

PENSIONS AND CUBA.

THE HOUSE GIVES ITS ATTENTION THERETO.

A Large Number of Spectators in Attendance—Chairman Hitt of the House Foreign Committee Opened With a Strong Appeal for Passage of the Conference Report on the Cuban Resolutions—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The galleries of the House were well filled to-day in anticipation of a renewal of the Cuban debate in connection with the presentation of the conference report on the Cuban resolution, but the attendance on the floor was smaller than usual.

Mr. Murphy of Illinois secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to authorize the construction of a third bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Mr. Barthold of Missouri offered an amendment, which was defeated. To compel the construction of the bridge at least one and a half and not more than two and a half miles below the Eads bridge. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Joy urged the passage of the bill because of the excessive tolls charged by the present bridge company. It was passed.

Mr. Pickler, chairman of the Pensions committee, demanded the regular order. This being private bill day, he wanted to proceed with the consideration of private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, thought that he ought to antagonize those bills, if they would entail debate in the interest of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions.

"Cuba can wait," replied Mr. Pickler, "while we pass these pension bills."

Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold his motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each bill as it was called up.

THE SENATE SOLUTION.

Appropriations Increased in Order to Purchase Sectarian Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate committee on appropriations has completed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The House inserted an explicit provision that none of the money appropriated for schools should be used in the support of sectarian schools, but provided for appropriations for the schools at Hampton Roads, Va., and for Lincoln Institute at Philadelphia. The Senate committee did not amend the House provisions declaring against sectarian schools, but struck out the appropriations for the Philadelphia and Hampton Roads schools. The former amounted to \$33,000 and the latter to \$20,000.

The Senate committee also increased the appropriation for the purchase or lease of school property to the extent of \$100,000, making the total appropriation for this purpose \$140,000.

The bill as reported carries an appropriation of \$7,413,860, a net reduction of \$1,006,635 from the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The total reduction, a part of which is offset by increases, is \$1,744,540.

The principal item of increase is that of \$1,400,000 which the House appropriated for the second payment on the Cherokee Outlet purchase, which the Senate committee strikes out.

Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bills Not Yet at a Voting Stage.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Yesterday's meeting of the House committee on territories was devoted to a discussion of Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bills and the committee failed to arrive at a voting stage. Delegates Murphy and Catron asserted that the opponents of Statehood in the committee had shown that they were as filibustering as ever, and consequently the meeting was a rather warm one.

Mr. Taft of Ohio, during the discussion, declared that Congress could not blind its eyes to the fact that the admission of the two Territories would add four votes for free silver to the Senate. He argued that it was not fair that the existing status of the Union should be changed in the midst of a great controversy like the financial question; that the question should be settled by the Union as it now stands; and that the sound money should not be handicapped by new silver states. He also charged that twenty-five per cent of the inhabitants of Arizona and thirty-three per cent of New Mexico are illiterate.

Mr. Owens of Kentucky said that Territories whose areas were greater than that of New England and population less than that required for a Congressional district were unfit for Statehood. He also attacked the system of representation proposed for the constitutional convention of Arizona as a partisan one devised to further Republican interests. Mr. Avery held that the only questions to be considered were the qualifications of the Territories for Statehood and Mr. Harris argued that the silver question should not be brought into the controversy.

Walker Coming Home. DENVER, Colo., April 4.—Colonel E. C. Woodford has received a cablegram from ex-consul Walker of Madagascar, saying that he will leave London for America tomorrow, and will be in Denver in two weeks. Woodford was at Tananarive when the ex-consul was arrested by the French government about eighteen months ago.

To Gather Gold From Glaciers. SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—Alaskan advisers say that Sitkans intend to drain a lake back of the capital and gather wagonloads of gold brought down by glaciers for ages past. The gold fever is unabated and there are 1,000 new arrivals.

THE SECTARIAN ISSUE.

The Question Fought Over Again in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The question of appropriation of public money for private or sectarian institutions, which was debated for several days during the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, in connection with some appropriations for charitable institutions in Washington, was fought over for four hours in the House yesterday. On the former occasion, the contest was managed by Mr. Linton, a Michigan Republican, who is one of the pronounced A. P. A. members in Congress. That contest was successful, and, by a vote of 143 to 132, the bill was recommitted. Yesterday the bond of contention was the Howard university, a colored institution of Washington, for which an appropriation of \$32,500 was inserted in the sundry civil bill Wednesday on motion of Mr. Evans, Republican, of Kentucky. There was no opposition and no debate on the item. Yesterday, Mr. Hainer, Republican, of Nebraska, in whose temporary absence the amendment was adopted, rallied his forces against the appropriation on the ground that it was both a private and a sectarian institution, a school of theology being maintained by the university.

Politics, of course, was injected liberally into the debate. Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Hepburn were especially prominent. Each insisted that his party was more particularly the friend of the black man.

The House voted, 129 to 105, to retain the appropriation, thus, in a measure, reversing its action when the District bill was up. An analysis of the vote shows that 107 Republicans, 19 Democrats and 3 Populists voted for the amendment, and 65 Republicans, 47 Democrats and three Populists against it. The sundry civil bill, as amended, was passed.

WANTS SOUND MONEY.

AND SAYS REPUBLICANS MUST SO DECLARE.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia on the Political Situation—The Strength of McKinley's Following—There is No Telling What the Convention Outcome Will Be.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia, said yesterday that to win in the Presidential election the Republicans must stand for sound money. He acknowledged that McKinley's strength was growing steadily, but declared that no man could count on being nominated until the ballot should be officially declared. He said that Mr. Harrison was permanently out of the race.

Mr. Elkins said that for the first time the Republicans would take a predominating personality and continued: "McKinley to-day has a following almost as numerous as was Blaine's, but McKinley is not personal. It comes to him because he is supposed to represent or typify the conspicuous feature of the Republican politics—protection. Whether correctly or not, the Republican masses return to McKinley when they talk of protection, and regard his strength more as a demonstration of the hold that that principle has upon the people than as a personal feeling for McKinley, although the Ohio man has made himself popular by his campaigning speeches and his habit of seeing so many people. It is no disparagement of McKinley to say that Blaine fired the popular heart as no other Republican ever did. Blaine had only to see a man once, shake him by the hand, say a few words to him, and the foundation was laid for a life long friendship. It was his personality that attracted such men as Phelps and Holbart of New Jersey, Sam Fessenden of Connecticut, Chaffee of Colorado, Sargent and Estee of California, Cyrus Leland of Kansas, Foraker of Ohio, Whitelaw Reid, Emory Storrs, J. S. Clarkson, J. Manley, Cuney of Texas, Buck of Georgia, Shipbuilder John Roach and R. C. Kerens of Missouri, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Cushman Davis of Minnesota and scores of other convention workers whom I could name. What a hustling crowd they did make, too, in the old days. Some of them have passed away, others are out of politics and others still have drifted to new idols. Through at least four national conventions these men stuck together with unflinching loyalty to the one man. We have no great individuality in our politics to-day and, as you say, none will be felt in the St. Louis convention. I look for the House rather than the Senate to develop a leader. The House is the place to strike the popular chord. There is more friction there than in the Senate, and hence greater opportunity. The House gave us McKinley and Reed, the two leaders in the Presidential race. There is some good leadership material there to-day. Taking the names as they occur, I should say Cousins of Iowa, Dooliver of Iowa, Towne of Nebraska, Barrett of Massachusetts and Smith of Michigan can be regarded as men capable of leadership in the future."

NO INTERVIEW WANTED.

Spain Wants Uncle Sam to Mind His Own Business.

MADRID, April 3.—The press now unanimously tells the Spanish people that they must be prepared for a vote in the American Congress in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and must consider it an expression of sympathy of the American public as well as of Congress with the Cubans in their fight for independence.

El Liberal, El Imparcial and other independent journals, call on the Spanish government to accept the action of the United States Congress with becoming dignity and never to tolerate any pressure or imposition on the part of President Cleveland, even if interference appears in the form of friendly and diplomatic acts.

The papers clearly indicate that it would be dangerous for this government to stoop to any compromise that the nation would certainly repel. The Republican papers naturally try to make capital out of the embarrassment of the monarchy.

The ministerial papers alone affect to believe the Senate resolution will meet with any opposition in the House. They say that much time must elapse before President Cleveland decides to approach the Madrid government through diplomatic action. The Spaniards seem to expect that President Cleveland would take no decisive steps until he shall sound the Spanish government in regard to what sort of autonomy and reform Spain is disposed to grant to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Spanish Transatlantic Steamship company has two of the six ships it is fitting out as cruisers nearly ready to put to sea. Each is armed with six twelve inch breech loading guns, and several rapid firing guns will also be added to the armament. The speed of each is from nineteen to twenty knots per hour. A careful study of all her resources shows that in the event of a war with the United States Spain could muster every available merchant steamer she controls. Turned into warships they could furnish about thirty formidable cruisers.

Mozley Not Mentioned.

KENNETT, Mo., April 3.—Dunklin County Republicans, in mass convention here yesterday, instructed for John A. Snyder of Cape Girardeau county as first choice for Congressman, and for Joseph Davison of Butler as second choice. The name of Congressman Mozley was not mentioned in the convention.

Heavy Damages Sought.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 3.—Dr. J. G. Abdehal this morning brought suit for \$50,000 against the general court oil of the Fraternal Aid Association, alleging that he was wrongfully charged with trying to poison Frank Coffman, who became very sick soon after being initiated into Athens court oil No. 3, Fraternal Aid Association.

Governor Hughes Gives In.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 3.—Governor Hughes has turned over to Secretary Bruce the executive office of the territory, reserving, however, any right he may have in the premises.

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SUICIDE OF MAXEY COBB.

A Nebraska County Treasurer, Being Short in His Accounts, Uses Morphine to Escape From His Load of Business Troubles.

LINCOLN, April 3.—The dead body of County Treasurer Maxey Cobb was found at 3 o'clock yesterday in a ditch three-quarters of a mile west of the penitentiary. The body was taken to the penitentiary, but no one there recognized the identity of the corpse. Judge Amasa Cobb, father of Maxey Cobb, was serving as a delegate in the republican convention and word was brought to him by Mayor Graham that an unknown body had been found. A hack was called and Judge Cobb drove immediately to the penitentiary and identified the remains as those of his son.

At 6:30 the body was brought in from the penitentiary and deposited in Roberts' undertaking rooms. It was met by a large concourse of people, who had gathered when the startling news was telephoned in from the prison. It was decided that Cobb had suicided by taking morphine. There were no marks or wounds on the body. When found, he was lying on his back, with his hat over his face. He was dressed in a black suit, derby hat, necktie and handsome pin and was smooth shaven.

It is now certain that none of Cobb's friends have seen him since Monday afternoon, when, it is supposed, he committed the deed. At 2 o'clock p. m. that day he went to his office and got \$3 from the cashier and went out again. So far as Sheriff Trompin is able to learn that is the last seen of him alive by any of his acquaintances. It is said by some of his friends that he had of late talked queerly about the circumstances of his shortage as county treasurer, and in a vein conveying the idea that he thought some people believed he had deliberately taken the money. By the fault of the German National and Lincoln Savings banks Treasurer Cobb lost some \$30,000. These institutions were not state depositories and himself and bondsmen were responsible. In addition to this amount, he had trusted individual taxpayers, taking their due bills, for about \$6,000 more. His bondsmen are good for many times the amount. A short time since the deceased took out a life insurance policy for \$15,000. The papers were found on his body today by his father.

Maxey Cobb was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife, mother, sister and father. He was serving his second term as county treasurer, having been re-elected in 1895 by a largely increased republican majority.

FORTS AND STATE RIGHTS.

The Question of License Jurisdiction Likely to Go Before the Courts.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The case of the post exchange at Fort Robinson, Neb., involving the refusal of the military authorities there to permit the sheriff to enter the fort and arrest the soldiers in charge of the "canteen" for disposing of beer without a license has been brought to the attention of the War department, but it is probable if the State authorities are in earnest they will have to resort to the courts for support.

According to the army regulations, all posts must take out United States licenses to conduct their canteens, but although no beer may be sold there in prohibition states, the right of a state to compel the taking out of a state license has not been admitted in cases where the military reservation is entirely within the jurisdiction of the general government.

The Fort Robinson reservation was ceded to the United States by the state, with the reservation that the state might serve civil processes and also criminal processes growing out of crimes committed outside of the reservation. It was accepted by the national government in 1877. Two years later the state enacted a statute asserting its jurisdiction over the reservation for purposes of license, but the War department has refused to accept this as binding, for to do so would amount to recognizing the right of a State to change the conditions of gift, under the terms of which the national government had expended a large sum of money in improvements, without the consent of the party to the gift.

It is likely that the Supreme court will eventually be called upon to settle this question of jurisdiction, for it is now expected to be made an issue in New York State as an outcome of the enactment of the Banning Liquor law. General Ruger has taken steps to secure a judicial definition of the effect of this new law on the army posts in the state in view of the fact that the large license fee provided for would practically amount to a prohibition of the canteen in the state if it should be held to lie properly in the case of United States military reservations.

Agreed Regarding Egypt.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Paris says there is reason to believe that an agreement has been reached between France and Great Britain relative to the Dongolan interest, and that both countries are now safeguarded by mutual concessions, the terms of which will be announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

Statement of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows the debt, less cash in the treasury on March 31, to have been \$42,342,253, an increase over last month of \$2,774,780, which is accounted for by an increase of \$14,269,523 in the amount of bonds delivered during the month, payment for which had been made previously.

Prohibition Presidential Timber.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 3.—Interest in the national Prohibitionists convention, by reason of the factional contest expected, continues to increase. Joshua Levering of Maryland and ex-Lieutenant Governor Metcalf of Rhode Island will be the leading candidates for president, representing the "narrow-gauge" wing of the party. C. E. Bentley of Nebraska and R. S. Thompson of Ohio will be the candidates of the "broad-gauge" platform. Colonel George W. Bain of Kentucky is being urged as an independent man and the contest is expected to be a lively one.

DIPLOMATISTS CONFER.

Representatives of American Governments Consider the Bureau's Needs.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In accordance with a call issued by Secretary Olney, representatives of the countries party to the Pan-American conference gathered in the diplomatic room at the State department to-day to consider the needs of the bureau of American republics. Mr. Olney presided, and there were present Senator Romero, the Mexican minister; Senator Mendonca, the Brazilian minister; Senator Andrae, the Venezuelan minister; Senator Cans, the Chilean minister; Senator Rengifo, the Colombian minister; Senator Arrigo, the Guatemalan minister; Consul General Strauss of Nicaragua; Senator Calvo, the Costa Rican minister; Senator Paraza of Salvador; Consul General P. D. Murguindo of Uruguay; Director Furbish of the bureau of American republics and Dr. Rodriguez of the same bureau.

Director Furbish showed that the bureau had nearly exhausted all of the work outlined for it according to the original plan and represented the necessity for further direction.

After some consideration Secretary Olney was authorized to appoint a committee of five to take the subject under advisement and present a plan of work for the bureau at the next meeting, April 18.

Dygers Alive, But in Prison.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Official notices received by the State department from the representatives of the United States in Cuba, show that Walter Grant Dygers, the citizen of Illinois arrested by the Spanish authorities, is alive, but in jail.

The report of the torturing of five Cubans in Havana yesterday has aroused intense indignation among the Cuban leaders here. All declare that such performances are only too common in Cuba under Spanish rule, but that such news is usually suppressed. Minister De Lome declares that the victims were negro brutes, and that the torturing was not intentional.

Mixed and Made Up.

PERRY, Okla., April 2.—Rev. G. M. West of Chicago dismissed his divorce suit here against his wife, Fanny G. West. West filed a suit here last September, alleging that his wife refused to room with him and attend him while sick. In his petition he stated he was married in Chicago in 1894. Mrs. West was notified of her husband's suit and filed an answer denying his charges. Later Rev. Mr. West came to the conclusion that it was sinful to get a divorce and he left for Chicago. Word now comes that he is again living with his wife and will dismiss his suit in court, which is very sensational.

McGraw Confesses.

SAVANNAH, Mo., April 2.—Phil Magner, the alleged bank robber, after a consultation with an attorney, witted and acknowledged to Sheriff Kelley that he is Paddy McGraw, the escaped convict from the Western Pennsylvania penitentiary and is willing to return. Governor Stone honored the requisition and Deputy Warden Hopkins of the Pennsylvania penitentiary will leave with the prisoner for Pennsylvania.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House spent the day considering the sundry civil bill, and fair progress was made. No amendments of importance were adopted. A determined effort was made by some of the Southern Representatives to strike from the bill the appropriation of \$50,000 for the pay of internal revenue informers, which is particularly obnoxious to people in the "moonshine" districts, but it was unsuccessful.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

Table with columns for Market, Item, and Price. Includes sections for OMAHA, NEW YORK, and CHICAGO.

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ST. LOUIS.

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KANSAS CITY.

Table with columns for Market, Item, and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, and Pork.

Escaped From a Mob.

ROCKERS, Ark., April 2.—A sensation was created here by William Langford attempting to assassinate his wife from whom he had separated. He approached her in the yard and endeavored to kidnap their boy, when she fled with the child. Langford shot five times at his wife before she reached the house. Langford avowed mob violence by fleeing into the timber. Officer Barnett is in pursuit. A fusillade took place near town, in which eight shots were exchanged, the officer narrowly escaping. It is thought Langford is shot, though he is yet at large.

THE LOUD BILL.

Full Text of the Bill to Amend Second-Class Mail Matter Law.

There is now before congress a bill to amend the postal laws which is meeting with some disfavor among publishers of country newspapers. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled

That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publication which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions named in sections three and four of this act: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals.

Sec. 2. That publications of the second class, except as provided in section twenty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, excluding sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid, as now provided by law: Provided, nevertheless, That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers at the pound rate unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of one cent for four ounces.

Sec. 3. That all periodical publications regularly issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies, trades unions, or orders organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, shall be entitled to the privilege of second class mail matter: Provided, That such matter shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such society or order.

Sec. 4. That the conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second. It must be issued from a known office of publication, which shall be shown by the publication itself.

Third. It must be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books from preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the same: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate regular publications, or any particular issue of any regular publication, designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates: And provided, That all extra numbers of second class publications sent by the publisher thereof, acting as the agent of an advertiser or purchaser, to addresses furnished by the latter, shall be subject to pay postage at the rate of one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof; And provided further, That it shall not be permissible to mail any given article or articles, or any part or any particular number of a newspaper or periodical, segregated from the rest of the publication, except at the third class rate of postage.

Sec. 5. That publishers and others, whose publications shall be admitted as mail matter of the second class under the provisions of this act, shall be required, before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, cities, towns and counties, as the postmaster-general may direct.

Sec. 6. That the act of congress in regard to second class mail matter approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Divorce.

If the relations of man and wife were such as they ought to be, divorce would be unknown. To prevent separation and divorce true love must be given a new and practical formula when the novelty subsides. Instead of ice cream and caramels, let it take the form of bread, butter and meat.—Rev. W. W. Morton.

THEIR FAVORITES.

Emile Zola likes best "Pot-Bouille." Stanley Weyman says he considers the "Gentleman of France" his strongest work. Robert Louis Stevenson's favorites were two parts of David Balfour's adventures. Margaret Deland prefers "Philip and His Wife" to her "John Ward, Preacher." Marion Crawford's preference is a surprise. He rates "Zoroaster" above all his later works.