...ette.

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The Purest in Politics, the ... Lists containing the ... subscribers.

VOL. LXXX. NO. 9. ... $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE HEART'S STORY.

I will not doubt, though all my ships at sea
Come drifting home, with broken masts and sails;
I will believe the Hand which never fails,
From seeming evil, worketh good for me;
And though I weep because those sails are tattered,
Still will I cry, while my best hopes lie shattered,
"I trust in Thee."

I will not doubt, though all my prayers return
Unanswered from the still white realm above;
I will believe it is an all-wise love
Which has refused these things for which I yearn,
And though at times I cannot keep from grieving,
Yet the pure ardor of my fixed believing
Undimmed shall burn.

I will not doubt, though sorrows fall like rain,
And troubles swarm like bees about to hive;
I will believe the heights for which I strive
Are only reached by anguish and by pain;
And though I groan and writhe beneath my crosses,
Yet shall see through my severest losses
The greater gain.

—The United Presbyterian.

...SICAL MAN.

...DAY morning in ...ge street. The ...ere all in- ...e cross on ...mornings— ...erhaps in- ...separ... ...from the ...weakne... ...of human- ...ty. The wash boiler was ... and the stove was little—that was perhaps the reason that the coffee was cold and the chops underdone. The only servant was overworked—that was doubtless the reason that so many extra toils came upon Mrs. Moody's slender shoulders of a Monday. In short, when the breakfast, with its endless criticisms and perpetual fault finding, had come to an end, Mrs. Moody carried a tray into Major Peck's ... ...major was a little lam... ...and a ... ...always ... ...om. He was particular... ...ently occupied the best r... ...ise.

The m... ...tall, fine-looking man, wi... ...imposing presence, a good dea... ...ald forehead, and a great aptitude of Scripture quotations, and all the neighbors said what a comfort it must be to Mrs. Moody to have such a boarder.

They did not know that the major was a sort of distant cousin of deceased Mr. Moody, and did not consider it necessary to pay his board very regularly on that account. But he gave her a good deal of excellent advice, and was always ready to tell her when ...thing wrong about the ...

...to take such an in- ...the little widow- ...

...had brushed the two ...crosswise over the peak ...head this morning, col- ...pocket handkerchief, and ...s filbert-shaped finger-nails ...n, and he was waiting ...y chair for the ... ...tes before ... ...

"...late this morning, Mrs. ...dy," he observed, reproachfully.

"I am a little late," apologetically ...essed Mrs. Moody. "But Sarah ...e was behind hand. There's a ...ilar Scotch mist in the air, and ...kitchen chimney would not draw. ...try a nice boiled egg, major. And the ...rther of bacon is good, I know, for I ...ooked it myself."

"Humph! humph!" said the major. "You ought to be a little particular with your breakfasts, Mrs. Moody. Here are the initial meal of the day, ...n know. I don't think this coffee is ...good as usual. It isn't real Java, ...Moody. It tastes like Maracaibo ...."

"I paid Java price for it," said Mrs. ...ody, meekly; "and the grocer ...rranted it."

"You never can depend upon what ...e tradespeople say," grunted the ...r, with his mouth full of egg and ...n. "By the way, is it possible ...Moody, that you have taken that opera man into your third story hall bed room? I heard it, but I couldn't bring my mind to belive it."

"He isn't a singer, major," pleaded trembling Mrs. Moody. "And he doesn't play the flute or the cornet. I took particular pains to inquire about that. He's engaged in writing a musical book—something which is to be quite wonderful—and in the meantime he supports himself by playing the third violin in the variety theatre; for he is very poor and—"

"Poor!" snorted the major, setting down the cup of despised Maracaibo. "In your circumstances, Mrs. Moody, you've no business taking poor boarders."

"Yes, I know it, major, but he has just been sick, and he looks so pale and wretched—"

"There it is again!" cried Major Peck. "A woman is so easily taken in. I tell you, Mrs. Moody, the man is an impositor, and so you'll find it."

"Dear, dear!" said Mrs. Moody, the startled tears coming into her mild blue eyes.

"And if you will not take ... vice," said the major, waxing ... rarily more irritable, "... to abide the conse... ...

"Then I ... ...Take it away, Mrs. ... ...y— ...take it away! My ... ...spoiled."

"But what am I to do about the new boarder?" said Mrs. Moody, despairingly.

"Do?" shouted the major. "Turn him out of doors! That's the only thing to do. Take away this toast, I say! It's a perfect outrage on civilization!"

To Mrs. Moody the major's dictum was beyond appeal; and after she had had her usual morning altercation with the butchor, she crept timidly up to the third-story hall bed-room, to interview the musical man.

Mr. Morton was writing on the corner of his wash-stand, with his shabby great-coat on, and pocket handkerchief tied around his neck. His pale, grave countenance softened the landlady's heart at once as he courteously rose up and bowed.

"You have come for the week's board in advance," said he. "Pardon me, but our manager never pays until Saturday night. It is not pleasant to confess one's poverty, but—"

"Oh, never mind!" said Mrs. Moody, all in a flutter. "I—I only came to see if there was plenty of fresh towels. And if you find it cold writing here, sir, I'm sure you're very welcome to bring your work down to the parlor, where there is a good fire."

Mr. Morton smiled and bowed.

"Yes," he admitted, "it is cold without a fire in November, and I cannot afford the extra expense of coal—at present." He glanced at his blue fingers and shivered a little. "If it is not too great a liberty I will avail myself of your kind offer."

And Mrs. Moody felt comparatively happy when she saw the musical man diligently writing, at her south window, in the soft atmosphere of the glowing anthracite.

But Mrs. Racquet and her daughter—the genteelest boarders in the house—took vehement exceptions to this new plan.

"I'm not particular," said the former, with a toss of her head; "but this is really a little too much! A man who plays in the orchestra of a third-rate theatre!"

"But he is very respectable, ma'am, I assure you," said Mrs. Moody eagerly.

"How am I to know that?" said Mrs. Racquet, tartly. "I declare, I was mortified to death when Mrs. Lawyer Leakington came to call, and found him perched up in the corner. And Melissa and I shall find it necessary to change our boarding-house, if this sort of thing is to continue."

"Mr. Morton is a gentleman!" said Mrs. Moody, roused into temporary spirit. "He has an equal right with yourself in the parlor."

Mrs. Racquet and Miss Melissa gave warning at once.

Mrs. Moody did not care.

Miss Jenkins, the district school-teacher, turned up her nose and left the house.

"I'm not over-critical," she said; "but there are some things which no one could stand!"

One by one the boarders dropped away, and Major Peck grew deeply indignant.

"Mrs. Moody," he said, "I wonder at you, after all my advice and counsel!"

"You wouldn't have me turn this poor man out of doors now, of all times, when he's ill with malarial fever?" said the widow.

"Yes, I would!" said the major, stoutly.

But, for once, Mrs. Moody disregarded his advice.

The musical man was very ill indeed—so ill that he would undoubtedly have died without his landlady's careful nursing and unremitted attention. But the major never went near his fellow-boarder.

"If Mrs. Moody had taken my advice," he said, "she never would have got herself into this dilemma. Now let her manage the best way she can!"

The musical man, however, did not die. He was without means to meet his doctor's bill; but Doctor Hayden was a benevolent soul, and declared that he could wait until the profits from the uncompleted volume should roll in.

It was the first of February when at last Mr. Morton was able once more to come down stairs to the sunny parlor window, where, by way of welcome, Mrs. Moody had placed a pot of blossoming blue hyacinths.

"How can I ever thank you for all your care?" said he, earnestly.

The little widow burst into tears.

"I—I don't mind it," said she, "as long—as long as you are well once more! If you had died—"

And there she stopped short, and grew crimson.

"Is it so?" said the musical man, in that soft, deep tenor of his. "Is there any one who really cares whether I live or die?"

Mrs. Moody ... Mrs. Moo...

It would ... acily how it ha... love-making is ... ecstasies of youth. ... somehow, that Mr. M... heart at Mrs. Moody's ... confessed that she had learned ... him during that time when she and Death stood together over his pillow.

"You are my guardian angel!" said he, fervently.

"A poor one enough," she murmured. "Oh, I wish, for your sake, Paul, that I were younger and prettier!"

"You are beautiful in my sight," he reinarned, with emphasis. "Your eyes were the first that beamed hope and cheer upon me—your heart was the first that softened to my woes. Sweet heart, the flower which blooms at noontide may surely be as sweet as the morning violet!"

They were still talking thus, when Mrs. Moody caught sight of a letter on the table.

"Oh, I forgot!" she cried. "The mail-carrier! And it was a letter for you, Paul—a foreign letter."

"A foreign letter, eh? That is something which does not often greet my eyes," said he. "And it has a black seal, too."

He broke it open and read it, while Mrs. Moody trimmed the dead blooms off her hyacinth plant with a dainty pair of scissors.

"Mollie," he said, suddenly, "read this. Henceforward, I have no secrets from you."

It was simple enough, and yet how marvelous! An accident in a Swiss railway train, an apoplectic fit, carrying off a rich banker in London, and the two lives which intervened between Paul Morton and a fortune had been removed, almost on the same day.

The musical man, disinherited by his family, because of his devotion to art, jeered by his relations because he resolutely remained true to music, was rich at last.

Mrs. Moody grew pale.

"You—you won't care for me now," said she. "Oh, Paul, I am so sorry! And yet I ought to be glad."

"On the contrary," he said tenderly, "I care for you more than ever, Mollie! I can place you in a fit setting-jewel."

Of course all this made a great sensation in Redstone street. There were plenty to declare that they had known all along that Paul Morton was a born aristocrat; there were plenty to assert that Mrs. Moody was a scheming plotter. But neither of the pair cared a straw what people said.

Mrs. Moody sold out the lease and good will of the establishment in Redstone street and went to England with her husband, the happiest of forty-year-old brides.

While Major Peck polished his eyeglasses with the corner of a silk handkerchief, and murmured, thoughtfully:

"No one will ever suit me with an omelette as Mrs. Moody did. And I've got to settle up my board-bill regularly now, or I shall get a notice to quit. It's a terrible nuisance—terrible! I always meant to marry that woman myself. But the musical man somehow managed to get ahead of me."—Saturday Night.

How Artists Worked.

The Italian painters chiefly painted from models in clay, and most of them were at once sculptors and engravers. Vaidyke usually finished a portrait in the evening of the day he commenced, requiring a long morning and afternoon sitting. Gerard Donw was so attentive to minutiae that he employed five days in finishing a hand, and was three occupied on a broom.—Washington Post.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A "mangwump," in electrical engineering, is a carbon designed for use either with an alternating or direct current.

Twenty-five per cent. of all the babies born in Russia die before they are a year old and forty-two per cent. do not reach the age of four.

The trade in frozen milk has advanced to important proportions in England and is beginning to attract attention here, as it runs long shippers independent of distance.

There is no reason why anyone should not have an electric elevator in his house if he's willing to pay the cost of building and $3 or $4 per month for the power to run it.

In a Kittaning (Penn.) cemetery there is a grave stone made of glass. The engraving on it was done by the sand blast process. The material was chosen because of its durability.

Twenty years ago, states J. Kersley Fowler, it took 12½ tons of beet root to produce a ton of sugar, but by careful selection of the best roots for seed only 8½ tons are required to do the same now.

William Sooy Smith recommends, in discussing fireproofing in stone, that steel be used as little as possible in extremely high buildings, because of this expansion, unless protected from heat by non-conducting material.

A new crude oil burner has been patented at Los Angeles, Cal. The promoters claim it can be used either in an open grate or heating stove with perfect safety. It burns the product just as it comes from the well without further treatment.

Genuine photographs of images impressed on the retina seem to have been taken by Ingles Rogers. In the presence of three trustworthy witnesses, he looked steadily at a postage stamp in strong light one minute, then at a photographic plate in non-actinic light twenty minutes. Development gave a picture in outline—or "psychogram," as it is to be called.

Gutta percha heated in hot water at about 100 degrees F. becomes plastic, and will take a fine impression with slight pressure. When gutta percha is soaked for a few hours in benzole or naphtha, it becomes swollen, and if it is then dipped in hot water, it becomes so plastic that it may be used with safety on very fragile and delicate objects. Specially adapted to electrotyping.

Candy Peddlers' "Home" Life.

Very nearly all the dark skinned men who sell that brilliantly colored candy from push carts are members of a regular clan, and, for the most part, Greeks. When the day has ended and their work is done they gather together in a dozen or more dens in Roosevelt and Cherry streets, just at the foot of the famous Cherry Hill, there to eat, rest and, before sleeping, to load up their carts for the morrow that they may get an early start.

One of these rendezvous presents a unique appearance late at night. It is generally a store on the ground ... that the push carts may be ... easily when heavily loaded ... sidewalk the "stock" ... a single cry of ... forbidding and dis... opens readily ... long nar...

Do P...

The br... fined as ... cylinder, ... made upon ... eyes and ... observation ... made.

Nor is this al... is kept in the ... upon the folds ... are they ever ... other words, do ... anything? May ... for its intensity ... inner depths of t... upon the degree of ... have stored up reco... which the ... which are never ag... to, perhaps, but whic... memory's ... into being and flash ... of inden... whenever we hear or ... the brain ... which recalls them?

There are several we... tal phenomena which st... theory. We know that ... brightens during the last ... life, and there are cases ... where Germans, French, ... and others, who, falling ... country years after having ... forgotten their native lang... covered and used them up ... death beds.

There is a theory that in ... cases the brain folds have ... just as do the muscles and cords ... limbs and body, and that by so ... they expose the mind's monitor ... dentations (recollections), which ... long since folded up and put ... as material that could not be of a ... particular use.—Family Doctor.

Russian "Colic" Stones.

Travelers who have penetrated into the eastern portion of Southern Russia find that the people have many strange beliefs in the power of charms. The charm most generally worn by the people in that part of the Czar's vast domain is a round flat bone, which is found in the head of a certain species of northern fish. They are called "colic stones," and the superstitious wearers of such charms believe that they have the power to prevent colic and a host of other diseases among the minor ailments to which human flesh is heir. This queer superstition is not confined to the ignorant poorer classes, but appears to exist in all kinds of society. The wealthy have their "colic stones" mounted in gold, and in this shape they are worn on the necklace next to the ever-present cross.

DISASTER? POOH!

BUSINESS MEN ARE ... THEIR INTERESTS

Their Faith Pinned to ... a Republican A... Which Will Corre... Wrought by the Go... Blunder—A "Good T...

Immediately after the ... President Cleveland, on M... 1892, the above headlines ... a Democratic paper, the ... Sun. But was it so?

We know only too well ho... men fared during 1893 and 1894. ... 1895, Dun's Review, January 4, ... the aggregate liabilities of ... failures at $173,196,050 against ... 992,853 in 1894, and the averag... failure at $13,121 against $12,... 1894. This does not look as ... time had yet arrived to pooh po... disaster of a Democratic Admi... tion, especially as the failure ... greater toward the end of the ... Dun's Review saying that they sho... "a heavy increase, sixty-six per ce... in liabilities of manufacturing failu... for the past quarter." The totals ... the year were:

MANUFACTURING FAILURES.

Section.	——Liabilities.—— 1894.	1893
New England	$16,420,011	$10,536
Middle	26,415,912	33,016
South	...	7,136
Southwest	...	1,677
Central West	11,...	...
Pacific	4,630,...	...
	3,390,745	...
Total	$87,363,775	$73,926

An increase of $6,553,298 in the liabilities of manufacturing concerns that failed last year does not permit us to pooh pooh disaster, especially when we recollect that the Democrats wiped out all the weak concerns in 1893, immediately after they assumed control of the Administration. That was their first job and they did it to the queen's taste. Now they are going for the larger and more solid concerns. This is all that is left for them to work upon.

...is the ...

...ufacturing failure... ...3,570,586, or 62.6 ... ...n's Review. Note ... the seven:

The Seven.	1893.	1894.
New York	$25,585,159	$17,934,643
New Jersey	2,462,601	1,872,672
Connecticut	1,704,110	836,828
Rhode Island	2,365,511	599,615
Ohio	4,458,815	3,338,899
Michigan	2,410,775	1,023,935
Illinois	8,333,479	3,981,276
Total, seven States	$48,218,448	$29,637,862

How New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois are being punished for going Republican since 1892! The lumber and mining men of Michigan are feeling the lash, and Ohio is being whipped up for its back sliding. This is part of the "campaign of education." Dun's Review says:

"The excess of manufacturing failures is found within a very narrow district. More than the entire increase appears in New York, $8,000,000; Illinois, $4,300,000; Rhode Island, $1,900,000; Connecticut, $800,000; New Jersey, $600,000; Ohio, $1,100,000, and Michigan, $1,400,000. A few other States show a small increase, but the rest a decrease. In these seven States the increase is no less than $18,570,586, or 62.6 per cent. over last year.

"Pooh, Pooh, the Disaster? Not yet. Dun's Review says:

"The progress toward better things, which seemed assured during part of the year, has not been sustained.

"Rarely has there been a situation so complicated, and the near future is difficult to forecast."

It is getting worse. The ... increase of $7,785,000 in ...

...ficit of $... ...1894-5. Secretary ... ...deficit of $17,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

The most radical of Democratic free trade platforms of recent years affirms that the Federal Government "has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

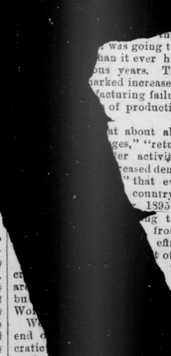
When, in the face of facts, Congress is urged to act upon this radical Democratic idea and impose and collect tariff duties adequate to making up the deficiency, it is answered that the additional impost would be for protection and not for revenue.

Whence it appears that a deficit is not a deficit when a deficit would be made up on Democratic ideas of tariff, but would have to originate in a House of Representatives having a Republican majority.

Although a deficit, accordingly, is not a deficit under these circumstances, the Treasury is meanwhile obliged to borrow money at interest to meet current obligations of the Government; whence it appears that a deficit is a deficit when it comes to paying bills and there is no money in the Treasury to pay them. Aside wholly from partisanship, the House of Representatives having a mandate from the people through their latest balloting to provide means with which to run the Government, should deal with facts, not with platforms; with a condition, not with a theory. It should proceed to amend tariff duties so as to wipe out the deficit.

Let us pay as we go.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Longer This is, the More Gold Goes.



Promises, Not Performances.

If you want fair play all round, economy at the White House and in the halls of Congress and general prosperity everywhere, then you want what we believe the Democrats as a party are trying to attain.—N. Y. Herald, June 28, 1892.

Judging by published reports of Mr. Cleveland's wealth, there may have been "economy at the White House." But how did "the Democrats as a party" succeed in "trying to attain general prosperity?"

A Philadelphia dispatch says that "Holmes doesn't smoke much now, owing to his nervous temperament." Never mind; he'll probably smoke enough hereafter to make up for it.

...MAN.
...Burn the Mat-
...ospital.
...VE PLACES.
...a For Fires-
...ngements
...Con-

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...EA'S WAR.
...of the Turkish
...acres.
...BLUE BOOK.
...h Agitation for
...bid in Govern-
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...charge brought
...r own property
... their people,
...rove

NOTICE.
The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter be continued by E. T. Leonard, member of the late firm. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.
EDMUND T. LEONARD,
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A DESPERADO LYNCHED.

His Body Riddled With Bullets After Killing a Postmaster.

Alex Jones, a colored desperado, shot and killed Postmaster W. H. Strother, at Elkhorn, a passenger train at Keystone, W. Va., on Saturday. He was under the influence of whisky and was boisterous and quarrelsome. Conductor McCullough came through the car, and, after demanding fare from Jones, advised him to be quiet. He became more incensed, and, when an attempt was made to eject him, he pulled two revolvers from his belt and began firing promiscuously through the train, which was crowded with passengers. He emptied both revolvers and attempted to reload, but was overpowered by trainmen. When the smoke had cleared away and the excitement had abated, it was discovered that W. H. Strother, postmaster at Elkhorn, was shot through the abdomen. The wound resulted in almost instant death.

Conductor McCullough was shot in the side, but not seriously injured, and Peter Rice, a colored miner, was shot through the right breast, and probably fatally injured.

Jones was incarcerated in the Elkhorn jail to wait the arrival of a train by which to convey him to Huntington for safe keeping.

The train arrived at 2 A. M., and the officers and prisoners boarded it without molestation. Meanwhile a mob had been organized at Welch, 15 miles west of Keystone, and had marched to Hemphill, a small station one mile west of Welch. The train was flagged by a danger signal, and the mob, numbering 100 men, boarded it, and, at the point of Winchesters, forced the officers to release the prisoner. They dragged Jones a short distance to a tree, where he was swung to a limb and his body riddled with bullets, the following note being attached:

"This deed was done for the purpose of example and warning. Beware!"

Some of the most prominent and influential citizens of this section composed the mob. Jones, it is alleged, had killed three men prior to his last offense. Excitement is at a high pitch. An effort was made by Jones' friends to rescue him from the angry mob, but it proved to be futile. W. H. Strother was one of the best known men in this section and had numerous friends. He had just succeeded Paul Fletcher, who was killed a short time ago, as postmaster at Elkhorn.

GRAND VIZIER ...

...Pasha S... ...

THE RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The Tigris is 1,150 miles long.

The Tiber is only 230 miles long.

The world-famous Orontes is only 240 miles long.

The Zambezi, in South Africa, is 1,800 miles in length.

Slow rivers run at the rate of from three to eleven miles an hour.

Twelve creeks in the United States bear the name of the Rhine.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.

The Ganges is 1,570 miles long, and drains an area of 750,000 square miles.

The Hudson River, from its mouth to the lakes, is 400 miles in length.

The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

The branches of the Mississippi have an aggregate length of 15,000 miles.

For over 1,200 miles the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream.

The River Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

In Islands of too small size to have rivers creeks are dignified by that name.

The Connecticut, the principal stream of New England, is 4.0 miles in length.

During a single flood of the Yang-tse-Kiang, in China, 600,000 persons were drowned.

The most expensive protective river works in Europe are at the mouth of the Danube.

The Rhine is only 900 miles long, but drains a territory nearly double the era of Texas.

The Irish, in Siberia, is 2,200 miles in length and drains 600,000 miles of territory.

The Nile, from its delta to the great lakes in Central Africa, is over 4,000 miles in length.

The Thames of England is 230 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 160.

There are twenty creeks in this country which have been dignified with the name of the Tiber.

The Columbia River of Canada is 1,400 miles in length. The stream of the same name in Oregon is 600.

The Arkansas River is 2,170 miles long, but at various points in its course is very thin for its length.

The Potomac River is only 200 miles long, and in its lower course is rather an estuary than a stream.

The British islands are better provided with rivers than any other country of the same size on the globe.

...ER'S STORY.

...ER Day.—The House held ...night session devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. About twelve bills were passed, among them one to pension the widow of the late Gen. William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, at $75 per month. The bill has passed the Senate.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—The House after four hours' debate, adopted the resolution passed by the Senate last week calling on the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to enforce the reforms in Turkey guaranteed to the Christian Armenians and pledging the support of Congress and the President in the most vigorous action he might take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, proposed to have the Turkish minister his passports and sever all diplomatic relations with Turkey. But the counsel of Mr. Hitt prevailed and the proposition of Mr. Hepburn was overwhelmingly defeated.

FORTIETH DAY.—The session of the House was brief. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill pre ipita ed an discussion and the bill was passed in less than an hour. The appropriations carried by the bill are about $100,000 in excess of those appropriated for the current fiscal year.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—The session of the House was brief. The opposition to a bill reported from the invalid pensions committee to suspend the act of 1890, so that, in the consideration of widows' claims, unexplained absence for seven years should be considered sufficient proof of death, led to the making of the point of no quorum early in the session, and the House was forced to adjourn after passing several public and bills.

SENATE

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—After a stirring debate the Senate agreed to the conference resolution urging decisive action by the European powers again t Turkey and pledging to the President the support of Congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress for injuries to American persons or property. Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, who reported the resolution, urged its adoption in a speech which set forth the startling extent of the massacres, the greatest in the history of the world, the Senator said. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, spoke in the same line. The climax of the debate was reached when Mr. Frye, of Maine, supported the resolution in a speech notable for its expressions of sympathy with the Armenians and for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's course toward America. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask the Senate to sit until a vote was taken on the silver bond bill.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—Senators Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, of the new State of Utah, took the oath of office in the Senate, the former drawing the term ending March 3, 1899, and the latter the term ending March 3, 1897. The session was given to further speeches on the silver-bond bill by Nelson (republican, of Minnesota) and Mr. Bacon (democrat, of Georgia.) Mr. Hansbrough criticised the Secretary of Agriculture for alleged failure to distribute seeds in accordance with the law. Mr. George defended Secretary Morton's action.

FORTIETH DAY.—Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the Senate. Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, upheld a strong application of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, touched on the Turkish atrocities in an energetic speech in which he declared that the resolution just passed by a Congress should be followed by a blow, a shot, sweeping back Mahommedanism and advancing Christianity. Mr. Voorhees, who was until recently chairman of the finance committee, spoke in advocacy of the remonetization of silver. Mr. Gray urged the advantage of a gold standard. Another effort was made by Mr. Jones, in charge of the silver bond bill, to have the vote fixed for Thursday. Mr. Hill, objected, however, and Mr. Jones notified Senators to prepare for a test of endurance on Thursday. A fruitless discussion of the resolution to inquire into the arrest of Eugene V. Debs occurred, but action was deferred.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—The presentation of committee reports on Cuba and a sensational speech from Mr. Tillman, the new Senator from South Carolina, furnished two stirring events in the Senate. The majority resolution on Cuba asks the President to urge Spain to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents, while the minority report directs the President to take steps toward securing from Spain the complete independence of Cuba. Both resolutions went to the Senate calendar. Veteran members of the Senate characterized Mr. Tillman's speech as one of the most remarkable in the history of the upper branch of Congress. It abounded in statements of sensational character, arraigning President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and other men in high places.

The coal miners at Washington, Indiana, won their strike, and returned to work. Over 3,000 men were involved.

...ER FORGET ANYTHING?

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...ral ... ...wages ... ...before ... ...was going to consume more ...an it ever had in the most ...ous years. The consequence ...arked increased in the number ...facturing failures as soon as ... of production began to ap- ...at about all that talk of ...ges," returning prosper- ...er activity in the fac- ...eased demand for goods," ... that every Democratic ... country was falsely re- ... 1895? Ananias and ...g their heads with ... from very modesty ...effrontery to pose ...f falsifying. But ... were unknown ...

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...Too.

...of a Demo- ...e Senators ...the public ...—N. Y.