THE MEN ARE NAMED.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION DECIDED UPON.

Judge Brewer is Chairman of the Same—The Others are Richard L. Olney, Andrew D. White, Frederick E. Coudert and Daniel C. Gilman—Political Complexion of the Men Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. — President Cleveland has announced the appointment of the Venezuelan boundary commission, as follows:

David J. Brewer of Kansas, justice United States Supreme court.

Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White of New York.

Frederick R. Condert of New York.

Daniel C. Gilman of Maryland.

The commission is regarded here as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

Justice Brewer is a Republican in politics, and about fifty-eight years of age. He is a graduate of Yale, and has spent considerable time in the practice of his profession in Kansas, where he filled a number of judicial offices. In 1884 he was appointed Circuit court judge of the United States for the Eighth district and was appointed associate justice of the Supreme court in December, 1889, by President Harrison.

Richard H. Alvey is a Democrat in politics and a man of marked legal ability. It was the great reputation he gained as judge in the Maryland courts which led President Cleveland in the absence of political influence on Judge Alvey's part, to appoint him to the position of chief justice of the Court of Appeals of this district. He is about sixty years of age.

Andrew D. White is a Republican in politics. He is one of the best known men of letters in this country, and perhaps in the world; is an author and historian and has been the president of Cornell university. Mr. White was appointed minister to Russia by President Harrison and this position he held through Harrison's administration and for a year or more during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

Frederick R. Coudert is a Democrat in politics and is one of the best known members of the bar in New York. Mr. Coudert was one of the counsel for the United States on the Behring sea commission, and in that capacity made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches delivered in behalf of the American contentions.

The last named member of the commission, Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins university, is well known as an authority in international law. He was at one time president of the University of California, and was later called to take up the work of the organization of the university of which he is now at the head. He is the author of a life of President Monroe. Mr. Gilman has never figured prominently in politics. At the White house it is stated that he has no politics, but his proclivities are understood to be Republican. The two great parties, it will be seen, are equally represented on the commission, with the fifth member having no outspoken politics.

All of the above named persons will accept the places to which they have been appointed and are expected to assemble in Washington as soon as practicable, with a view to taking the oath and entering upon their work. The appointments are made in compliance with a resolution of Congress passed at the request of President Cleveland, and the work of the commissioners will be to examine and collect evidence with a view to determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The conclusion reached by the commission will be reported to the President for his information in connection with any further representations and communications that may be made by this government to Great Britain in connection with the boundary line dispute between the latter country and Venezuela.

PAINTER BLAIR'S SAD END.

Formerly Famous and Wealthy, He Died in a Home for Incurables.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—John B. Blair, born in 1800, and once famous and wealthy, died yesterday at the home for incurables. Blair was a famous painter a half century ago. His skill is attested by the fact that his portrait of President Taylor is in the White house gallery. He was one of the first painters of war panoramas and the first to paint any great panorama in this country. His first was a picture of birds of all the world, and to accomplish this work he circled the globe twice. He was the inventor of the silk bag gas balloon, such as aeronauts of to-day employ, and fifty years ago invented a bicycle on the same lines as the present safety. He added half a million of wealth to a well known pencil manufacturer by inventing the rubber tips for pencils. He painted landscapes of foreign countries and pictures of sheep in almost endless numbers, and his auction sales of these were annual events in art circles a quarter of a century ago. Five years ago he was stricken with paralysis and three years later became blind and also lost the strength of his mind. He was then placed in the home for incurables.

Atchison to Make Car Couplers.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 3.—L. T. Backus, C. T. Backus, C. W. Weller, R. R. Herd and R. A. Park, have incorporated the "Columbia Car Coupler Company" for a term of fifty years. Capital stock, $150,000; general offices, Atchison.

That Zinc Smelter Deal.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 3.—Robert H. Lanyon, who returned from Chicago yesterday, says the syndicate plans for the purchase of all the zinc smelters in this section have not been consummated, but that his ten furnace smelter at this place and those of the Lanyon Foundry at Pittsburg, Kan., have been sold to the syndicate. He will give possession in about forty days. It is presumed that the new owners will continue the works here, as they have ordered suspended furnaces to be repaired for immediate use.

ENGLAND THE BULLY.

Significant Remarks Made Recently by Venezuela Commissioner Coudert.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Frederick R. Coudert is the only one of the commissioners, who, in advance of his appointment, expressed an opinion on the boundary controversy. Mr. Coudert, while the country rang with the Venezuela message, took occasion to express his views of England. Now that he is a commissioner they become significant and are presented as he gave them some days ago:

"England has been the bully of the world. Her policy has been one of aggression. She holds Gibraltar and by that means has Spain by the throat. When France was tied up with Germany, England seized Egypt, as she had practically seized Cyprus. In the event of trouble between this country and England, France would sweep into Egypt and Russia would march upon Constantinople. England, of course, is responsible for the Armenian massacres. England will not permit Russia to seize Constantinople and wipe the unspeakable Turk off the face of the earth, therefore thousands of Christians must suffer death. John Bull has no friends and Uncle Sam has no enemies. If there should be trouble between America and England the sympathy of all Europe would be with us and the hand of every European nation would be raised against England. The English government appreciates its friendliness and helplessness. Because of that fact there will be no war. If war should come, the map of Europe would be recast and perhaps the map of Asia, too."

A JUDGE KILLS A FOOTPAD

Justice Blume of Chicago Routs Two Attacking Thieves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Justice Jarvis Blume of the West Chicago Avenue police station was passing underneath the Alley "L" structure at Thirteenth street at 1:30 o'clock this morning on his way home in company with his daughter May, when two masked men attacked the magistrate. One of them threw his arms about Mr. Blume's neck and tried to strangle him; the other made an attempt to find his pocketbook.

Making a feint to assist the robbers, Blume drew his revolver and fired. One man uttered a cry of pain and fell with blood streaming from a wound in his abdomen. Before the police arrived the man was dead.

When the man fell Justice Blume turned his revolver upon the other, who was making haste to escape. None of the bullets took effect.

After the shooting Justice Blume and his daughter went to the Harrison street police station and told what had occurred. The patrol wagon was sent out at once and the man found dead. The body was taken to the morgue. Among the papers in his pocket was a vaccination certificate made out to John Kelly.

FREE COINAGE.

Silver Men Are Preparing a Measure to Supersede the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. — The Senate bill finance committ adjourned at 12:30 until to-morrow. No action was taken and no vote was had. The bond bill was discussed, but the tariff bill was not taken up. Senators White and Wolcott were not present.

Senator Vest was not present so the silver men and anti-silver men were a tie. It is understood that the intention of the silver men is to report either a free coinage substitute or amendment to the bond bill, probably an amendment. After the regular meeting of the committee the Republican members held a conference in the committee room and the Democrats conferred in the district committee room. Senator Jones, Populist, of Nevada, went with the Democrats at the conference. The silver men have unanimously decided to insist upon an amendment in the nature of an entire substitute providing for free coinage of silver and the elimination of all authority for the issuance of bonds. Senator Jones of Arkansas was delegated to prepare a message in accordance with these views to be submitted to a full meeting of the committee as soon as it can be completed.

SIX LIVES LOST IN A FIRE.

The Home of a Wealthy Ohioan Burned—Five Narrowly Escape.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—At 4 o'clock this morning the home of John H. Hibbard was discovered to be on fire. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, their son, Allen, aged 5, and baby, Dorothy, Miss Fay Hibbard and Mrs. Grace Hibbard-Lee, sisters, of Barnesville, Ohio, perished by suffocation although their bodies were more or less burned.

Mr. Hibbard was secretary of the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Company and was related by marriage with the Deshlers, Huntingtons and other of the wealthiest families of Columbus. Four sons, less than 15 years of age, and the colored servant narrowly escaped by jumping from second-story windows.

A Resubmission Newspaper.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 3.—Simon Greenspan, who married the widow of Allen B. Sells, the wealthy ex-circus man, is seeking to establish a resubmission daily paper in Topeka. The movement has not assumed definite form yet, and will not be carried into effect unless the National Liquor Association will subscribe liberally. Greenspan is a pronounced opponent of prohibition, and thinks the opportunity is now ripe to begin a resubmission campaign.

Colorado Produces More Gold Than Silver.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 3.—For the first time in the history of the State the gold output for the year just closed exceeded in value that of silver. The most careful computation of the mineral output for the year from the statistics attained shows the following: Gold, $17,340,495; silver, $14,259,049; lead, $2,955,114; copper, $877,492; total, $35,432,150. For 1894 the output was: Gold, $11,235,506; silver, $14,721,750; lead, $3,268,613; copper, $767,470; total, $29,993,290. The increase in the gold production is almost wholly from the Cripple Creek district.

THAT GOLD RESERVE.

SHERMAN SAYS IT WAS IMPROPERLY USED.

A Resolution Introduced Demanding Restoration of the Reserve to $100,000,000 and Requiring Its Maintenance at That Figure—Public Credit Injured—Other Matters in the Upper House.

Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Senator Sherman of Ohio introduced in the Senate to-day the following: "Resolved, That by injurious legislation by the Fifty-third Congress, the revenues of the government were reduced below its necessary expenditure and the funds created for lawful redemption of United States notes have been invaded to supply such deficiency of reserve; that such a misapplication of the resumption fund is of doubtful legality and greatly injurious to the public credit and should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not less than $100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion, to be paid out only in the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, and such notes, when redeemed, to be re-issued only in exchange for gold coin or bullion."

When the Senate met Mr. Perkins, Republican, of California asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution directing the committee on finance to report an amendment to the House tariff bill laying an additional duty on raw sugar equal to the other increases of the bill.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas objected.

It was agreed to adjourn over till Friday.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont explained that the finance committee desired to consider the bond and tariff bills on Thursday.

Mr. Chandler's resolution, offered yesterday, asking the committee on naval affairs to investigate the prices paid by the government for armour plate and as to whether any official of the government was interested in patent processes, was called up. At the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the words directing an inquiry into the facts as to whether the prices paid by the United States were "as low as paid by the foreign governments" were stricken out.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Seerman then introduced his resolution, which was listened to with keen interest, in view of the Senator's utterances against the retirement of greenbacks. He gave notice that on Friday he would submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. Mitchel of Oregon then took the floor and spoke in favor of his resolution instructing the finance committee to restore the McKinley duties on wool in any revenue bill reported to the Senate.

Senator Mitchell declared that no industry had received such a staggering and deadly legislative blow as that inflicted upon the wool industry by the Wilson tariff act. It had drained from the United States within the last year $85,000,000 in gold to pay for foreign wool, and had occasioned a loss to the wool growers of this country of more than $1,000,000. Unless this legislation was changed the sheep industry of the Pacific coast would be annihilated.

Mr. Mitchell said the tariff bill passed by the House would probably increase the revenue $40,000,000 a year. Amended, as it should be, by affording wool, lumber, barley, hops, and other agricultural products adequate protection it will give an additional revenue of $60,000,000, and place a padlock upon the so-called "endless chain" by which gold is drawn from the treasury, will stop all necessity for further issue of bonds and rescue from impending ruin the wool and other agricultural interests of this country.

While Mr. Mitchell was contending that the Secretary of the Treasury could have stopped the gold drains by using his discretion to redeem notes in coin, Mr. Hill of New York asked him if it was not true that greenbacks had been redeemed in gold by every secretary since 1879.

Mr. Mitchell replied that it might be true, but in his opinion it was very poor policy.

"Treasury notes have only been redeemed in gold since 1891," interrupted Mr. Cockrell of Missouri.

"Is that a fact?" asked Mr. Mitchell.

"It is," replied Mr. Cockrell, emphatically. "In 1893 in response to a telegram sent by me to Secretary Foster he replied that the first treasury note had been redeemed by him in gold in 1891."

"I am talking about greenbacks," said Mr. Hill.

"Have not all the Secretaries of the Treasury redeemed these notes in gold ince 1879?"

"Greenbacks were never presented," said Mr. Cockrell.

"There was no demand for gold and that can be shown on the record. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) since that time proposed to redeem and retire every one of those greenbacks with silver dollars and his amendment to that effect is here on record, in which he proposes to substitute for the greenbacks silver notes.

In answer to Mr. Hill, Mr. Cockrell said he did not know whether Secretary Foster had redeemed greenbacks in gold.

"You said it had not been done."

"Not on demand," said Mr. Cockrell.

"I repeat that no Secretary of the Treasury until October, 1891, ever yielded the option to the holders of United States notes."

"But United States notes were redeemed in gold."

"Not at the option of the holder. The option was never given the holder until 1891."

Gamblers Leaving Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—As a result of the continued and persistent raids which the police, under the peremptory orders of Chief Badenoch, have been making on the gambling houses infesting South Clark and neighboring streets, fifty-one gamblers pleaded guilty this morning before Justice Bradley and received the minimum penalty of $5 and costs each. Orders have been issued to arrest every gambler seen on the streets on the charge of vagrancy, and it has resulted in a general exodus of the "tin horn" fraternity.

MORGAN GETS THE BONDS.

He Has Received Applications for $150,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Bankers in this city who are in close touch with the administration express their opinion that the announcement regarding the government bond issue will be made not later than Thursday. The details of the contract with the syndicate will closely conform to those of the previous issue. The loan is expected to be for $100,000,000, with an option on an additional $100,000,000. The arrangements in the present instance do not provide for any guarantee by the syndicate as in the last issue.

Formal applications for allotments of the loan were received to-day by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Gossip from Berlin is that part of the loan will be placed in Germany.

Domestic applications alone in this city will aggregate 150,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Evening Post says: "A contract was signed this afternoon by all the members of the new bond syndicate, subject to the formal acceptance of the government. The syndicate agrees to furnish 11,000,000 ounces of gold, amounting to about $200,000,000 in gold, the government to take one-half of this sum first and to have the option of taking the other half and to deliver four per cent thirty year coin bonds at about the same price as paid for the last issue of bonds; the managers of the syndicate to receive a commission of one per cent. The price at which the last bonds were taken was 104.49, at which they yielded 3⅝ per cent interest."

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mr. Burns of Thomas Morgan & Co., said: "None of the new issue of bonds will be floated in London, owing to the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. The situation looks graver than ever this morning from a commercial point of view. This is partly on account of Senator Sherman's position. The affair has made a wonderful difference in the business between London and New York and will result in the withdrawal of most of the American securities from England. We are sending home daily large quantities of these securities which were thrust upon the market. Some of the new bonds will probably be placed in Germany, but this has not yet been decided. In my opinion our American copatriots have gone mad."

SENATE RE-ORGANIZATION

Republicans Disclaim Responsibility for Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A two hour's debate followed the adoption of the resolution organizing the Senate committees on the Republican caucus basis, as already reported, the purpose of which was mainly political. The Democrats, under the leadership of Senator Gorman, ably seconded by Senator Harris, attempted to show that the reorganization was effected by an alliance between the Republicans and Populists, contending that the silence of the latter, by making possible the reorganization, indicated acquiescence. He also insisted that the Republican assumption of control saddled them with the responsibility for legislation.

The Populists, led by Senator Allen of Nebraska and Senator Butler of North Carolina, denied that they were in any fashion responsible for the result. The Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Mitchell, chairman of the Republican steering committee, and assisted by Senators Hoar, Hale, Allison and Chandler, combatted the arguments of the Democrats by asserting most emphatically that the Populists had even refused to make any suggestions as to their committee assignments, and had, as a matter of fact, been left by the reorganization in the positions to which they had been assigned under the Democratic control of the Senate. The Republicans strongly protested also against being held responsible for legislation.

Amendment to the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. — Senator Jones, of Arkansas, presented an amendment which he proposes to offer to the house bond bill. It provides that any holder of silver bullion who is a citizen of the United States, may tender the same to the Secretary of the Treasury and have it coined into silver dollars, the seigniorage to be the difference between the coinage value and the market price of the bullion in New York; for the cancellation of all bank notes less than $10; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver bullion in the treasury into silver dollars, to be used in redeeming the treasury notes issued for the purpose of purchasing silver bullion under the Sherman act; and, for the redemption of the greenbacks in either gold or silver, and for their reissue according to the provisions of the act of 1878.

Conditional Pardons in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan. Jan. 1.—Attorney General Dawes yesterday gave an opinion that the governor has a right to grant pardons upon conditions. The question came up over the custom established of the governor pardoning joint keepers upon condition that they leave the state. The Prohibitionists protest upon the ground that such action is illegal. The governor referred the matter to the attorney general with the result as stated.

A New Trial for Stephenson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The general term of the Supreme court has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial in the case of Police Captain John L. Stephenson, who was convicted of accepting bribes and sentenced to a term of three years and nine months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 as a result of the Lexow investigation.

Two Thousand Cattle Drowned.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 1.—J. H. Vanlue, a prominent cattleman from the Osage reservation, says that hundreds of head of cattle and horses were drowned in the swollen streams here the past week, entailing ruinous losses on many stockmen. Over the line in the Cherokee nation, he says, it is still worse, C. Heyden alone having 900 cattle drowned in Grande river, Joel Bryan 200 head and Jack Riley 100, with scores of smaller losses, bringing the number of cattle drowned in that section in excess of 2,000.

THE HORSELESS VEHICLE

General Miles Considering Its Utility in Army Use—Would Be a Great Saving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Gen. Miles is now making a study of the horseless vehicle, with a view to determining its utility in army use. The idea is to use it for the army trains. At each of its forty-one military posts our army employs two or more wagons, prescribed by the Quartermaster General. The larger, the six-mule wagon, is for transporting army supplies to and from railroad stations on the frontier posts. The other, known as the escort wagon, is pulled by two or four mules. It is used in the more thickly settled regions, for the same purpose, as well as for official errands. Those wagons have been used in the army since the war, with but little alteration. The horseless vehicle, if feasible, would be a big improvement over them. Besides, it would be a great saving.

Our small army of 25,000 men employs 9,500 horses and mules for uses of the cavalry and artillery and for general drafting purposes. The average cost of these for the last fiscal year, for instance, ranged from $95 to $168 each, the cavalry horses costing the least, even less than the Government mules, and draft horses the most. Thus the army makes a great outlay each year, not only for purchasing horses, but for keeping them well fed and groomed.

COPPINGER'S PROMOTION.

His Nomination to Be a Brigadier Still Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The nomination of Colonel Coppinger to be brigadier general of the army is still held up in the Senate. There is a hard fight being made against his nomination. This fight is being conducted by the A. P. A. The most serious objection to the distinguished soldier is that he is a Catholic in religion and when a young man served in the Pope's zouaves.

Coppinger came to this country in 1860, entered the Union army, served with distinction throughout the civil war, has been wounded several times, and received a commission in the regular service and in the natural order of things reached the command of his regiment and was nominated by the President to the grade of brigadier general. Colonel Coppinger's wife was the eldest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, and it is said that one of the reasons for the serious break between the Blaine and Harrison families was the refusal of President Harrison to promote Coppinger to brigadier generalship when requested to do so by Mrs. Blaine. Last summer, when a vacancy occurred in the grade of brigadier general, President Cleveland promoted Coppinger.

A Modern William Tell.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 1.—"Arizona Charley," who enjoys the distinction of having conducted a week of bull fighting at Cripple Creek, Col., in spite of the opposition of the local authorities and the governor, was accidentally shot and painfully wounded last evening. He had too much confidence in the marksmanship of a friend, whom he requested to shoot a snow ball from the top of his head. The friend's nerve was bad and Charley received a painful wound in the forehead.

Small Operators Fear It.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 1.—Considerable interest is manifested here as to the probable outcome of the great zinc combine. As its workings can yet only be guessed, those interested do not feel at liberty to express themselves. The impression among many miners and operators is that the result will be simply to choke out of existence all small enterprises and to prevent any further efforts toward the building of any additional smelting works in this section.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.			
Butter—Creamery separator	21	@	22
Butter—Fair to good country	13	@	15
Eggs—Fresh	17½	@	18
Chickens—Dressed, per lb	5½	@	6
Ducks—Per lb	9	@	10
Turkeys—Per lb	9	@	11
Prairie chickens—Per doz	5 50	@	6 00
Geese—Per lb	7	@	8
Lemons—Choice Messinas	4 25	@	4 50
Oranges—Per box	4 00	@	4 50
Apples—Per bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Sweet potatoes—Good, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Potatoes—Per bu	35	@	40
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, bu	1 65	@	1 75
Cranberries—Cape Cod, pr, bbl	9 00	@	10 00
Hay—Upland, per ton	6 50	@	7 00
Onions—Per bu	25	@	35
Broom Corn—Green, per lb	2	@	2½
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 35	@	3 40
Hogs—Heavy Weights	3 40	@	3 45
Beeves—Stockers and feeders	2 75	@	3 20
Beef Steers	3 00	@	4 00
Bulls	2 00	@	2 90
Stags	1 75	@	2 00
Calves	2 00	@	5 00
Oxen	2 00	@	3 00
Cows	1 80	@	2 90
Heifers	1 75	@	3 00
Westerns	2 15	@	3 15
Sheep—Lambs	3 75	@	4 25
Sheep—Mixed natives	2 50	@	2 75
CHICAGO.			
Wheat—No. 2, spring	56⅝	@	57⅝
Corn—Per bu	25	@	25⅝
Oats—Per bu	17	@	17¼
Pork	7 87½	@	8 00
Lard	5 32	@	5 35
Cattle—Common to ex beeves	3 [illegible]	@	4 75
Hogs—Averages	3 60	@	3 65
Sheep—Lambs	3 60	@	4 50
Sheep—Westerns	2 60	@	3 25
NEW YORK.			
Wheat—No. 2, red winter	69	@	69⅝
Corn—No. 2	34	@	34
Oats—No. 2	23	@	23¼
Pork	7 85	@	9 25
Lard	5 60	@	5 75
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash	65	@	65¼
Corn—Per bu	23	@	23½
Oats—Per bu	16	@	16¼
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 30	@	3 60
Cattle—Native beeves	3 35	@	4 75
Sheep—Natives	2 [illegible]	@	3 25
Lambs	3 75	@	4 50
KANSAS CITY.			
Wheat—No. 2 hard	57	@	58
Corn—No. 2	22	@	22½
Oats—No. 2	16	@	16¼
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 40	@	3 50
Hogs—Mixed Packers	3 35	@	3 55
Sheep—Lambs	3 00	@	4 00

Denied From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The report that Iowa Indians have leased 15,000 acres of land from the Kaw tribe, intending to live off the rental of their allotted lands to whites, is disputed by Indian officials. All leases made by or with Indians require the approval of the Indian bureau, and Indians cannot abandon their allotments and move onto reservation lands only by authority of an act of Congress. This action has never been allowed and the Indian bureau will not authorize it now.

The Judge's Musical Instrument.

A new typewriter story comes from India. It appears that one of the English judges in India was an expert on the machine, and it occurred to him to use it for the making of judicial notes. The machine was conveyed into court, when a certain novelty was imparted to the proceedings by the click of the keys and the tinkle of the bell which indicated that a line had been completed. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced. Promptly he appealed, on the ground that, instead of listening to the evidence, the judge had whiled away his time by playing on a musical instrument. This was a technicality as well as a typewriter, and quite a good enough reason for a bad man to get a new trial.

Cox's Cough Balsam

is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker or better anything else. It is always reliable. 25 c.

If you have both tracts and bread to give to the poor, give them the bread first.

Woman wants dress; man wants address.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for twenty years.—LIZZIE FERREE, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '91.

The extent of your trouble is the importance which you attach to yourself.

Many a man who claims that charity begins at home lets his wife saw the wood.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

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IMPERIAL GRANUM

Is Pure and unsweetened and can be retained by the weakest stomach. A safe, easily digested FOOD for DYSPEPTICS!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

Patents, Trade-Marks.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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