

GROVER TALKS BACK.

REPLIES TO ATTACKS MADE IN THE SENATE.

He Has Made No Bond Deals—No Banker or Financier Has Been Invited to Washington to Confer With the Administration, and No Arrangements Made With the Syndicate—Amazed at the Action of Senators.

The President indignantly. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The debate on the Elkins resolution in the Senate last Friday when the administration was accused by several Senators of having entered into an agreement with a syndicate to float the expected issue of bonds, is the subject of a letter written by President Cleveland to Senator Caffery, of Louisiana. The knowledge that such a letter had been addressed to Mr. Caffery was obtained last night, and the letter was made public by the latter. It is in the handwriting of the President and covers six pages of closely written notes. It is in full as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1896. My Dear Senator:—I have read to-day in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday, concerning the financial situation and bond issues.

I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt, as a basis of attack, the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper.

No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve.

No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate.

No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been, directly or indirectly, given to any person. In point of fact, a decided leaning towards a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other and as occasion permitted with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

The unusual importance of a successful result if the attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

The secretary of the treasury from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them to the people by public advertisement if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve, being now \$20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

This is the entire matter and all those particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry.

If Mr. Morgan or anyone else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent, to put himself in condition to negotiate.

I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Proceedings in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—During the morning hour in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, a resolution was adopted appropriating \$250 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman.

Mr. Prichard (Republican) of North Carolina called up the amendments he offered to the revenue bill to increase the duties on certain kinds of clays, marble, iron ore, timber, live stock, cereals, fruits, wool and coal for the purpose of addressing the Senate thereon. He favored the enactment of the McKinley law and the free coinage of silver. He denounced the Southern Democrats for their recreancy to their own section. The tariff law had brought unexampled prosperity to the New England manufacturers and bankrupted and ruin to the farmers and producers of the South.

When Mr. Prichard had finished, Mr. Hill chided him for the inconsistency of his State. North Carolina, he said, occupied a peculiar situation in Congress, and he did not see how her people could be gratified. Some time ago the same legislature in North Carolina had elected two Senators by the same combination. A few days ago one of them (Mr. Butler) had denounced the Democratic party for being false to its pledges of tariff reform. To-day the other end of the combination told the Senate that he favored the re-enactment of the McKinley law.

The Senate, on Mr. Hale's motion, agreed to adjourn until Monday when adjournment was taken to-day.

Mr. White (Democrat) of California consumed the remainder of the time before the expiration of the morning hour with a speech in favor of some practical modifications in the Senate rules. The great evil which he especially inveighed against was that which permitted interminable debate on any question and placed it in the power of a single senator to hold the Senate at his mercy so long.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech, Mr. Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, introduced a joint resolution congratulating the republic of Transvaal in Africa for the stand for liberty which it had taken and directing the President of the United States to transmit the action to the republic of Transvaal. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas then took the floor and made a speech on the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill.

PAY DURING ABSENCE.

The House Quashes a Motion to Deduct Salary for Non-Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the House to-day Mr. Tawney, Republican, of Minnesota, offered a resolution relating to pension claims. It recited that it was frequently charged by pensioners and applicants that the medical division of the pension bureau fails to properly regard the reports and findings in pension claims made by various boards of the United States examining surgeons and declared that it was due to the officials of the department, to pensioners and to the public that the truth, or falsity of the charges be made known. It called upon the secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of the reports and findings by boards of examining surgeons, irrespective of locality in the first fifty claims for original invalid pensions rejected on medical grounds after November 1, 1891, after September 1, 1892, and October 1, 1893.

An objection to its consideration was made by Mr. McClellan (Democrat) of New York.

Mr. Odell (Republican) of New York offered a resolution to direct the committee on banking and currency to report an amendment to the general banking laws, giving power to banking associations to invest not to exceed fifty per cent of their lawful reserves in bonds of the United States, to be hereafter issued under the acts of June 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878.

Objection was made to Mr. Odell's resolution and it was referred to the committee.

The changes in the House rules recommended by the committee on rules were reported by Mr. Henderson and were debated section by section. Mr. Dearmond, Democrat of Missouri, offered an amendment providing for deduction from members' pay for absences not due to sickness, or sickness in the family.

Mr. Stone assured him that the only effect of the enforcement of the rule in the last House had been to increase the sick list. Although Mr. Dearmond tried to obtain the yeas and nays, his request was refused—yeas 182 and the amendment was lost by about the same vote, several Democrats voting against it.

It Will Effect Permanent Organization and Get Down to Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Venezuela boundary commission will meet in the diplomatic room of the State department at 10 o'clock to-morrow to perfect its organization for business, so far as possible at this time. The office of secretary is regarded as the most important one to be filled, as the secretary will act as the chief administrative officer of the commission and will be expected to relieve that body of all business of a purely routine and perfunctory character.

Among those mentioned for the office of secretary are Mr. William E. Curtis, formerly director of the bureau of American republics, and Mr. Partridge of Vermont, formerly solicitor of the State department and minister to Venezuela under President Harrison.

Bianco Not Concerned in a Revolution.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with ex-President Guzman Blanco of Venezuela, in which he denies any connection with the insurrection in Venezuela, and adds: "In the struggle to maintain the integrity of our rights, all parties are amalgamated into a national party, which supports President Crespo."

NEWS NOTES.

Bartley, Johnson & Co., and the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company of Louisville, Ky., assigned.

THE YOUTHS' CORNER.

GOODSHORTSTORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Little Grace's Shopping Expedition—The Happiest Time—A Sensible African Chief—A Newsboy Soldier—An Ingenious Cure—Mark Twain.



EMURE Little Grace, With sweet dimpled face, Brushed her bonny brown hair till it shone; Put on her best bonnet With fine feathers on it, And went to the city alone.

Never, never before, Had she been to a store, With no one to help her buy; And oh, it was funny! To spend all her money For whatever she happened to spy.

But, alas! for her fun, It hardly begun, It seemed to the dear little spender, When the money gave out, With no mamma about, A dime or a quarter to lend her.

And oh, what a pickle! Not even a nickel For car-fare had this little maiden. So the shopman expressed her To 44 Chester, With bundles and budgets well-laden.

Which Will You Taste?

A writer in the Saturday evening Call relates a touching episode in everyday life as follows:

Entering the office of a well-known merchant, I lifted my eyes and found myself confronted with the brightest and most thrilling temperance lecture I ever steered myself against in the whole course of my life. It was an inscription marked with a pen on the back of a postal card nailed to the desk.

The inscription read as follows: "Which? Wife or whisky? The babes or the bottles? Home or hell?" "Where did you get that and what did you nail it there for?" I asked the merchant.

"I wrote that myself and nailed it up there," was his reply, "and I will tell you the story of that card. Some time ago I found myself falling into a drinking habit. I would run out once in a while with a visiting customer, or at the invitation of a traveling man, or on every slight offered. I soon found that my business faculties were becoming dulled, that my stomach was continually out of sorts, my appetite failing, and a constant craving for alcoholic stimulants becoming dominant. I saw tears in the eyes of my wife, wonder depicted on the faces of the children, and then I took a long look ahead. One day I sat down at this desk and half unconsciously wrote the inscription on that card. On looking at it upon its completion, its awful revelation burst upon me like a flash. I nailed it up there, and read it over a hundred times that afternoon. That night I went home sober, and I have not touched a drop of intoxicating liquor since. You see how startling is its alteration. Now I have no literary proclivities, and I regard that card as an inspiration. It speaks out three solemn warnings every time I look at it. The first is a voice from the altar, the second from the cradle, and the third and last from—"

Here my friend's earnestness deepened into a solemn shaking of the head, and with that he resumed his work.

A Newsboy Soldier.

One of the most blessed things about the old, old story is that it can be understood by the poor and the ignorant and weak as well as by the great and mighty.

The Christian Advocate told how a newsboy grasped the essence of Christianity as follows:

"Can't do it. It's against orders. 'I'm a soldier now,' said one newsboy to another.

"Yes, you look like a soldier!" was the mocking reply.

"I am, though, all the same," and Jack straightened himself and looked steadily into Jim's eyes. "Jesus is my captain, and I'm goin' to do everything on the square after this 'cause he says so." "That won't last long," said Jim. "Just wait till you're in bad luck and awful hungry, and you'll hook something fast enough."

"No, my captain says, 'Don't steal, and I won't. What I can't earn I'll go without, and if I'm likely to steal at any time I'll just call to him. He's always watchin' to see if any one of his soldiers need help. He'll help me to do anything he's told me to do."

Would that many older Christians might have more of this kind of trust in our great commander!

A Sensible African Chief.

The African chief Khama, of Shoshong, who is now staying in London, is a temperance reformer of the genuine type. It is a question whether he is not able to teach us more of the true principles of civilization than we are able to teach him. He showed himself a determined enemy of the liquor traffic. The Rev. J. D. Hepburn, in his book "Twenty Years in Khama's Country," writes:

"Khama called the white men together, and said he would have no more drink sold in the town. The white men urged various excuses, and Khama finally consented to some brandy being received, but said he must see no drunkenness. The brandy arrived, and of course the drunkenness followed.

This latter came under Khama's notice, and one Monday morning he summoned the white men and put his foot down effectually. He also put a stop to the sale of native beer. He said to his young men: "You take the corn that God has given us in answer to prayer and destroy it. You not only destroy it, but you make stuff with it that causes mischief among you." Mr. Hepburn said to the Khama that he thought this beer was regarded by the people as food in some respects, and Khama replied: "No; these are the lies you missionaries are told about it. It is all lies, and only lies. The drink our people like is as bad among us as yours is among you. If a man desires to concoct any wickedness he uses beer for his purpose. Every possible mischief that men can work is done among us by the means of the beer, things that you missionaries have never thought or heard of. No; we may deceive you, our missionaries, but we do not deceive one another."

Swallowing Dirt.

Bob Burdette gives this simple recipe: "My homeless friend with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of a farmer, but you have never been able to get money enough to buy a farm. But there is where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of one hundred square feet at a gulp. If you doubt this statement figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 feet; estimating, for convenience, the land at \$43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot. Now pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that 500-foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree some day and see how long it will take to swallow a pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there is dirt in it—three hundred feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre."

An Ingenious Cure.

One of the temperance papers tells the following story:

One woman determined that her husband should know how he looked when he was drunk. She knew how he looked well enough, and needed not that any man should tell her. Her children also knew by sad experience, but the man himself had a very imperfect idea of the state of the case. So once when he came home and fell into a maudlin slumber she sent for the photographer to come forthwith, and on his arrival she set before him his work. She ordered the photographer to photograph her husband as he sat in the chair. The photographer did his work, and did it well; and when the photograph was finished and laid beside the husband's place at breakfast it was a revelation, and the sobered gentleman experienced a decidedly new sensation. There was no need of explanation; the thing explained itself. There was no chance for contradiction; the sun tells no lies. There was no room for argument.

Mark Twain's Desire.

Mark Twain, who recently started on a tour round the world, told an interviewer at Winnipeg how he often felt a desire to "cut loose" from civilization, and to get away by himself where he could run and yell to his heart's content. In this connection there is a story about the humorist and Canon Kingsley.

Walking along the streets one day Mark felt the impulse to yell coming on him with irresistible force, and said to Kingsley, "I want to yell; I must yell."

The canon said, "All right, yell away; I don't mind."

"And with that," said Mark, "I stepped back a few steps and, throwing my arms above my head, let out a war-whoop that could be heard for miles, and in less time than you could count Canon Kingsley and myself were surrounded by a multitude of anxious citizens who wanted to know what was the matter. I just wanted to yell and had yelled."

The Happiest Time.

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," said the wise preacher of old. A notable confirmation of the fact that all earthly riches and power without God are mere shadows and vapors appears in a Napoleonic anecdote:

When Napoleon was in the height of his prosperity, and surrounded by a brilliant company of the marshals and courtiers of the empire, he was asked what day he considered to have been the happiest of his life. When all expected that he would name the occasion of some glorious victory or some great political triumph, or some august celebration, or other signal recognition of his genius and power, he answered without a moment's hesitation: "The happiest day of my life was the day of my first communion." At a reply so unforeseen there was a general silence, when he added, as if to himself: "I was then an innocent child."

The Boys Did Well.

There are some smart boys at the little schoolhouse at Partridge Cove, Lamoine, Maine. Tired of the task of carrying water long distances to the school, they decided to dig a well near the school. Spare moments at recess and after school hours were occupied. The boys were fortunate in choice of location and a bubbling spring of clear, cold water was struck. The well was neatly walled up, and now the boys look upon their completed work with satisfaction, feeling sufficiently rewarded for their industry in the praise bestowed by admiring elders.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

Austrian Legislator Who Believes She Desires to Conquer the World.

From a pamphlet by a member of the Austrian Legislature: The czar rules over a territory more than 9,000,000 square miles in extent. That is twice as much as China, two and a half times as much as the United States, five times as large as all Europe, forty-one times as large as Germany, and fifty times as large as France. Russia's population is more numerous than that of any two European powers outside their colonies, and Russia's population increases much faster. At the end of the century it will be greater than that of the triple alliance. Russia follows the expansive force within her, and aims at the rule of the world. The czar regards himself as the king of kings, and the same view is held by his people. To this very day one may hear Russians make the naive assertion that the Crimean war was nothing but a rebellion of the French, English and Turks against the power of the czar. The Russians want Constantinople because they regard themselves as the heirs of eastern Rome. In Asia they mean to obtain the empire of Genghis and Tamerlane. Can Europe defend herself against Russia? Napoleon I. was of the opinion that a war-like, enterprising czar could soon reach Calais with his army and become the supreme ruler of Europe's destinies. But Russia is not given to sudden impulses; she advances slowly. The triple alliance was created because the powers of Europe see the danger, but coalitions like this nearly always lose the right moment to act, and Russia knows well how to make use of the jealousies of the European powers. If the French politicians could judge calmly they would see that they risk their colonies in their hope to regain Alsace-Lorraine, and they would become suspicious of Russia. A French statesman very justly says: "Russia is Germany's enemy to-day; to-morrow, when we have overcome Germany, Russia will be our enemy." But common sense alone does not rule the world; passion, too, has its influence. Many years must pass before the French give up their ideas of revenge. The only defense against Russia is strict watchfulness on the part of the triple alliance, assisted by England. Under these circumstances Europe may experience surprises greater than the most pessimist now expect. Russia can count upon France's assistance, and may suddenly find allies among the Slavonic nations. And Russia has the advantage of autocratic leadership. The powers which form the triple alliance cannot act without a council. Russia, therefore, has the initiative, and can choose her own time for the attack. It is difficult to say whether the diplomats of Europe will be equal to the emergency. This much is certain: The balance of power is turning more in favor of Russia, hence all who value the civilization of western Europe cannot fail to regard the future with apprehension.

A Question of Ancestry.

Abraham Hayward, the famous Quarterly reviewer, once thought that he would like to have some ancestors, so he walked straight to a picture dealer's. Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half armor, with features not quite unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it, but deeming the price asked too high, he went his way. A few days later Mr. Hayward went to dine with Lord Houghton, and was astonished to find the picture in the dining-room. Seeing that it attracted his guest's attention, Lord Houghton said: "Very good picture that! Came into my hands in a curious way. Portrait of a Milnes of the commonwealth period—an ancestor of mine." "Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Hayward; "he was very near being an ancestor of mine."

An Important Invention.

Walter T. Forbes of Atlanta, Ga., has invented a process for decorticating ramie fiber, which is on exhibition at the exposition. "The work of Mr. Forbes," says the Atlanta Constitution, "is at the moment displayed in the Royal Kew gardens, at the Haarlem exposition in Holland, and also in Austria. Mr. Forbes is now in England, and every fiber process known to that people has been pitted against him. Nevertheless, his process, being the cheapest and most effective ever invented, has stood the test. His fiber has been woven into the finest yarns ever seen, and has been woven into cloths that are as beautiful as those that used to come out of India."

Making Hades Boil.

Then up spake the North Dakota man: "We had a paper out in Northwood called the Headlight. It began business by saying: "The Headlight proposes to boil hell down to a half pint and to administer it at a single dose." Just after this announcement the office took fire and burned to its foundations, whereupon Major A. W. Edwards, then of the Fargo Argus, but now of the Daily Forum, said in his cool, clever way: "It seems that while the editor of the Headlight was boiling hell down to a half pint, the blasted thing tipped over on a red hot stove—and there you are."

Swimming Should Be Taught.

The Volunteer Life Savers of New York have sent a request to the board of education and to the city superintendent asking that swimming be taught as a part of the school curriculum. Colonel J. Wesley Jones says that the reports for the past year show that a great number of children's lives have been lost from inability to swim, and suggests that swimming be taught regularly in the public baths or in large tanks provided in the basement of schools.

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That's so, the editor hears Mr. Market Gardener say. Well why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's northern grown seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

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- JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.**
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