought to this city.

ANXIETY FOR THE PORTLAND.

Steamer May Have Been Lost in the Recent Coast Storm.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The managers of the Boston and Portland Steamship company stated tonight that there are grave doubts as to the safety of the steamer Portland, which sailed from here Saturday night. Every harbor between here and Portland on the north shore has been heard from and one on the south shore and in no case has the vessel been seen. The only remaining harbor which the vessel could have reached is Provincetown on Cape Cod and news from that port is anxiously awaited, as it is still impossible to reach that port by wire. The Portland carried sixty-five passengers and a crew of fifteen men.

Drowned on the Beach.

SCITUATE, Mass., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Wilber of Rainham was drowned on Sunday while trying to escape from her summer cottage. Her body was washed ashore and picked up in the street.

The life saving crew reports the wreck of a large barge ashore at Ahumacock beach. It is thought to be the derelict I. Tenney of Boston. No trace of the crew has been found. Sixty cottages at Sand Hill were totally destroyed.

Pilot Boat Piled on Top of Cottage.

SCITUATE, Mass., Nov. 28.—The big pilot boat Columbia of Boston is piled up on top of a wrecked cottage, broadsides on, dismasted and a total wreck on the beach here. It is feared that all on board were lost. One body, that of a man apparently 30 years of age, was found in the hold, but a diligent search failed to show any others. It is thought that the craft beached about noon, though none of the beach residents saw it strike.

HOOD'S Coupon CALENDAR 1899 Is a perfect beauty, patriotic, up to date. Subject:

"An American Girl."

One of the handsomest pieces of color work issued this year. Lithographed, with border of army and navy emblems embossed in gold. Leave your name with your druggist and ask him to save you a copy or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

(Mention this paper.)

Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood and the Best that Money Can Buy. Hence take only Hood's.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE ORIENT

Japan Attempts to Check Russian Influence in Corea.

REBELLION IN CHINA IS SPREADING

Animus of Those in Revolt Directed Largely Against Christians, Many of Whom Are Killed—Fears for Manchu Dynasty.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28.—The steamer Glenogle has arrived here after a tempestuous passage, bringing an interesting budget of news from the restless east. From Tien Tsin comes news which shows that Japan has decided to resist Russian aggression. It is preparing to drive the czar's troops from Corea, and to this end large detachments of troops are being landed in the hermit kingdom. News is also at hand from Tien Tsin that a large number of Japanese spies have been captured by the Russians at Port Arthur and shot. Seven Japanese, all officers of the Japanese army, were taken, and on their persons were found drawings of the principal fortifications. But a day elapsed after their capture before they were marched out before a firing party of Russians and summarily shot.

The rebels in Chung Kiang, according to advices by the Glenogle, are increasing in power daily. The Tung Liang and How Chow railway is completely under their control. They have compelled well-to-do people to provide them with money and provisions and are making weapons day and night. Merchants in Chung Kiang have wired to Shanghai and other ports stopping the shipment of goods. The rebels are daily committing atrocities of every sort and kind. One of their leaders, Vii, went to the governor of Lung Shui Chin and demanded a large sum of money, and was refused, and the rebels, 2,000 strong, plundered the town, killing hundreds. Two days afterward they went to Tung Liang and demolished all the houses of the Christians, massacreing those who tried to escape with shocking brutality. They then declared that they had gone to that city especially to oppose foreigners and Christians. Others, they said, were not to be molested unless they offered resistance. Two French priests and a missionary had gone to the magistrates yemen for shelter, and late in the afternoon the rebels went to the magistrates and asked that they be delivered up. The magistrates refused, but they afterwards relented and allowed the rebels to enter the yemen to take the missionaries. The missionary drew a revolver and resisted and he was at once killed. The two French priests were bound and carried away as prisoners. The rebels then retired to Wang Choa Tung. They are, it is said, seizing and murdering Christians almost daily.

Troubles in Corea.

According to the reports from Chemulpo matters have reached a grave crisis in Corea. The emperor is being worried to death with petitions by the Independence club, which is forcing his hand to dismiss some of the higher ministers, when the whole phalanx of the Independence club will invade the palace and take charge of the government's affairs. The execution of the unfortunates who attempted to poison the emperor was a ghastly affair. The doomed were taken from the scaffold on which they were to have been executed by a mob. Then began one of the most grewsome exhibitions of savagery and bloodthirstiness ever seen in any land. The condemned men were actually torn to pieces by the mob, and even when life was extinct the most devilish indignities imaginable were heaped on the mangled and bleeding remains.

Considerable excitement prevails in Pekin among the Manchu faction over the action of the empress dowager in bestowing upon Tsai Chi, prince of Tuan, and Prince Tasai Lien a sword called the "Shang Fand," which carries with it the right to behead any person, regardless of rank or dignity, without first asking permission from the throne. This is to guard against sudden signs of treachery. Although the Shang Fand sword has been an institution of the country ever since the earliest Chinese history, it has only been bestowed once before during the present dynasty and then to the Mongol general, Si Shang, who was appointed by the late emperor, Hsien Feng, special generalissimo of the imperial forces acting against the Tiping rebels.

The Japan Times, speaking of the critical state of affairs at Pekin, says: "The real fear in the heart of the empress is that the Manchu dynasty will go the way of previous dynasties, so she clings to Russia as her strongest support."

Japan Orders a Battleship.

The Japanese government has ordered another new battleship, which is to be constructed by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim of the naval construction works, Barrow-in-Furness. It will exceed anything yet built in size and in offensive and defensive qualities. It will be over 10,000 tons displacement.

Bad reports come from Shirikishi, Uchimur, Oshims, where people are subsisting on bamboo and other roots, owing to the scarcity of rice, and the sardine fisheries, which heretofore have furnished lucrative occupation, but have proven a failure this season. They are on the eve of an outbreak and most stringent measures have been taken by the government to prevent an uprising. Steps have been taken to ship the necessary supplies until such time as they can resume their usual avocations.

The Chinese government has issued a special gazette prohibiting importation of Japanese yen into Pahing district. The cause assigned for such action is that the Pahan province is bitter against the Japanese government and will not recognize the coin of the realm.

Among the Glenogle's passengers was Captain Frederick Keye, Company B, Dakota volunteers, who left Manila October 26 on a leave of absence.

MANY SAILING VESSELS ARE SUNK.

Twenty-One Fishing Schooners Go Ashore at Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 28.—The fierce northeast storm which struck this port Saturday night and continued all day Sunday with great velocity swept out of existence a large fleet of sailing vessels, which anchored off this port to escape its fury.

It is known that at least four men have perished and it is probable that as many more are lost. Twenty-one schooners, nearly all heavily laden, and one barkentine are ashore, four schooners now lying at anchor are totally dismasted, two others sunk and one bark is resting on the bottom entirely submerged. Many other vessels were battered and partially stripped of their rigging.

Steamer is Abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The towing steamer Orion, which plies between Boston, Newport News and Norfolk, arrived at the Delaware breakwater today and reported that the barge Ocean Belle, which, together with the Enos Soule, was in tow of the Orion had been anchored and abandoned in a sinking condition ten miles southeast of Winter Quarter shoal. The crew was saved. The Enos Soule also broke adrift and the Orion is now searching for it.

The steamer William M. Wilson, from Philadelphia for Norfolk, which sprang a leak yesterday about four miles out to sea and was abandoned by its crew, sank today in five fathoms of water. The Wilson is loaded with coal.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION

Careless Handling of Ammunition Box in Havana Causes Large Loss of Life.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—A box of powder or cartridges exploded this morning near the Reina battery, killing or injuring forty persons.

The explosion occurred on the Avenue Infanta, where many boxes of powder were stored in a private house. The building also contained five rooms full of Mauser and other cartridges. The careless handling of one of the boxes caused the explosion, which killed or more or less seriously injured thirty-eight persons.

TO SHUT OUT SAN JOSE SCALE.

France Takes Precautions Against Insect Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—M. Thiebaut, charge de affaires of France, called at the State department today to advise Secretary Hay that the French government was about to adopt precautionary measures against the introduction from this country of the San Jose scale and that decrees will be issued prohibiting the importation of trees, shrubs and plants from the United States and requiring the inspection of all fruits, fresh and dried, at the point of landing in France.

These measures, M. Thiebaut said, were quite immaterial as affecting the general trade from this country to France, as the shipments of trees, plants and shrubs last year aggregated only $328,000 and those of fruit $40,000. The action of France was taken, it is said, only after some of the American states had adopted precautionary laws against this pest and after the French scientists had advised that the introduction of the insect was likely to follow unless regulated.

Nebraskans in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—There is a Nebraska colony in Washington tonight, Edward Rosewater, E. W. Simeral, E. O. Brandt, W. J. Carroll, M. A. Rebert and Wing Allen being registered at hotels throughout the city. The presence of Mr. Rosewater is due to a desire to ascertain the feeling of government officials as to the continuance of the Omaha Exposition next year and the help that may be expected from the government should it be definitely decided to hold another exposition along the lines of that of 1898.

Wisconsin Supreme Court Reversed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—In the United States supreme court today Justice Shiras delivered an opinion in the case of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal company against the Patten Paper company, reversing the Wisconsin supreme court concerning the use of the surplus waters of the Fox river in Wisconsin. The decision was favorable to the canal company, allowing it to use the surplus waters, but reserving to the government the right to control places at which it shall be taken.

Hoadley & Co. Involved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Russell H. Hoadley and Chester A. Monroe, comprising the firm of Hoadley & Co., commission merchants, who recently made a general assignment, filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy today. The liabilities to secured creditors are $42,855; to unsecured creditors, $378,068, of which $250,000 is due to Hoadley & Co. on accounts in liquidation; liabilities on notes and bills, $44,872; accommodation paper, $562,464. The assets are given as $322,571 in claims, of which $484,280 is against M. C. Keith of Costa Rica, and $178,494 value of real estate in Greytown, Nicaragua, held in trust for Hoadley & Co.

Chicago & Alton Sale is Off.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest of the Chicago & Alton by a syndicate headed by President Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road have been dropped for the present. President Blackstone of the Alton is said to have withdrawn the option he had given and announced that his stock is no longer for sale and advised his friends not to sell.

Bank Voluntarily Liquidates.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The Bank of Hornellsville, of which ex-State Forest Commissioner F. G. Babcock is president, failed to open its doors for business today and posted a notice that the bank had gone into voluntary liquidation. The bank, it is said, has not been doing a paying business for some time and the suspension was not unexpected. The deposits will not reach $75,000.

SIX YEARS OF SILENCE.

The Well-Kept Vow of a Prisoner in the California State Prison.

Edward J. Cunningham was released from San Quentin yesterday, after serving a sentence of six years for burglary commited in Orange county, relates the San Francisco Chronicle, and with his liberation there passed from the prison walls one of the strangest characters that ever wore the striped garb of the penitentiary.

When Cunningham was landed within the walls of San Quentin prison he turned to the sheriff, who had conducted him hither from the southern part of the state, and swore a heavily solemn oath that no word would escape his lips during the period of his incarceration. Cunningham stood by his oath through the long, weary years of his sentence, and his tongue never loosened until he stepped without the prison walls yesterday a free man.

When it became necessary for Cunningham to communicate his needs or wants to others, he did so in writing or by motions. After being confined in the prison a short time he was thought to be insane and was sent to the Ukiah asylum. Here he was confined, but a short time, for it was soon ascertained he was in his right mind and merely acting in a stubborn manner. Word was sent to the prison officials and Guard Miller was sent to the asylum to bring the prisoner back. When near Santa Rosa he jumped through a car window, but was captured after a hard chase. After his return he still preserved an inviolable silence, and was put into what is known as crank alley. Here all kinds of influences were brought to bear upon him to cause him to speak, but without avail. He also refused to have his hair cut, and when released yesterday morning his hair was measured and was found to be fifty-four inches in length.

When relieved of his prison garb a smile overspread his countenance. Several people spoke to him, but he only grinned. Once outside the prison gate Cunningham made up for lost time. He condemned every one around the prison for his confinement. When asked how he managed to control himself for so many years, he angrily replied that he had no explanation to make.

Crusade Against Tobacco.

Norway has recently enacted a law forbidding the sale of tobacco to youths under 16 without signed orders from adults. Tourists who offer cigarettes to youths render themselves liable to prosecution, while the police are empowered to confiscate the pipes, cigars and cigarettes of youths who smoke in the public streets, a fine for the offense being likewise imposed, which may be anywhere between 2 shillings and £5. King James' counterblast against tobacco was light in comparison with the robber counterpuff of the Storthing, most of the members of which are smokers and know what they are legislating about.

Do You Know Beans?

See the advertisement of the Merchants' Bean club in Tuesday's Bee.

NEW RULES OF BANKRUPTCY

Framed for the Benefit of Those Who Cannot Pay Their Debts.

LAWS WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON JANUARY 2

Methods of Procedure Before Court Are Explained and Regulations Are Given Regulating Conduct of Referee and Trustees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The United States supreme court, through Justice Gray, has announced the new bankrutcy rules which it was authorized to frame and promulgate under the national bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898.

The rules have been awaited with much interest, as a number of courts declined to proceed with bankruptcy cases until the supreme court announced the new rules. Justice Gray announced that the new rules would take effect on January 2, 1899. The rules, while promulgated at this time, he said, would not be ready for distribution for some time, owing to proof revision.

The rules are preceded by an order prescribing the proceedings in bankruptcy under the law previous to the day on which the rules go into effect.

This order is to the effect that where the proceedings are "in substantial conformity either with the provisions of these general orders or else with the general orders established by this court under the bankrupt act of 1867 and with any general rules or special orders of the courts in bankruptcy, they shall stand good, subject, however, to such further regulation by rule or order of those courts as may be necessary or proper to carry into force and effect the bankrupt act of 1898 and the general orders of this court."

The first rule requires the clerk of the court to keep a docket for entering cases in their order, with a memorandum of all proceedings except those entered by the referee. The docket is to be at all times open to public inspection.

Rules 2, 3 and 5 relate successively to the filing of papers, to processes, to the conduct of proceedings and to the framing of petitions. The clerk is required to endorse on each paper filed the time of its receipt. All processes are to issue under the seal of the court. It is required that all petitions and schedules shall be plainly written and without abbreviation or interlineation.

Prosecute Only Individual Claims.

Under the head of "conduct of proceedings," rule 4, it is provided that "proceedings may be conducted by the bankrupt in his own behalf or by a petitioning or opposing creditor, but a creditor will only be allowed to manage before the court his individual interest. Every party may appear and conduct the proceedings by attorney, who shall be an attorney or counselor authorized to practice in the circuit or district court. Notices and orders not required to be served on the party personally may be served upon his attorney.

Rule 6, relating to petitions in different districts, says: "In case two or more petitions shall be filed against the same individual in different districts, the first hearing shall be held in the district in which the debtor has his domicile and the petition may be amended by inserting an allegation of an act of bankruptcy committed at an earlier date than the first alleged, if such earlier act is charged in either of the other petitions; and in case of two or more petitions against the same partnership in different courts, each having jurisdiction over the case, the petition first filed shall be first heard and may be amended by the insertion of an allegation of an earlier act of bankruptcy than the first, if such earlier act is charged in either of the other petitions, and in either case the proceedings upon the other petitions may be stayed until an adjudication is made upon the petition first heard, and the court which makes the first adjudication of bankruptcy shall retain jurisdiction over all proceedings therein until closed."

Prior Claims.

In the matter of priority and in cases where two or more petitions are filed by creditors against a common debtor alleging separate acts of bankruptcy on different days, it is provided by rule 7 that preference shall be given to the petition alleging the earliest act of bankruptcy. In case all the petitions name the same day for the act the cases are to be consolidated.

Rule 8 provides that any member of a partnership who refuses to join in a petition to have the partnership declared bankrupt shall be entitled to resist the prayer of the petition in the same manner as if the petition had been filed by a creditor of the partnership and to make all defenses which any debtor proceeded against is entitled to take by the provisions of the act.

Rule 9 says that in all cases of involuntary bankruptcy in which the bankrupt is absent or cannot be found, it is made the duty of the petitioning creditor to file, within five days, a schedule giving the names and places of residence of all the creditors of the bankrupt, according to his best information. If the debtor is found, the petitioner may apply for an attachment against the debtor to furnish a schedule.

Rule 10 provides for the indemnity of the officers of court prior to their duties.

Rule 11 allows amendments to petitions and schedules.

Duties of Referees.

The duties of referees are prescribed by the twelfth rule. This rule provides that the order referring a case shall name a day upon which the bankrupt shall attend before the referee and that from that day the bankrupt shall be subject to the orders of the court in all matters relating to his bankruptcy. The referee is to be immediately notified of his appointment, and thereafter practically all the proceedings are to be had before the referee. It is also required that time and place the referees shall act shall be fixed by special order of the judge or by the referee. Applications for a discharge or for approval of a composition, or for an injunction to stay proceedings are to be heard and decided by the judge. But he may refer the application to the referee to ascertain and report the facts.

Rule 13 allows either the judge or the referee to pass upon a trustee appointed by creditors, but allows his removal by the judge only.

Rule 14 forbids the appointment of trustees and rule 15 renders it allowable to dispense with the trustees in cases where there are no assets.

Rule 16 provides for the immediate notification to the referee of his acceptance.

Duties of the Trustees.

The duties of trustees are outlined by rule 17. One of these requires him to prepare a complete inventory of all the bankrupt's property coming into his possession. He is to make report to the court under this proceeding within thirty days, giving the estimated value of each article. To this schedule creditors are allowed to take exceptions within twenty days. In such cases the referee is authorized to require the exceptions to be argued and is required at the request of either party to certify them to the court for final determination. Failure of the trustee to file a statement renders him liable to removal from office. All the accounts of trustees are referred to the referee to be audited.

The regulations for the sale of property made by rule 18 provide that all sales shall be made by public auction unless otherwise ordered by the court. Upon application to the court and for good cause shown the trustee may be authorized to sell any specified portion of the bankrupt's estate at private sale.

Upon petition by a bankrupt, creditor, receiver or trustee, setting forth that part or the whole of the estate is perishable, and that there will be loss if the same is not sold immediately, the court may order the same to be sold with or without notice to the creditors and the proceeds to be deposited in court.

Proof of Debts.

Rule 21 relates to the proof of debts. The first provision under this heading is as follows: "Depositions to prove claims against a bankrupt's estate shall be correctly entitled in the court and the cause. When made to prove a debt made in partnership it must appear on oath that the deponent is a member of the partnership; when made by an agent the reason the deposition is not made by the claimant in person must be stated; and when made to prove a debt due to a corporation the deposition shall be made by the treasurer, or, if the corporation has no treasurer, by the officer whose duties most nearly correspond to those of treasurer. Depositions to prove debts existing in open account shall state when the debt became or will become due and if it consists of items maturing at different dates the average due date shall be stated in default of which it shall not be necessary to compute interest upon it. All such depositions shall contain an averment that no note has been received for such account, nor any judgment rendered thereon. Proofs of debt received by any trustee shall be delivered to the referee to whom the cause is referred."

Other provisions require that notices of proceedings shall be mailed to all creditors, requesting them that the claims of persons contingently liable for the bankrupt may be proved in the name of the creditor when known by the party contingently liable; that referees may allow the re-examination of claims against a bankrupt estate when desired by the trustee or a creditor, and that claims which have been assigned before proof shall be supported by a deposition of the owner at the time of the commencement of proceedings, setting forth the true consideration of the debt and that it is entirely unsecured, or if secured, the security, as is required in proving secured claims.

Taking of Testimony.

Rule 22 relates to the taking of testimony and is as follows:

"The examination of a witness before the referee may be conducted by the party in person or by his counsel or attorney and the witnesses shall be subject to examination and cross-examination. A deposition taken upon an examination before a referee shall be taken down in writing by him or under his direction in the form of narrative unless he determines that the examination shall be by question and answer. When completed it shall be read over to the witness and signed by him in the presence of the referee. The referee shall note upon the deposition any question objected to, with his decision thereon, and the court shall have power to deal with the costs of incompetent, immaterial or irrelevant depositions, or parts of them, as may be just."

Rule 23 relates to orders of the referee and rule 24 to the transmission of claims to the clerk of the court. Rule 25 provides for special meetings of creditors, rule 26 requires the referee to keep accurate accounts of expenses, and rule 27 authorizes a review by the judge of any order made by the referee on petition of the bankrupt, creditor or trustee.

Rule 28 permits the filing of petitions for redemption of property whenever it "may be deemed for the benefit of the estate of a bankrupt to redeem and discharge any mortgage or pledge or deposit or lien upon any property, real or personal, or to relieve said property from any conditional contracts and to tender performance of the conditions thereof, or to compound and settle any debts or other claims due or belonging to the estate of the bankrupt."

Hearings in such cases are provided for, notice to be sent to all persons interested in order that they may appear and show cause why such order should not be issued.

Imprisonment of Debtors.

Rule 29 relates to keeping of accounts concerning money deposited and rule 30 to the imprisonment of debtors. The latter rule is as follows:

"If, at the time of proffering his petition, the debtor shall be imprisoned, the court, upon application, may order him to be produced upon habeas corpus by the jailer or any officer in whose custody he may be, before the referee, for the purpose of testifying in the matter relating to his bankruptcy. The court may, upon like application, discharge him from such imprisonment. If the petitioner, during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy, be arrested or imprisoned upon process in any civil action, the district court, upon his application, may issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before the court to ascertain whether such process has been issued for the collection of any claim preferable in bankruptcy, and if so preferable he shall be discharged; if not he shall be remanded to the custody to which he may lawfully be."

Rules 31 and 32 deal with petitions for discharge of bankrupts and with proceedings in opposition to such discharge.

Rule 33 provides for arbitration of some demands against the estates of bankrupts upon the application of trustees. Rule 34 relates to the cost of continued adjudications, and rule 35 to the compensation of officials.

The bankruptcy act prescribes the fees and these rules provide that the fees therein named shall be in full compensation.

The appeals to courts other than the United States supreme court are regulated by the rules governing appeals in equity cases in United States courts as provided by rule 36. The same rule provides for appeals to the United States supreme court, but requires that they be taken within thirty days, giving the judge of the court appealed from or a justice of the supreme court the right to grant the appeal.

Rule 37 allows the judge, by special order in any case, to vary the time allowed for return of process, for appearance and pleading, and for taking testimony and publication, and may otherwise modify the rules for the preparation of any particular case so as to facilitate a speedy hearing.

The thirty-eighth and last rule provides for the alteration of the forms which are appended to suit the circumstances of any particular case.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Breaking Up Camp Hamilton.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—The last vestige of Camp Hamilton is fast disappearing in the breaking up of John Blair Gibbs hospital. Thirty-five hospital corps men and five nurses left tonight for southern camps. The ambulance corps follows tomorrow. The sale of government horses and mules today realized $3,000.

Farragut to Have Another Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The torpedo boat Farragut, which failed to attain the required speed of thirty knots an hour at the official trial, owing to the prevalence of a gale, will have another trial some day this week and it is expected that the craft will exceed the contract speed.

IMPRISONED for infringing upon Apollinaris

A party who REFILLED Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, and also used counterfeits of the Apollinaris labels, was recently confined FIVE WEEKS in MOYAMENSING PRISON, Philadelphia.

COMPLAINTS will receive vigorous attention if addressed to United Agency Co., 503 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sole Agents of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Master Key.

A doctor who prescribes a dozen different remedies for the *symptoms* of one disease is like an old-time turnkey lugging about a ponderous bunch of keys, each one to open a different door. When anyone's blood is thin and watery and poisoned with bilious impurities this condition will show itself in every part of the body and the average doctor gives one medicine for the stomach, another for the head, a third for the lungs and so on; as if each particular *symptom* was a separate dungeon of misery to be unlocked with its own particular key; but the scientific, experienced physician looks deeper and seeks the one master-key which unlocks them all.

Thirty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., found the wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" which has since made him famous. It is the perfect master-key which unlocks every torture chamber of weakness and pain caused by faulty action of the digestive system. It gives the stomach and blood-making glands power to produce the healthy blood which drives out all impure disease germs and waste products, and builds up healthy tissue, solid muscular flesh and nerve energy.

Mr. J. W. Brittin, of Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ill., (P. O. Box 478), writes: "For over a year I was troubled with 'liver complaint,' had no appetite, could keep nothing on my stomach and had severe pains in my stomach and bowels. I doctored with home doctors but did not obtain relief until a friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking four bottles I think myself cured, as I can eat anything I want and my food never hurts me. Thanks for your medicines. I cannot say too much in favor of them."

For constipated conditions Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best simple, comfortable laxative. They never gripe. Accept no substitutes or imitations.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

The Reason Why Herculean Hot Oil Will Cure You; 15c a Bottle.

It is applied hot. It penetrates.

It acts on the bone, the muscle—nerves. Quiets the pain.

It puts life in the dormant parts—lifts existing conditions out of the rut.

The powerful oil, the hot flannels, literally steam the affected parts through, remove the soreness, soften the cords and joints.

The Hot Oil is a revelation.

For pain or tightness of the chest, sore throat, croup, it relieves in minutes—not hours.

It strengthens weak lungs. It's something you ought to know about.

15c bottles; 50c bottles; at druggists.

For sale in Omaha by Sherman-McConnell Drug Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

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OMAHA'S SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATER

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Much in Store for You.

Secure your seats for this performance early. Box office opens at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, Dec. 1.

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