AS TO CIVIL SERVICE.

EXTENSIONS OF GREAT IMPOR-TANCE MADE.

Several New Orders Just Issued-Changes in the Customs Service, the Postoffice Department and Other Branches of the National Government Ordered-Extensions of the Classified Service Under Consideration.

New Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. - The president has signed several orders of great importance in connection with the civil service reform movement, making important extensions of the classified service to offices heretofore unclassified and revising existing classications in branches of the service already classified, so as to bring within the classification many places heretofore excluded. These are as follows:

First-A revision of the customs classifications so as to bring within the service all employes not serving merely as workmen or laborers, without regard to compensation. Here-tofore this service has been classified on the basis of compensation. All employes receiving a compensation of less than \$900 have been excluded from the classification, and therefore not subject to the civil service rules. This action of the president brings the classification of the customs service into harmony with those of the other branches of the service.

Second-An amendment to customs rule 1, extending the classification to include all customs districts in which there are as many as twenty employes. The present limit is fifty employes and under that limit eleven customs districts have been classified. The extension of the classification to include all districts in which there are as many as twenty employes will bring into the classified service certainly eleven additional districts and probably several more.

Third-An amendment to the classification of the department at Washington so as to include in the classified service, and subject to the civil service rules in all the departments, messengers, assistant messengers and watchmen.

Fourth-An amendment to the civil service rule abolishing the right of transfer, upon non-competitive examination, of persons appointed to excepted places after one year's service in such places to classified non-excepted places. Hereafter persons appointed from the outside to excepted places in any branch of the classified service cannot be transferred at the end of one year into the places cov-

ALL RUSSIA MOURNS.

Ruler.

AMERICAN CATTLE EXPORTS. Cities and People in Black for the Dead

Secretary Morton Gives Out Interesting Figures

LONDON, Nov. 5 .- A special service to celebrate the accession of Nicholas II to the throne of Russia was held to-day in the palace church as Livadia. It was attended by the new czar, the czarina, the queen of Greece, the duchess of Saze-Coburg-Gotha, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, the grand dukes and grand duchesses now at Livadia and the chief officials of the district. The celebration of the accession of

the new czar to the throne ended at midnight and to-day all Russia is being bedecked with mourning emblems. On private houses these will be removed after the funeral, November 17, but on public buildings they will remain for six months.

The correspondent of the Daily News at St. Petersburg' telegraphs that though the Russians have not the same way of showing mourning as the Western nations, it is evident that the death of the czar has made a greater and deeper impression than might have been expected. The streets are crowded with a multitude of people, most of whom are clad in black, who in whispering tones discuss events. The theaters and schools are closed. The churches are crowded with people who wish to pray for the soul of the dead czar. From other towns reports are received bearing testimony to the spirit of deep mourn-ing that prevails. The Russian court will mourn for six months.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from St. Petersburg says that in order to save DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister, who is pressed by business and who is in ill health, Mr. Breckinridge, the American minister, in presenting President Cleveland's message of condolence, also represented all the other ministers in St. Petersburg, except the British minister, who personally called.

The service in the St. Petersburg cathedral yesterday was most im-pressive. Toward the close the metropolitan took off his miter and read passages from the bible, including the duty of obedience to the king. At that moment the whole congregation knelt, vowing allegiance to Nicholas. After this a large number crowded around the tables and took the oath of fealty, which pledged them to spend their last drop of blood for the czar and the councry. The ceremony lasted an hour and was equally noteworthy for the magnificence of the vestments of the clergy and the brilliancy of the costumes of the officials and ladies. There was not a sign of mourning from the beginning to the end, but after the ceremony the mourning was resumed and St. Petersburg is like a city of the dead.

A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late czar of Russia was said yesterday in the Russian church here. The walls of the church were draped in black and silver and the interior was illuminated by hundreds of wax tapers. The Russian ambassador, M. De Staal, all the staff of the Russian embassy, representatives of nearly all the foreign diplomatic corps and a large number of ladies were present. All the ladies were on one side of the church and the gentlemen occupied the other side. The whole congregation knelt and all held lighted tapers in their hands. This, combined with general weeping, clouds of incense and the doleful chanting of the priests, produced a most solemn effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.-Secretary of griculture Morton furnished yesterday the number of cattle exported to the United Kingdom of Great Britain during each year since 1874, together with the value of the cattle in dollars, each. The statement shows that the United States sent into the United Kingdom of Great Britain only 123 head of cattle in 1874, while up to the present date in 1894, the United States has already furnished Great Britain 345,734 head. The United States sent no fresh beef into England until 1877, when 49,210,990 pounds were sent and returned to the farmers of this country \$4,552,523. This year we have already shipped into the United Kingdom 193,331,292 pounds of fresh beef, which brought \$16,659,814.

Germany took no live cattle from the United States until 1878, when that empire received 1,171 head from the United States, valued at \$87,648. During the year 1891 Germany received from the United States its largest number of cattle, 5,223 head, valued at \$427,565. In 1893, Germany received only 419 head, valued at \$41,800. Thus far in 1894 she has received 3.069 head, valued at \$285,792. Germany took no fresh beef from the United States until 1887, when it took 9,398 pounds, and in 1894 all Germany took of fresh beef from the United States was only 1,066 pounds, valued at \$80

In view of the above facts, Secretary Morton said he did not think it worth while to exploit or magnify as a matter of any importance the loss of the German market to American cattle and meat producers.

KANSAS BETTING LIVELIER. Wenty-Thousand Dollars Said to Be

Ready for Populists. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 2.-J. A. Simp-

son last night wired \$1,000 to Smith Center, to be put up even on governor against that much Populist money. This makes \$2,000 the Republicans have put up in Smith Center. At Republican headquerters it is claimed that Simpson has been authorized to draw on Republicans throughout the state in various sums, aggregating \$22,000, which has been posted for Populist takers.

A stranger who gave his name as J. A. Roberts, and his residence as Denver, this morning deposited \$10,000 with E. V. Small, a Topeka banker, to bet on Lewelling even. He afterward went to Republican headquarters and challenged B. N. Simpson or any other syndicate of Republicans, to cover the amount. The man was so plainly dressed and so mysterious about his inentithat the Republicans doubted his sincerity until they learned from Small that he had the money. The Republicans began to scrape around to raise the money to meet the proposition. Secretary Bristow said the Republicans would surely raise the money, and that unless Roberts should back out the bet will be taken before morning. Roberts also offers to bet \$10,000 or \$20,000 more, a forfeit of \$1,000 to be deposited at once, and the whole amount by Saturday. Asked if he would bet anything less than \$10,000, he said that he had come to cover the big sums the Republicans had posted.

BRITISH REJOICING OVER THE NEW TARIFF.

GRAND OLD PARTY

The Downfall of Reciprocity Pleases Them Immensely-Our Farmers Taxed by Canada-Mr. Wilson Took Care of His Own District.

The New Tariff Helps Them. The comments of the British papers on the new American tariff and its

effect upon British interests show that they are far from being displeased with Democratic "tariff reform." From Wales comes the statement

that "the reduction in the tin-plate auty has led to a marked revival of prosperity at the tin-plate works" over there. Many of the mills which were closed have been reopened and largely augmented. In a recent issue the Birmingham Post says that "British manufacturers are looking for a large and immediate increase in American imports of English woolens," that the impulse given to the woolen and other textile branches by the new tariff may be expected to act beneficially upon other branches of English trade by furnishing increased employment to the factory hands and augmenting the profits of their em-ployers." The Sheffield Telegraph is immensely pleased over the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties by the new tariff law. It regards the action of Spain in restoring heavy duties on American products as "a good omen that other parties to this class of treaties may promptly take the initiative in tearing them up. This ought to be specially advantageous to Sheffield." The Telegraph thinks that the indirect benefits of "the closure of McKinleyism" may be even more pronounced than from "the enlargement of trade with the United States." French and other continental papers are also elated over the better American market for European products and the destruction of the reciprocity arrangements, which will enable our foreign competitors to regain what they have lost on account of these treaties.

Yet the doctrinaires in this country have contended and still contend that the McKinley law was a curse to the United States and a boon to foreign producers, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. They make this assertion in face of the conspicuous fact that foreigners considered themselves badly handicapped by the McKinley law, not only so far as the American trade was concerned, but also in the trade of those Spanish-American countries which entered into reciprocal commercial relations with the United States provided for by the reciprocity section of the McKinley law. Speaking of the claim that the old tariff was a good thing for Europe and a bad thing for America, ex-President Harrison in one of his car-platform speeches pointedly asked:

Rochester Post Express puts it, "The men who loaned themselves to the government get less than those who merely loaned their money, and the latter get their money again." Of the two kinds of service, that which the soldier gave was far the greater. Let there be no more complaints about the cost of soldiers' pensions. They are essentially unpatriotic. - American Cultivator.

Our Farmers Taxed by Canada.

When the Republican administration under President Harrison made, overtures to Canada to join. in reciprocal trade relations under the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law, the proposition was met by a cold rebuff. The Canadians felt that they had the best of it in the laws already existing. The Canadian farmer was protected even above his neighbor on this side the line and they proposed to have it remain so. Canada believes in protection, and believes that no protection is worthy the name that does not protect the tiller of the soilthe basis of all wealth and prosperity on the American continent. The Democratic free trade policy gives no recognition of this fact, however.

The farmer of the United States is told that what he most needs is access to the "markets of the world," and that the only way to get to them is over the prostrate industries of our own country. Canada gets its benefits of this policy with the rest of the world, but still keeps up its bars against the farmer on this side. Its lawmakers know how to take care of their own and they are doing it.

Make note of the way in which the farmer of the United States is taxed for such of his products as he may want to sell over there. If he sells eggs to the Canadian he must do so despite a Canadian tariff of 5 cents a dozen. He must calculate on 4 cents a pound for butter; 11 cents a pound on live hogs and 2 cents on pork and beef; 3 cents on cheese; 10 cents a bushel on buckwheat, rye, oats and peas; 15 cents a bushel on wheat, beans and potatoes; 40 cents a barrel for corn meal and 71 cents a bushel on corn.

These are some of the more notable evidences of the way the Canadian farmer is protected by his own government while the Democratic congress is opening the doors for the admission of Canadian products to the United States in competition with our own producers. Every farmer should know it .--- Kansas City Journal.

Cne or the Other.

The Birmingham Age-Herald insists

How to Repair Mirrors.

For repairing mirrors accidently scratched clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove any traces of dust and grease. If this cleaning is not done very carefully, defects will appear around the place repaired. With a point of a knife cut upon the back of another looking glass a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little learger. Upon it place a drop of mercury-a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of a nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portions with cotton and the glass presents the same appearance as when new.

The Burlington's New Short Line.

The Burlington Route is a notable exception to the general run of western railroads. During a period when railroad building in this country has been almost at a stand still, it has been steadly pushing forward its northwest extension and now takes much pleasure in announcing its completion to Billings, Mont., 893 miles from Omaha.

At Billings, connection is made with the Northern Pacific Railroad and, under a traffic agreement with that company, business of all classes is exchanged there, or, more properly speaking, routed through that point to and from every station on or reached via the Northern Pacific and Burlington Systems.

This New Short Line-for that is exactly what it is-reduces the distance between Omaha, Kansas City, St Louis and the territory south and southeast of those cities, on the one hand, and Montana, Northern Idaho and Puget Sound points, on the other, all the way from 50 to 473 miles. It thus becomes an important factor in bringing the vast scope of country served by the Northern Pacific into closer relationship with the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. Just to illustrate things: The New Short Line saves

294 miles between Omaha and Helena 224 miles between Omaha and Butte 371 miles between Omaha and Spokane 54 miles Letween Omaha and Tacoma 49 miles between Omaha and Seattle. The New Line has been constructed in a most substantial manner. Excellently ballasted, laid with the heaviest steel upon more than usual number of ties, it equals the best and oldest portions of the Burlington System.

People whose opinion is worth having, pronounce it superior to any new track ever built in the western states.

The train-service will consist of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and Standard Burlington Route Day Coaches, Omaha and Lincoln to Billings daily.

As a Scenic Route, the New Line takes high rank.

The rich farms of eastern and central Nebraska; the more sparsely settled country that lies between Ravenna and the boundary line separating Nebraska and South Dakota; the canons. peaks and swelling meadow-lands of the Black Hills, the wonderful "Devil's Tower" the irrigated districts of northern Wyoming; Custer Battlefie'd; the picturesque windings of the Little Big Horn; the glorious valleys of the great Crow Indian Reservation-all these are seen from the car window.

erea examination.

Fifth-An order extending the classification of the postoffice department so as to include in the classified service to the department the clerks employed in the offices of the postoffice inspectors.

Sixth-Amendments to the postal rules withdrawing from the excepted class a very large proportion of the places now excepted from examination. This will transfer from the excepted class in the classified postoffice to the non-excepted class probably not less than 1,500 places, the whole number of excepted places in classified postoffices now being in the neighborhood of 2,300. Hereafter it will not include more than 700 or 820.

Seventh-An amendment to the department rules withdrawing from the excepted class in the department of agriculture the chiefs of the divisions of entomology, economic ornithology and mammalogy and pomology and the assistant chiefs of these divisions.

Eighth-An amendment to the Indian rule providing for the appointment as assistant teachers in the Indian school service, without civil service examination of graduates of the normal classes at the Salem, Ore., Santa Fe, N., M., Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., Carlisle school, Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., upon their certificates of graduation, but before they can be advanced to full teacherships they shall be required to pass the regular civil service examination.

Ninth-Allowing appointment with-out examination for not exceeding thirty days to places which may be filled by non-competitive examination in the departments at Washington in cases of emergency, pending an examination by the commisson. No appointment made under this authority can continue longer than thirty days.

The president has had these changes under consideration for some time and before his return from his vacation notified the commission that immediately upon his return he would consult with them in reference thereto.

Other important changes involving an extension of the classified service are still under consideration and only await arrangement of minor details through conference between the civil service commission and the heads of various departments.

Arkansas Baptists Alarmed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5 .- The state Baptist convention in session at Lonoke last night unanimously adopted a resolution expressing alarm at the coming power of the Roman Catholic church over congress and the Federal government, and denouncing all legislation giving federal revenues in support of Roman Catholic or other sectarian schools.

Died From His Wounds.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 5 .- W. H. Earley, night agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road at Whiting, Jackson county. who was shot by a robber early Thursday morning, died yesterday.

Is the present national administra-Prince Hohenlohe has come to an Town Guarding the Road to Moukden. crossed the state line at Union City, What has it done? tion a success? agreement with Emperor William LONDON, Nov. 5.-The Japanese le- it was met by a majority of the Scuttled everybody's ship. which will change the imperial poli-Yes. opulation of that little place. gation has received a dispatch stating Gn purpose? In what way? Cor. 14th and Donglas Sts., Omah cy in several important respects. The Mr. Harrison spoke briefly. A that Field Marshal Yamagata has cap-No; by stupidity. OTS Dolls. Games. Books. Notions. Fancy Go.ds. & Whoiesale and retail. We pay expenses to Omnha. Write about it. H. HABDY & CQ., 1319 Farnam St., Omnha, Neb. In piling up debts, public and prifirst visible sign of this is the issucrowd at Winchester, where the train tured Fung Wang Ching, a city in the ance of an order to establish agriculmade a stop, wanted a speech but vate. Chinese province of Liao Tung, near there was only time for the ex-presi- tural bureaus in connection with the The Soldier's Interest Money. the Corean frontier. The Chinese de-fending the place fled toward Mantien Outing Dangers. Since the beginning of the civil war German embassies at London, Washdent to bow his thanks. At Muncie a committee of citizens met General | ington, Paris, Vienna and St. Petersthe total pensions paid to soldiers have Mrs. Baxter, on an outing-Oh. Cameras \$2,50 "PHOTORET," Leyn Photo Suppir Co., Exclusive Agenta, 1915 Farnam St., Cmaha. Everything in Photo Supplies Ling. The capture is important, for Harrison and escorted him to a stand burg. This step is looked upon as amounted to \$1,727,000,000. This Isaac! Isaac! Come quick! Leetle it leaves the mountain road to Moukevidence of a stricter protective agraden open to the Japanese and the erected in the court house square is a large sum, but it is \$800,000,000 | Yacob has fallen into der riffer. rian policy which is known to have where at least 5,000 enthusiastic peoless than the amount paid as interest Mrs. Baxter-Oh, mine goodness Chinese are unlikely to offer further ple assembled. He spoke about been contemplated for some time on the public debt. Thus, as the chracious! Mit dot tre-toller suit on! resistance to the advance of the Jappast twenty minutes. sionals and Amateurs. anese army.

TRADE SITUATION.

Dun's Weekly Kevlew of the Business World.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The last week of October, with an election near, cannot indicate much of the true condition of business. In some trades the season is too far ad vanced for great activity and in others the supposed effects of the voting hinder operations. But the volume of production is well maintained, and in one or two branches increased; no monetary difficulties disturb. Breadstuffs are a little higher and no material decline appears during the week in manufactured products. At present the volume of business transacted is on the whole smaller than last year and much smaller than in 1892, though a presidential election was then close at hand.

Corn has advanced four cents, with Western receipts about a third and exports about an eighth of last year's. Yet pork and hogs are somewhat lower, with lard about the same. Wheat is three-fourths of a cent higher for spot and one cent for December, and it looks as if strength in corn had prevented a further decline.

Dr. Simmons Given Three Years.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.-Dr. C. F. Simmons, president of the Simmons Medicine company, and superintendent of the Centenary Methodist Sunday school, was yesterday convicted of assault to kill on John McBain, a clerk in his employ last June. The punishment was fixed at three years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The verdict caused considerable surprise. A motion for a new trial will be made.

Huns Oppose a Vote of Condolence. BUDA PESTH, Nov. 5.-Several Hungarian papers suggest that opposition should be raised to the proposed vote of condolence for the Russian nation which it is proposed to pass in parliament, on the ground that Russia has ho parliament to which such a message of sympathy could be addressed. The Liberals, however, intend to support the motion of condolence, which will be proposed by Dr. Wekerle, the premier.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 5.-As the Big What did the Democracy promise Germany's New Imperial Policy. REGULAR DAILY VICTORY. Four limited, which brought ex-Presto do? A Brilllant Success. BERLIN, Nov. 2 .- It is stated that Japanese Forces in China Capture a ident Harrison back to Indiana to-day Make everybody's ship come in.

THE DRAYTON DIVORCE.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton Denies all the Allegations Made by Her Husband.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2 .- The answer in the James Coleman Drayton divorce suit was filed yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Drayton denies the charge of marital infidelity by her husband and accuses him of having deserted her without cause. She makes specific denial to each and every allegation in her husband's bill charging her with criminal intimacy with Hallett Alsop Borrowe, and savs that she was never guilty of such with Borrowe or any other person whatsoever, either in New York, London, Barnardsville or any other place. "The charges," she says, "are wholly untrue and a most cruel and unfounded imputation." On the contrary, she says, she has always faithfully regarded her marriage vows, and has been true and faithful to her vows as his wife.

SKELETON OF A MASTODON. Work of Unearthing It Is Progressing

Slowly at Huntington, Pa.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Nov. 2.-The work of unearthing the skeleton of a mastodon, recently discovered in a bog on the farm of George W. Swayne near Shirleysburg, this county, is progressing as rapidly as the dangerous condition of the soil will permit. One tusk, 4 feet 7 inches long, and the base of which is 16 inches in circumference and hollow to the depth of eight inches, besides two molars, weighing five pounds each, several ribs and a portion of the vertebrae have been uncovered. All the bones are in an excellent state of preservation. It is believed the entire skeleton will be found. Scientists from all parts of the country are making bids for the valuable fin1, but Farmer Swayne is holding off until the work of excavation has been finished.

No More Free Passes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.-Traffic managers of Missouri lines yesterday agreed to discontinue the issuance of passes to shippers, or to others, with a view to influencing traffic, and to maintain the rates fixed at a similar meeting held some time ago. It is said that these rates have been fairly well adhered to since the agreement was made.

"If, as they pretend, the old tariff was to the advantage of England, France and Germany and a disadvantage to us, in the name of common sense, how does it come that these nations are not able to bear with more equanimity a policy that injures us and helps them?"

The doctrinaires are in a maze of absurd befuddlement on this subject that only illustrates their incompetency to deal with the ordinary, practical questions within the province of statesmanship.

Free Trade for the Other Fellow. Attention has been called to a paragraph in the tariff law, as Mr. Wilson approved it in the house, which is generally overlooked and which increases the duty on cut nails from 18.6 per

cent, on an ad valorem basis, as it stood under the McKinley act, to 25 per cent. This is an amazing performance, in a bill aiming to reduce duties and making its heaviest cuts in is that the manufacture of cut nails is one of the principal industries in the

city of Wheeling, and that Wheeling is the principal center in Mr. Wilson's own district. Thus, wherever of a tariff are, indeed "for .evenue only," but the revenue must accrue to him. They hoot at Gorman and Brice for helping the sugar trust. But how are these worse than Murphy, who must have collars and cuffs looked after? Or, than Wilson himself, the apostle and paragon of reform, who preaches pure doctrine and is as rapacious a grabber as any of them when it comes to a matter affecting his own district? Many humbugs have found the Democratic party a congenial home: but Mr. Wilson deserves to stand pretty close to the head of the list .- St. Paul Pioneer

The Farmer Is Not to Be Caught.

"There, that is the cheapest suit of clothes you ever bought," said a merchant to a farmer. "Oh, no, it isn't," replied the farmer; "this suit costs me twenty bushels of wheat. I have never paid over fifteen bushels of wheat for a suit before." . The Democratic "cheap" dodge is evidently not fooling that farmer very extensively. -Kansas City Journal.

Question and Answer.

that the new tariff "affords ample revenue to meet the expenses of the government economically administered." The official statement is that from September 1 to October 18 the deficit amounted to \$18,975,199, or at the rate of \$403,727 a day. If the revenue is ample, then there is only one way to account for this deficit, and that is the government is not being economically administered. The Age-Herald can draw us into no argument on that point.

Advice for Cotton Planters.

We propose to give without charge to our readers the following recipe to make money on cotton, and we will guarantee that if all follow the advice they will come out first best next year, viz.: Buy cotton futures now for next year to twice the number of bales you raised this year, and then plant your whole crop in corn, peas, sorghum cane, goobers, hogs, beeves, cows, sheep, etc., and only enough cotton to keep seed for the next year. Try it!-Eutaw, Ala., Mirror.

A Reason With Hair on It.

The report of the labor commissioner of Ohio show that 2,394 representative manufacturing industries, located in forty-six cities of the state, which paid out in wages in 1892 \$50,838,383, paid in 1893 only \$43,903,857, a decrease of the metal schedule. The explanation \$6,933,516. Yet Chairman Wilson says tariff reform has only begun.

The Subject of His Anxiety.

Two years ago the workingman was greatly wrought up because he was you touch one of these Democratic made to believe he was paying two or "reformers," you find that his views three cents too much for his dinner pail. For the past year and a half he has not been concerned about the cost of his pail; his time has been fully occupied in trying to find something to put in it.

A Tariff Speech.

Lean Jimmie Jones of Tennessee: My friend, this tariff question is really not the intricate matter it has been represented; in fact, it is as simple as the alphabet. Now, what would I do in regard to the tariff? Why, simply, this: If the tariff is too high I'd lower it, but if it was too low I'd hist it.

'Tis a Maxim All Should Heed. "You will never miss the water till the

- well runs dry. Is a song they used to sing us in the days gone by
- But the striking way to put it at the present

Is "you'll never miss your wages till you vote them away "

Five-Cent Cotton.

Cotton is down to five cents a pound on the Southern plantations, and is steadily declining in price. How do the Southern cotton planters like the results of the Cleveland administration and of the Democratic massacre of American industries .- N. Y. Tribune.

Charmed by a Snake.

Snakes travel a good deal on their reputation. They scare birds and small animals so they become helpless. We all know this to be a fact. And then when they get in a tight place with a man they try to run a bluff on him. A lawyer in our town once met a rattle snake down in the Ozarks and began to experiment, or rather to let the snake experiment, to see if there was anything in the snake charming theory. He said that the snake's eyes got brighter and brighter, and his scales became glistening, and his body seemed to swell up a little thicker, and the whole outfit became so engrossing that he finally ran away from the snake in a dead scare and didn't get over it for a good while after. He told me that it was his belief that if he had kept company with that snake much longer he would have lost his wits .-- Forest and Stream.

Look Out for Cold Weather

But ride inside of the electric lighted, steam heated, vestibule apartment trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail-way and you will be as warm, comfortable and cheerful as in your own library or boudoir. To travel between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, or between Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City in these luxuriously appointed trains is a supreme satisfaction; and, as the somewhat ancient advertisement used to read, "fer further particulars, see small bills." Small bills (and large ones also) will be accepted for passage and sleeping car tickets by all coupon ticket agents. For detailed information address Geo. H. Heafford, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Ill.

Nickel Steel the Coming Metal.

Though nickel was used for coin two centuries before Christ, it is only recently that the discovery of its alloy with steel has brought it into general commercial prominence. The tensil strength of this alloy-nearly one-fifth greater than that of ordinary steel, while its difficulty remains the samewill doubtless cause it to supplant common steel in many places where great strength is required. For instance, the American Atlantic liner Paris has been supplied with a spare length of shafting of this alloy. It is said that this casting has a tensil strength of about 90,-000 pounds, thus leaving existing British or German steel shafts quite a respectable distance in the rear. Theproduction of nickel has increased within 10 years from 1,000 tons per annum to over 5,000 tons, while before 1876 not more than 600 tons were produced in any one year. The most noticable increase has been in the manufacture of nickel steel, ostensibly for armor plates. and guns, but it is not likely that its use will stop here, especially as the price tends steadily downward.-Age of Steel



Press.