HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve.

It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate: were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days?

1849-1859-18691

Who was President of the United States in

How many lawyers in each Congress! Whence originated the names of "Brother Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," "Loco-Foco,"

What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave

What of the biographical record of the

great leaders in our early history, including Washington, Patrick Henry, Hamilton, Webster, Franklin, Clay, Calboun, Jefferson

What has thrown so many people into

What is the history of the Coxey move-

nent! When did the coal miners' strike begin

and what was the extent of that movement!
What are the facts about the Pullman

strike, the American Railway Union and the boycott of the Pullman cars!

What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice! See "Hill's Political History of the United

"Silver Greys," etc., etc. !

Law, etc., etc.

idleness of late years!

What are Democratic principles! What does a single tax advocate propose! If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm!

What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city! Who have been the occupants of the presidential chair since 1879! Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration? What does a Republican believe! How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other parties have we had in each and every Congress!

Why be a Republican and favor high pro-What are the orguments for and against

What do the Socialists want? What would be the card thought bearistic

What do the Populists desire! If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money and all money came out and into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprise started up and everybody had employment, what then!

What do the Nationalists want! Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries!

What do the eight-hour advocates pro-poset If working certain hours yields cer-tain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit? How could women be benefited by voting!

What started the financial panic of 1893! Who commenced the tirade against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman

Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars

PRICES.

Bound in fine morocco, stamped in gold, convenient and durable for editors, public speakers and others who wish to use it constantly

Bound in paper cover.....25 SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE,

And also for sale at the office of this Publication.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God. puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles: The conditions which surround us best

justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion and the teachings of experience, shall silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished: and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling army, unrecognized by our law, is established to snoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classestramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonstization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to re-store the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution:-"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common delense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty

ourselves and our posterity.' We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the

civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grewout of it must die with it: and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brother-hood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance

with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government-in other words, of the people-should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, nstify; to the end that oppression, inustice and poverty shall eventually cease

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions-important as they are-as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and

women of this country. We declare, therefore,

in the land.

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is rob-bery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies

Third. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be tected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional gonernment employes.

We damand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations: a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements:

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government,

economically and honestly administered We demand that postal savings banks beestablished by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmissionof news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people. LANDS.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien owner-ship of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the gov-ernment and held for actual settlers

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments

of the convention: Resolved. That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballo! avstem.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallact of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympa-thize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorter the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of Plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers. Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people

and the reform press, the legislative sys-tem known as the Initiative and Referen-Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the

senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.
H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman, Marshall,

J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia. LAWRENCE MCFARLAND, Secretary, New

M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute. Indiana. All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

The North-Western [F. E & M. V. R. R.] New Time Card-A New Train-Faster Time, Better Service.

this line has made important changes to wait until the first, or even as late and improvement in its train service.

A VALUABLE ADDITION.

The 7:25 a. m, week day train is made a Chicago connectiou. Besides taking passengers for as far west as Norfolk, it takes them for Blair and all Northeastern Nebraska points: Sioux City and points on diverging lines; Omaha, Mo. Valley, Onawa, Carroll, Boone, Ames, Des Moines, and all Northwestern and Central Iowa and Ill. points through to Chicago. The Chicago Limited leaves daily at 1:25 p. m. and takes passengers for Chicago and of nitrogen. If desired, potash and variety of food is given there will East, and intermediate points; for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Duluth and all points in the Northwest.



. . AMONG THEM . . .

Hot Springs, Deadwood, Rapid City. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Ashland, Bayfield, Madison, Milwaukee, Oconomowco, Wis.

And other points too numerous to mention in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Ontario, Etc. For rates, maps, etc., see A. S. FIELDING,

S. A. MOSHER, Gen'l Agt. City T'kt. Agt. 117 So. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb. Depot: Cor. S and 8th Sts.

Sulpho-Saline

Bath House and Sanitarium.

Corner 14th and M Sts., Lincoln, Neb



Open at All Hours Day and Night

All Forms of Baths. Turkish, Russian, Roman and Electric-

With special attention to the application of Natural Salt Water Baths Several times stronger than sea water.

Rheumatism, Skin, Blood and Nervous Dis-eases, Liver and Kidney Troubles and Chronic Aliments are treated successfully. Sea Bathing

may be enjoyed at all seasons in our large SALT SWIMMING POOL, 50x142 feet, 8 to 10 feet deep, heated to uniform temperature of 80 degrees.

DRS. M. H. and J. O EVERETT,

AND FORAGE CROP.

More Profitable at Present Than Wheat-Detroying the White Grub-Bull Powers Before Calving-Pork Pointers and Household Helps.

The Cow Pea.

That farmer who makes a study of his business will very readily perceive the valu of legumes in his crop rotations; not only to obtain the highest results from a present finan- his work is done, he will soon become cial standpoint, but to best preserve or improve the natural fertility of the soil.

Nitrogen is undoubtedly the most valuable ingredient taken from the soil, and the most costly one to replace, where commercial fertilizers are used for reaching that end. To the farmers of the West the question of purchasing nitrogen has hardly presented itself, they finding it more profitable to obtain this element by growing the legumes. The clover has long held first rank among these, and has been found not only to largely increase the fertility of the fields but to produce large quantities of provender, besides yielding abundant pasturage.

The cow pea is the legume that has held the highest favor in the South for many years, and is gradually extending its domain northward. In South Missouri it is being extensively grown on fruit lands, and either eaten down by hogs or else plowed under when it reaches its greatest luxuriance. In many respects the pea is held to be superior to the clover. In growth it is more rapid, and doubtless adds in one season more nitrogen to the soil than a crop of clover, while as forage for stock, especially hogs, it is found to be most excellent.

weevily peas. It is claimed by many starchy matters and never injures that weevily peas more often fail to sprout, while those that do sprout are found to be less thrifty than those vines grown from good seed.

There are three main objects in the culture of the cow pea, it may be grown for plant food or manure, for forage and for a money crop. As a manurial crop it is either sown broadcast or harrowed in, or else sown in corn after the last plowing. The method of sowing will determine the amount of seed per acre, it varying from one to four bushels or sixty pounds to the bushel. When alone it is best to sow as early as possible ground is warm and danger of hard A foul pen may generate disease. For the benefit of the traveling public frosts is past. Some growers prefer prevalent in some sections. In this locality, however, I think it unadforage and the sowing is necessarily it is diseased to start with. late. As a manure the crop should pea vine, will add the three great requisites to the soil.

In diversified farming it is more profitable, especially on the fertile lands of the West, where other objects than the enrichment of the land may be looked for-to pasture the pea crop before plowing it in. It makes a splendid food for the hog in particular. Care should be taken in turning cattle and horses in upon the crop, as death may follow over eating. They should not be turned in hungry, but should be fed, watered, and salted before; they may then be left in as long as desired. Swine are very fond of the pea and there is nothing, perhaps, superior for laying | placed in a bag until next time. on fat. It is best to turn them in when the pods are fully developed and the pea soft. This treatment not only lays on a large amount of stead of in meat in the stock, but the refuse roots and manure add very materially to the fertility of the soil. Sown in corn it adds very much to the value of the stalk field, as well as to the enrichment of the soil; while the soil itself is protected from the washings of late rains. This method of sowing yields from three to fifteen bushels of seed per

Owing to the low price of wheat and the lessening of the yield caused by continued croppings, the growing of cow peas offers two very prominent inducements. At the price now received for the latter the profits must surely surpass those of wheat crops; the yield of peas sown broadeast being from fifteen to forty bushels per acre, on our rich Missouri land probably ranging nearer the latter figure. Again nothing will add more to the richness, and therefore value of our lands, than the growing of this valuable legume. The cultivation is easier than the cultivation of corn; and the harvesting may, by proper methods, become more cheaply done.

cheapened will acquire the greater | 'ry flannel.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, profit. It is he, who learns that when a product has reached a state of over production, it is to his best THE COW PEA AS A FERTILIZER Interests to grow another upon which he may realize the best results from his labor.

Bull Power.

There are many good reasons why bulls should be worked more than they are, and no good reason that we are aware of why they should not be, except that they are sometimes unruly and hard to manage. When working in a treadmill, however, this objection is of little consequence. and if a little tact is used in feeding his majesty with a few oats after reconciled to the drudgery and take to it kindly.

The bull has advantage of the horse for this kind of work in that he is not likely to be in demand for other work and can be depended upon when wanted

The improved conveniences of the modern dairy farm demands the use of a cheap power of some sort for running the separator, the churn, pumping water and sawing wood and cutting fodder, which can be done whenever the wind blows and occasion demands. But a power that can be depended upon for moderate work daily, without regard to wind, and that shall be less expensive and troublesome than steam, is in demand on many dairy farms, and the buil seems admirably qualified to fill this want.

There can be no question that moderate daily exercise is a good thing for the bull; it makes him more vigorous and sure as a sire, more tractable and less dangerous to handle, and greatly diminishes the risk of his suddenly becoming treacherous. The testimony of many farmers who have tried it is unanimous on these points. Destroying the White Grub.

The white grub is the especial en-At present the seeds are hard to emy of strawberry growers, because obtain and cost \$1 or \$1.50 per the two-year-old clover sod, which it bushel. They may be bought in is generally advised to plow under Memphis and perhaps St. Louis and for making a strawberry bed, is Kansas City; it is probably best to usually filled with these pests. The have your local seedsmen order them | best way to get rid of the grubs is to for you, writes D. W. May of the turn a lot of young, active hogs into Missouri agricultural college, in the patch, fencing it in so as to con-Colman's Rural World. Avoid fine their rooting to the spot that is to be plowed. Feed the hogs some that the weevil attacks only the milk and wheat middlings, and then let them root for the white grubs. the embryo, however this may be, They will clear the patch sooner careful experiments have proven than it can be done in any other way and at less cost. We think, too, that the rooting helps to keep hogs healthy, and if they are fed as advised their droppings mixed with the up-turned soil will help to enrich it .- American Cultivator.

fork Pointers.

Those who will start to feed wheat meal to their hogs will never stop it again till they die.

The medium sized hog of good quality is more profitable than the very large hog.

If your swine pen smells badly, and it will if it is a permanent one, use in the spring, waiting until the lime and plaster about it plentifully.

Regular feeding of swine is important. If the hog is not fed for an as the middle of June in order to hour or two after its regular time it avoid the ravages of the pea bug, will eat too ravenously to the injury of the digestion.

The pig that is not vigorous canvisable to wait this late, especially not grow. Good health must be inif the crop is to be harvested. When sured. Good pasture and plenty of sown in corn the object is manure or it will make the pig healthy, unless

It has been demonstrated by pracbe plowed under just before coming tical experiments that it costs less into bloom, as it has been found to to produce lean meat than to prohold at that time the highest amount duce fat, which means that when a phosphoric acid may be addedgin be a greater gain in weight, with a a commercial form; and these, to fair proportion of lean meat, than gether with the nitrogen found in the when the animal is provided with corn exclusively.

A pig fed on bulky green food will develop a larger stomach than one fed on concentrated food like corn: and when you come to fatten it this enlarged capacity will enable the animal to eat and digest more corn and thus lay on flesh more quickly than the other, and be a profitable hog to grow for market.

Household Helps. A sponge bath of cold or tepid water should be follo wed by friction with towel or hend.

The line, as soon as its duty ended, should be reeled up and tually the collapse of the business

Pillow slips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise if one wishes to iron wrinkles out in-

Clothes when brought in should be separated and folded at once; if allowed to lie together many wrinkles accumulate.

Dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time if folded together once as if ironed singly. A pair of white gloves or mittens

are a comfort to hands taken from hot suds to hang clothes in zero weather; also a close-fitting jacket and hood to keep one from catching cold. Sheets folded across, bringing the

wide and narrow hems together, then folded again, then ironed across both sides, are finished quickly, and look as well as if more time was spent on them Ink stains on silver can be re-

moved by mixing a little chloride of lime to a paste with water and covering the spots with it. They will quickly disappear, and the paste should be washed off and the article wiped dry.

When oiled walnut furniture begins to grow dingy it can be made to look It is already manifest that this as fresh as new by reoiling. Linplant is to reach a much more seed, or even olive oil, may be used, prominent place on our farms, and but pure, good kerosene oil is much the discerning man who takes up its the best. Rub it well in with a soft cultivation before its products are woolen rag, and polish with clean,

FORTY-ONE CREMATED.

AWFUL DISASTER TO A CHRIST-MAS GATHERING,

CAUSED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.

It Set Fire to a Building at Silver Lake, Lake County, Oregon, and Caused a Panic, in Which Nearly All Were Burned to Death . Fifteen Merry Makers Were Badly Injured.

KLAMATH FALLS, Oregon, Dec. 31 .-News has just reached here that at Silver Lake, Lake county, Oregon, on Christmas evening, while a large party was attending a Christmas tree, a lamp exploded and, setting fire to the building, forty-one persons were burned to death and fifteen injured.

When the festivities were at their

height some one climbed on a bench, from which point he expected to get a better view of what was going on. In doing so his head struck the lamp hanging from the ceiling, overturning it. The oil immediately caught fire and everything in the room being dry and of an inflammable nature, the room was soon a mass of flames. Some one shouted: "Shut the door and keep quiet; it can be put out." By this time the confusion was so great that people began scrambling in a wild endeavor to reach the door. Women and chil-dren were trampled under feet and as there was only one exit to the hall and the fire being between the ma-jority of the crowd and the door many rushed headlong into the flames.

LOCKED IN A VAULT.

Bold Robbery of a County Treasurer's Office in California.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Dec. 31 .- Santa Rosa had the biggest sensation in its history yesterday. The county treasury was robbed of nearly \$8,000 and County Treasurer Stofen was left insensible in the vault to suffer death by the robbers, who locked the door by the robbers, who locked the door of the vault upon him. The robbery occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning, but was not discovered until about 5 o'clock. All this time County Treasurer Stofen lay on the floor of the vault gasping for breath, fearing every moment during conscious intervals would be his last. Had it not been for the timely arrival of his been for the timely arrival of his wife, the only person in town who knew the combination, he would have been dead.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS' MISHAP.

A Private Car Takes Fire and They Barely Escape With Their Lives.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 31 .- About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the officers' special car on the St. Joseph & Grand Island was discovered to be on fire when about three miles east of Edgar. In the car were Superintendent A. M. Morey, Division Engineer F. M. Howe, Attorney M. A. Reed, of the railroad, and Judge J. B. Cessna, of this city. It is supposed the car caught fire from the heater. The occupants were sound asleep and barely escaped with their lives.

They lost their watches, pocket-books, money and nearly all their clothing.

Missouri Woodmen Elect Delegates.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 .- The Modern Woodmen of America in state encampment elected the following delegates to the national encampment, which meets in Minneapolis, June 4, 1895: Delegate at large, Dr. J. H. Smith of Slater; delegates, E. A. Pigg of Sullivan; S. B. Jefferies, Canton; W. H. Clark, Steelville; W. C. Shurrel, Excelsior Springs: M. G. Rateliffe, Albany; H. E. Ralston, Quitman; C. S. Fisher, Kansas City; F. L. Ludeman, Sedalia.

Lottery Company Quits Business.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.-The firm of E. Fox & Co., for so long at the head of the lottery business in Kansas City, Kan., has closed its doors and is announced to have retired from business. At any rate the firm will no longer operate from that point and in case any more business is done it will be from some other city. The firm is one of the oldest in the city and its leaving the ranks means virhere.

Armour Reduces Expenses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 .- The 3,500 employes in the packing house of Armour & Co. were informed yesterday that hereafter eight hours will constitute a day's work. The plant has been running ten hours up to this time. The reason given for the reduction in working hours is that it is necessary to reduce expenses and that the strong competition between the packers has greatly reduced the profits to be obtained from the business.

Blaine's Old Home. WASHINGTON, Dec. 81.-An opera house is to be resided there there is to be seen the Blaine residence on Lafavette square in which the statest an used. The opera house is to cost \$250,000. It will be constructed so as to allow a roof garden, the first of the kind in Washington.

Blown Into a River and Drowned. NORWALK, Ohio, Dec. 31.-Gilbert Jameson, one of Norwalk's oldest residents, while walking across the Lake Shore bridge at Hudson, was blown into the river and drowned.

Cheap Bread at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.-The crusade for cheap bread here has resulted in twenty-five bakers of this city to date reducing the price from five to three cents per loaf.

Murder and Suicide. MILLINGTON, Minn., Dec. 31.-Matthew Palmer cut his wife's throat and

then his own. Both are dead.