

THE HOUSE EXCITED.

WRANGLE OVER A DEFENSE OF SECESSION.

Mr. Barrett Introduces a Resolution to Censure Mr. Talbot of South Carolina for Remarks Alleged to Be Treasonable in Character.—The Motion Was Referred After an Animated Discussion.

Lively Time in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The debate on the Senate free silver substitute for the House bond bill proceeded steadily in the House today. The House met at 10:30 o'clock with less than thirty members present and a few stragglers in the galleries. Mr. Newlands of Nevada, awoke the empty echoes of the hall with a vigorous argument in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver. He asserted that not one debtor nation in the world had maintained the gold standard except the United States and we had done so at the price of continued bond issues.

Mr. Hartman of Montana, and Mr. Ken of Nebraska, Populist, followed in favor of concurrence and Mr. Tucker of Virginia, in favor of non-concurrence. Mr. Talbot of South Carolina rose to a question of personal privilege to correct what he said was an intentional misrepresentation of himself in the public prints. This led to a stirring incident. He said that Mr. Pearson of North Carolina had made an unwarranted attack on the loyalty of his state, which he declared was as loyal as any state in the union. Mr. Pearson had said that North Carolina had followed South Carolina out of the union, and had got whipped along with the Palmetto state.

"In a jocular way, Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Talbot, "I declared that we were not whipped, but had won ourselves out trying to whip the other fellows. In the heat of the moment," he continued, "and impulsively, I said that South Carolina was not ashamed of the part she took in it; that she was proud of it, and that I thought we were right; I think so yet, and that under the same circumstances, surrounded by the same conditions, that I would do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker I repeat it."

"He has said that he has repeated the statement that under certain circumstances he believed in secession. I propose now to offer a resolution of censure, put in Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts.

By this time the excitement on the floor was intense.

Mr. Crisp said that he had never known an instance when a member was called to order and a motion was made that he be allowed to explain his utterances that such a motion was not considered. To this Mr. Barrett replied that he had no objection to the gentleman from South Carolina explaining at the proper time his statement; that the gentleman, having taken an oath to sustain the constitution of the United States said he would, under certain circumstances, attempt to overthrow and humiliate the government.

There was more parliamentary sparring between Mr. Crisp and Mr. Barrett, during which the excitement gradually rose. The speaker finally cut the matter short by saying that if the House was not satisfied with Mr. Talbot's explanation the resolution might be offered. The speaker decided that Mr. Crisp's motion was in order.

"I take it for granted," said Mr. Dingley, rising, "that the House does not intend to vote on a resolution of censure without according the gentleman from South Carolina an opportunity to explain."

These words won the applause of the Democratic side. Mr. Talbot availed himself of the opportunity and explained that he had risen to correct a misrepresentation. He had no idea that the press intended to misrepresent him intentionally. South Carolina, he proceeded, was as loyal and as true to the Union as any State in the Union. The circumstances under which she seceded could not exist again and he was glad of it. (Democratic applause.) Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts jumped up at these words and asked that the words be taken down.

Several members appealed to him not to do so and the speaker asked Mr. Barrett if he insisted upon the demand.

Mr. Barrett seemed to hesitate when Mr. Talbot again got on his feet and declared in a loud voice that he was willing to have his words taken down. "I will stand by them," said he.

These words seemed to clinch Mr. Barrett's resolve, and Mr. Barrett replied to the speaker with feeling: "Yes, I insist. I want to see if a member can violate his oath in this fashion."

"The chair understood that the gentleman from South Carolina was only repeating what he had said on a former occasion," said Speaker Reed. Mr. Barrett replied that in that case he had a point of order to submit. Mr. Crisp, the Democratic leader, however, at this point crowded into the arena and moved that Mr. Talbot be permitted to explain. The words were then read at the clerk's desk and Mr. Barrett then formally made the point of order that when a statement made by a member had been called in question and he deliberately reiterated it, it constituted a new statement and a new offense.

After a wrangle and some explanations, Mr. Dingley of Pennsylvania moved to refer the Barrett resolution to the committee on Judiciary. This was carried by a vote of 154 to 41. This is understood to mean that no notice will be taken of the matter. Mr. Owens of Kentucky was the only Democrat who voted against the motion.

Will Serve Many Dogs. DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 8.—A council of Ojibwa Sioux Indians will be held at Wounded Knee on the 10th, to select delegates to send to Washington to confer with the Great Father upon matters relative to the manner of dealing with the Indians. The council will conclude with a feast at which 150 dogs will be served.

MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Ventilates His Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Allen of Nebraska addressed the Senate today on the Monroe doctrine resolution. He contended that the Monroe doctrine was one of national self-preservation, and that if the invasion of the South American republics by Great Britain will endanger the welfare or menace the safety of this Government in any way, we should resent the action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. The United States must be the exclusive judge of when the doctrine is to be applied. The United States, Mr. Allen maintained, cannot permit Great Britain or any other foreign power to determine when and to what extent the acquisition of territory on the Western hemisphere will imperil our Government.

He thought, however, that it would be ample time to act when the Venezuelan commission shall have reported, and said: "If we shall determine that the action of Great Britain in acquiring territory in Venezuela will imperil our government by imperiling the rights of Venezuela, it will become our duty to marshal all the resources of our people to resist the threatened or actual invasion. If, on the other hand, we shall determine, after due investigation and deliberation, that our interests will not be imperiled, it will be our duty to abstain from any interference with the action of Great Britain."

Continuing, Mr. Allen said: "The threatened demolition of England and the English institutions that we have heard in this chamber is not real; there is no danger from foes without. We have simply been indulging in the harmless pastime of twisting the caudal appendage of the British lion to arouse a war spirit in the breasts of our people, and thus induce them to forget their grievances and their wrongs."

"We mistake the temper of the American people. They know full well that there is no danger of our being involved in a war with England, or with any other foreign power. They do not seek war, and I cannot condemn in too severe terms the lack of confidence in the sober judgment, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people that has led at least one Senator to assert that a large portion of them would welcome war and bloodshed as a relief from their present conditions."

"If, unhappily, the time shall come, which God grant it may not, that American arms must again be displayed on the field of battle in defense of American institutions and against foreign greed and aggrandizement, we may confidently expect the sons of America to march under the flag of the free, consecrated by the blood of a hundred years to permanent and glorious victory. Then for every Grant there will be a Lee, for every Sherman a Johnston, for every Thomas a Jackson, for every Sheridan a Stuart, and Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted from the map of the United States and true Americans, North and South, wedded by the blood of the revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, renewed by the estrangement of 1861, as lovers renew and intensify their affection by estrangement, soothed and sustained by a united and splendid American womanhood, will give to the world a lesson in valor that it has never known before."

MR. CLEVELAND TALKS.

Discusses the Recent Bond Issue and Syndicate Deal of 1895.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In an interview President Cleveland said regarding the bond issue: "From such information as comes to me from various private sources, I am convinced that more small holdings of gold will be drawn into the treasury by the present arrangement than appear on the surface. The small country banks, for instance, which are buying bonds for their customers, have made their bids through their New York and Boston correspondents, and this gives the loan the appearance of having been taken up by the big financial institutions at the money centers, although, as a matter of fact, not a little of it will come from the small investors."

The subject of the syndicate contract of February, 1895, having been mentioned, Mr. Cleveland remarked that he had never had reason to question the wisdom of that arrangement under the conditions then existing. "That contract," he added, "helped us out at a time when a forty-eight hours' delay might have produced serious results. I sympathize, nevertheless, with some of the objections made to that form of placing a loan. The difference between the price obtained from the syndicate and the price currently quoted can be twisted into an argument which will appeal to people who do not stop to calculate the actual cost to the syndicate of floating a loan at that time."

"My preference would have been to have the present loan much more popular than it appears on its face, but we have done the best we could. The people who hold small savings of gold or the equivalent of gold are unaccustomed to transacting business on the basis on which these bonds had to be issued; they are unused to premiums or to the formalities of making bids. If we could have sold them, three per cent gold bonds at par, I think it would have brought out a good deal of this gold, but the only bonds the law allows us to issue have to be sold considerably above par in order to keep the net rate of interest within reasonable limits."

Treasury Losing Gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The treasury yesterday lost \$1,973,800 in gold coin and \$10,400 in bars, leaving the true amount of the reserve \$45,328,778. Notwithstanding the success of the new loan, fears are entertained that a considerable share of the gold offered in payment will have been withdrawn from the treasury for that purpose.

Hungarians in a Riot.

WHITING, Ind., Feb. 8.—Two men were killed and one fatally and two slightly injured here yesterday, during a savage riot among the Hungarian employes of the Standard Oil Company and a slight outbreak that followed the main battle. Many arrests were made, the men being taken to Hammond.

VEST AFTER MORTON.

THE SECRETARY ROASTED TO A BROWN.

His Seed Policy Denounced and Ridiculed in Turn—Vest Says the Devil Had a Grudge Against the Democratic Party and in a Spirit of Revenge Inflicted It with Morton—Irony, Sarcasm and Ridicule.

Sensational Words in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The most caustic utterances heard in the senate since Mr. Tillman's sensational speech was that of Mr. Vest arraigning Secretary of Agriculture Morton yesterday. The general satire and ridicule directed against the secretary, and the allusions made to the president, made the speech hardly less notable than that which started the senate. Mr. Vest referred derisively to the colossal intellect dealing with "cabages."

"At one point the senator said: 'The secretary of agriculture charges from his office, reminding us of what Cicero says of Cataline's flight from the senate: 'Ab ite exessit evasit erupit.' (Laughter). When the secretary of agriculture hears of a silver lunatic he is like the warhorse in Job, his neck is clothed with thunder. You might go further and say, 'He saith among the prophets, ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the castles and the shouting.'"

Mr. Vest severely criticized the practice of furnishing costly flowers from Government greenhouses for the receptions at the Executive mansion, and added: "Sir, I would rather give twice the amount of this appropriation to enable some poor man in a distant county of the West who is fighting the hard battle of life; I would rather give him something that would make his cheerless home comfortable and bring light to his fireside. I would rather give a flower in the sick room of a noble working girl or matron than to have it said that I had voted a hundred and odd thousand dollars for the flowers and exotics to go to the receptions and banquets of the officials of this Government, where the chandelier flashes its light across the red wine and the air is fragrant with perfume like the spicy breeze of Araby the blessed."

Mr. Vest referred to the "bugle blasts" from the Secretary of Agriculture as to the congressional extravagance in distributing seeds. "The Democratic party has been most unfortunate," said the Senator, with emphasis, "not only as to its internal discords, but also in the fact that the devil has owed us a grudge and has paid it in a secretary of agriculture."

"The Secretary had," continued Mr. Vest, "put the Democratic party in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the party, although that party had always stood as the close friends of agriculture. 'The gigantic intellect of this secretary of agriculture has daily gone outside of his legitimate duties and why did it not discover some of the really flagrant abuses?'"

"This secretary," proceeded the Senator, "has assumed to run the entire government. He has been practically the secretary of the treasury, flooding this country with reports and pamphlets denouncing the silver lunatics and upholding the single gold standard."

Mr. Vest said the Senator from South Carolina, (Tillman) had been called a communist because he had sounded a warning in the Senate. He compared this with a New York publication threatening revolution unless Senators and Representatives yielded to the gold standard.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Vest, "that the secretary of agriculture is a monomaniac on the gold standard. He sees only gold, gold, red gold, and he thinks any man who does not see as he sees is a lunatic."

Mr. Vest closed shortly after 2 o'clock with a remarkably sarcastic and bitter peroration. He referred to the useless seeds, which it was asserted the secretary had properly refused to buy. "But," added the Senator, "there was one seed not mentioned."

It was, he proceeded, smiling maliciously, "the aureole of fencible canes mortuorum, or, in plainer words, Morton's golden dogwood. This would flourish while the secretary, swinging his golden censor at the executive mansion, shouted his holy, holy, art thou, oh Grover, King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

Mr. Teller, Republican, Col., took occasion during the debate to refer to the success of the bond issue. Large as the offerings were, they would have been larger if the secretary of the treasury had received bids at a fixed price for the bonds. Clumsy and awkward as this bond submission had been, lacking the essential features of a popular loan, yet it completely answered those who had talked of the necessity of looking to foreign syndicates to sustain our credit.

The debate on distributing the appropriation bills ran through the entire afternoon and was not concluded when, at 4:30 o'clock, the senate went into executive session, and at 5:50 adjourned.

Stuart on the Fight Situation.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 7.—"No power to stop these fights," said Dan A. Stuart when informed of the passage of an anti-prize fighting bill by the House of Representatives. "They are coming off just as they were advertised. You can say for me that so long as the principals are alive and in condition to get into the ring on the date set for the contest, as are will they fight, and fight to a finish. If anyone sees fit to doubt this, I will lay four to one for any part of \$50,000."

Massachusetts Indorses Morton's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Morton has received the following letter: "Boston, January 15, 1895.—To the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: At the annual meeting of the Bay State Agricultural society held this date, the following was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, That the Bay State Agricultural society heartily approves of the action of Secretary Morton in stopping seed distribution, and hereby condemns the old system of seed distribution to members of Congress as an extravagant, unnecessary and wasteful use of the public money.'"

NOT IN THIS COUNTRY

Cartron's Prize Fight Bill Rushed Through the Senate and Ready for the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Cartron bill to prohibit prize fighting in Federal territory, passed by the House yesterday on the urgent request of Delegate Cartron of New Mexico, was sent to the Senate today. It was passed without division. To-morrow it will be sent to the President and it is deemed certain that it will be signed promptly, thus making it a law and operative immediately. With this law on the statute books the whole government authority, judicial and if necessary military, will be invoked to see that the prize fight is stopped.

The full text of the anti-prize fight bill is as follows: "That any persons who in any of the territories or the District of Columbia, shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal, for money or for things of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years."

"By the term 'pugilistic encounter,' as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows by means of fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, but when two or more men for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly."

COULD USE \$25,678,860.

Secretary Lamont Says That Sum Would Provide Needed Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary of War Lamont has sent to the Senate a statement of the amount of money which could be used advantageously in coast defenses. He says \$25,678,860 could be used by the department prior to July 1, 1897, of which amount \$4,723,000 should be made during the present fiscal year. He recommends that \$15,897,000 be designated for fortifications, \$1,000,000 for sites, \$2,000,000 for submarine defenses and \$6,318,850 for guns, mortars, projectiles, etc. The special advantages of the increased appropriations as enumerated by the secretary are: The utilization of the army gun factory to its full capacity, the more rapid armament of our fortifications, the addition of twelve mortars and carriages to those already estimated for, the purchase of an additional 500 cock piercing shells and the supply of heavy material for siege service.

THE BOND ISSUE

Morgan's Syndicate Will Get a Large Portion of the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The work of scheduling and classifying the bids opened yesterday was resumed today and until the task is completed no information of an exact and definite character can be obtained as to the amounts bid for at each of the several rates, or as to how low a rate will be accepted. The bid of J. P. Morgan and his associates undoubtedly will be accepted for a large amount, variously estimated at from \$45,000,000 to \$55,000,000. In any event all legitimate bids at a rate above that submitted by Mr. Morgan (110.6677) will be accepted and all below that rate will be rejected.

THE SUBSTITUTE MAY WIN

Populist Senators Decide to Oppose Re-commitment of the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Quay today modified his resolution to recommit the silver substitute for the House tariff bill so as not to include instructions to the committee, and at his own request it went over until Monday. The Populist Senators have decided in caucus to vote solidly against recommitting the silver substitute for the tariff bill to the committee on finance. If the Democrats stand together against the Quay motion the decision of the Populists will insure its defeat.

Veteran Pension Clerk Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—John Shea, a clerk of the first class in the record and pension division of the War department and a veteran of the late war, committed suicide in a closet at the department this morning by shooting himself in the head. He died almost instantly. It is believed he was unbalanced mentally from a wound inflicted during the war.

Another Big Lumber Trust.

MARINETTE, Wis., Feb. 7.—It is reported here that a combine of all manufacturers of white pine lumber is being formed. The trust is to include all manufacturers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The annual output is one billion feet, and it is proposed to decrease this production next year by closing all mills.

Professor Dowd Declared Insane.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Professor Daniel L. Dowd, inventor of Dowd's exercises, which is now in many gymnasiums in this country, and who is well known as an exponent of physical and vocal culture in New York, was declared insane at Bellevue hospital last night. He will be sent to a private institution.

The Palmer House Will Be Convention Headquarters for Twenty States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Palmer house will be the rallying center of the Democratic politicians during the national convention. Besides the national committee twenty states will have their headquarters at the hotel. Every available room in the house that can be spared has been assigned. New York and Washington were refused accommodations for their entire delegations, but each delegation, however, was given two rooms for the leading men who desire to keep in touch with the national committee.

UNCLE SAM'S BONDS.

A GREAT SCRAMBLE TO SECURE THEM.

Secretary Carlisle Highly Pleased Over Results—Several Days Will Elnapse Before Bids Can Be Classified and Scheduled—The Offerings of the Big Trust Companies.

Bids for the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The secretary of the treasury today opened the bids for the purchase of \$100,000,000 United States four per cent thirty year bonds, which had been received under his call, dated January 6, last. The total number of bids received for the new loan is 4,640, aggregating \$68,269,850. This number and amount do not include three bids of \$100,000,000, \$16,000,000 and \$3,000,000 which are of doubtful authenticity.

Secretary Carlisle was greatly pleased at the success of the loan and said that it showed what the people of this country would do when appealed to. He thought, too, that the effect abroad would be very marked in our favor. The Secretary said it would be three or four days before the bids could be verified, scheduled and classified and until that time he could give no definite information as to how low bids would be accepted. He believed, however, from hearing the names and amounts read, that it would be necessary to accept some bids at a rate slightly lower than 111, but how much or in what amount he could not now tell.

As the last bids were being read, the Secretary was shown a telegram just then received by one of the New York bankers present, saying that the new bonds were being quoted on the stock exchange at 116.

The great success of the issue he thought would have a very beneficial effect upon the financial and commercial interests of the whole country and he looked forward to a year of marked business improvement.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Harvey Fisk & Son, and the Deutsche bank of Berlin, as a syndicate, bid for the full issue of \$100,000,000 at 110.6575. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York bid \$1,400,000 at 119; Bank of Montreal \$1,500,000 at figures ranging from 110.7 to 110; Lazard, Freres & Co., \$250,000 at figures ranging from 110.7 to 111.55; Rollins, Morse & Co. of Boston, \$1,000,000 at 108.127; Robert Treat Paine of Boston, \$1,000,000 at 105.127; People's Savings bank of Providence, R. I., \$500,000 at 108; L. Cahill, jr., of Jersey City, \$1,000,000 at 109.5 and \$1,000,000 at 109.

THE NEW LOAN.

The bonds, which are redeemable in coin, will be issued in denominations of \$50, or multiples of that sum, as may be desired by the bidders. United States gold coin or gold certificates only will be received in payment for the bonds. Under the terms of the Secretary's circular calling for bids, the first payment of twenty per cent and accrued interest, must be made upon receipt of notices of the acceptance of the bid. The remainder of the amounts bid must be paid in installments of ten per cent each and accrued interest at the end of each fifteen days thereafter. Accepted bidders, however, are allowed to pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, or at any time previous to the maturity of the last installment, provided that all previous installments have been paid.

The bonds will be dated February 1, 1895, to run thirty years from that date, and will, therefore, mature February 1, 1925. According to the calculations of the actuary of the Treasury, a bidder in order to realize 2-1/2 per cent interest on his investment, should have offered \$130,8749 for each \$100 in bonds bid for. To realize higher rates of interest, bids should have been made as follows: 2-3/4 per cent, \$124,9234; 3 per cent, \$119,3229; 3-1/8 per cent, \$117,9749; 3-1/4 per cent, \$116,6471; 3-3/8 per cent, \$115,3391; 3-1/2 per cent, \$114,0506; 3-5/8 per cent, \$112,7814; 3-5/4 per cent, \$111,5310; 3-7/8 per cent, \$110,2992; 3-3/4 per cent, \$109,0856; 3-1/2 per cent, \$107,8900; 3-5/8 per cent, \$106,7121; 3-1/2 per cent, \$105,5510; 3-3/4 per cent, \$104,4082; 3-1/4 per cent, \$103,2816; 3-3/8 per cent, \$102,1716; 3-1/2 per cent, \$101,0774; 4 per cent, \$100.

RESULTS OF PAST LOANS.

For the 5 per cent loan of February 1, 1894, there were in all, 288 bids, representing \$52,292,150. Of this amount \$42,995,850 was bid for at \$117,223, and \$9,296,300 at a price in excess of that figure. The amount awarded was 50 millions, upon which the government realized a premium of 68,633,295.

For the 5 per cent loan of November 13, 1894, for which there was no upset price, the government received 394 bids, amounting to \$178,341,150. The amount of the bids received at \$116, 895 was 50 millions; amount below that rate, \$61,776,100; at rates between \$115,8898 and \$117,077, \$3,629,800; at \$117,077, 50 millions, made by the Morgan-Belmont bond syndicate. The amount bid at rates above \$117,077 was \$10,935,250.

The syndicate bid was accepted, the government realizing a premium of \$8,538,500. The gold purchase of February 8, 1895, was for 3,500,000 ounces, payable in United States 4 per cent bonds. The bid of the Morgan syndicate to furnish the gold was accepted. The Government, under the terms of this agreement, issued bonds amounting to \$62,315,400, for which the syndicate bid at the rate of \$104,4946 per \$100, the Government thus realizing a premium of \$2,300,044.

A McKinley Club at Carthage.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 6.—A McKinley club of 300 members was formed in this city last night. The question of how McKinley stands on the silver question came up and it was urged that he was a bimetalist. Many joined the club with the understanding that they were to withdraw if McKinley proves to be opposed to silver.

The Standard Crushers a Rivet.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Scotch oil combine has been dissolved, with heavy losses to its investors, and the Standard Oil Company is again master of the situation.

PARALYSIS.

From the Press, New York City.

Morris Praelaner of No. 1 Pitt Street, New York, who is a real estate agent and collector of rents, caught a severe cold early last spring, which settled upon his kidneys. Soon he began to suffer severe pain in his back, sides and chest. His symptoms grew rapidly more alarming, until at last he was as helpless as a child, and could scarcely move as he lay on his bed.

Though a native of Berlin, Mr. Praelaner has lived in this country for forty years, having served the country of his adoption by three years' hard service in the civil war. He enlisted with the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, taking part in many battles and marching with General Sherman to the sea. He is now a member of Koltes Post, G. A. R., and is one of the most popular men in the Post.

Mr. Praelaner told a reporter the story of his dreadful illness and wonderful recovery. The cause of his ailment, he was returning from a long walk, and, saying that he had heard of his wonderful cure, asked him to tell the story. His words were as follows: "To begin with, I was taken sick just a year and a month ago, having taken a severe cold which settled on my kidneys. At first I thought the pain that I had suffered would soon pass away, but, instead of doing this, it grew more intense every day, so that in a week I could walk only with considerable difficulty."

"I called in a doctor, who said I had locomotor ataxia and began treating me for that disease. He did me no good, and all summer long I could scarcely attend to my business at all. Then I called another doctor and took his medicine for several weeks, but experienced no relief. Dr. Truman Nichols, of No. 287 East Broadway, whom I at last called in, helped me more than any of the other doctors, but along towards fall I grew worse despite his treatment."

"Early in November the little strength I had in my legs left me and I was unable to stand. The pain in my back and sides became most unbearable, and my limbs grew cold. An electric battery I bought failed to help me, and for weeks I felt myself gradually growing weaker until all hope left."

"Some time before that I had heard of a wonderful cure a man had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but was so prejudiced against what I thought was a patent medicine of the usual worthless character that I could not make up my mind to try them. As my pains increased and death seemed coming near, I thought of what I had read and of the symptoms of the man who had been cured. They were precisely the same as mine, and at last, with my wife's consent, I consented to try the Pink Pills."

"I am now convinced that these pills saved my life. Gradually my strength began to return, the desire to live grew stronger within me. After having taken three boxes I felt my bed. This was early in March. All pain had left me, and that terrible dead feeling in my legs had gone away. I was still very weak, but before I had taken the fourth box I was able to get down stairs for a short walk in the open air. Now I feel as if I had been born again and am as happy as a child."

All diseases, such as locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, effects of grippe, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in man or woman, disappear when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are taken. Pink Pills can be bought of any dealer or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold by the hundred or in bulk) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

We can only do our best when we are sure we are right.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, February 3.—Patents were allowed to Iowa inventors last week as follows: To Miss C. J. Cramer, of Griswold, for a reversible board for ironing sleeves. One side is convex and adapted for the outside seam and the other side is concave and adapted for the inside seam. To W. F. Jones, of Des Moines, assignor to M. M. Scoville, for an apparatus adapted for cleaning tubes and comprising an air pump, means for producing an airtight connection with the discharge tube of a wash bowl, and means for closing the overflow vent while the pump is operated to force air into the discharge tube as required to remove obstructions by air pressure. To Wm. Crabb, of Des Moines, for an invention, the object of which is to produce a simple, strong and durable wire fence, in which the posts are composed wholly of sheet metal bent into proper form and adapted to be driven into the ground and firmly held therein and to have fence wires quickly and securely connected thereto. To H. Linton, of Des Moines, for a kitchen cabinet adapted to retain most of the articles required in family cooking in convenient accessible positions to facilitate the practice of the love of order expressed in the saying "a place for everything and everything in its place." Practical, tidy housekeepers will be the best judges of the merits of the invention, and we take pleasure in commending it to their attention. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any one United States patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents.

Thomas G. and J. Ralph Onwie, Solicitors of Patents.

Oklahoma.

No little interest is centered in the result of congressional action on the matter of stochard for Oklahoma and the Indian country.

One thing is self-evident to all well posted persons, and that is, if the two territories were united into one state, its almost unlimited mining industries and extensive and rich agricultural area would make it rank well up among the richest states of the union.

Dresden china patterns are in new dotted Swiss muslins that have very light grounds wrought with tiny dots of the same color. Pretty Dresden ribbons trim these gowns.

New French outing cloths light of weight and pleasant to the touch, are selected for mountain and seaside dresses in preference to the more woody outing flannels so long popular.

All cases, if they are fashionable, are very short and show the waist line below unless they are made in a later style, which is fitted down to the waist at the back and front, with long side cords reaching to the knees.