

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 low price.

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. Neutrality 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:

- 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 of the acreage, two million dollars in the center of the city?
- What does a Republican believe?
- Why is a Republican and favor high protective tariff?
- What are the arguments for and against protection?
- What do the Socialists want?
- What would be the effect of Socialist principles prevailing?
- 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 enterprises 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 propose? If working certain hours yields certain 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 law?
- Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 74 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days?
- Who was President of the United States in 1849-1852-1857?
- Who have been the occupants of the presidential chair since 1879?
- Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration?
- How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other parties have we had in each and every Congress?
- How many lawyers in each Congress?
- Whence originated the names of "Brother Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," "Loco-Foco," "Silver Grey," etc., etc.?
- What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave Law, etc., etc.?
- What are the biographical records of the great leaders in our history, including Washington, Patrick Henry, Hamilton, Webster, Franklin, Clay, Calhoun, Jefferson and others?
- What has thrown so many people into idleness of late years?
- Why so many tramps?
- What is the history of the Cozy movement?
- 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 States."

PRICES.

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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 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 paupered labor beats down their wages; a hiring army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot 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 vast fortunes use the public and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps 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 demoralized 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 purposefully abridged to fatten usurers, bankers, and slaveholders. 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 drive the outcasts 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 demonization 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 restore 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 tranquillity, provide for the common defense, 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 grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. 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, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

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,

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 robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

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 protected 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 government employees.

FINANCE.

We demand 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 ratio 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 be established 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 transmission of 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 ownership 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 government and held for actual settlers only.

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 ballot system.

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 fallacy 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 sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten 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 system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

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. TAUBENKOPF, Chairman, Marshall, Illinois.
J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia.
LAWRENCE MCPARLAND, Secretary, New York.
M. C. HANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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THE FARM AND AN INTERESTING LECTURE ON DRAINAGE.

Practical Points for the Farmer—Sense and Hog Cholera—Sheep and Weeds—Swine Husbandry and Home Hints.

"Why We Drain."
Dr. W. I. Chamberlain of Hudson, O., spoke recently to the students, professors and visitors at the Ohio state university on the subject "Why We Drain."

The lecture was filled with practical points and for the benefit of readers the reporter obtained permission to publish notes made during its delivery.

The subject of "Why We Drain" is one of vast extent, but the brief summation of it is that drainage is for the purpose of removing surplus water. Does all land need to be drained? No, only that which has surplus water. Horace Greeley said: "If it pays to till, it pays to tile," but this is probably not always true. Land with a porous subsoil does not require artificial drainage, yet we should tile all that is too wet. It is however, true that more land needs to be tiled than many persons suppose.

What is surplus water? It is what is known as hydrostatic water, or that which cannot get any lower because there is more water below it. Hydrostatic water is always a damage and should be removed by drainage yet capillary water is a benefit. The latter is that water which is held in the soil by capillary attraction. It is the moisture in damp earth where we find it only damp but not muddy. It holds itself in the very minute spaces and will remain even in a very porous soil or rock. If the proper air spaces are filled with water of saturation the vegetation is destroyed. The roots must have air, and they cannot take it from the air contained in water, as fishes do.

The level of hydrostatic water can be found by digging a hole or a well, when the surface of the water standing in it will be the level of the hydrostatic water. Just now the upper surface is very near the top of the ground. It is much better to remove this down through the soil than to drain it off over the soil. It makes farming easier and quicker and makes less or no waste land. With surface ditches a farmer has to waste a great deal of valuable time in making turns and cultivating small or angular patches but with good subterranean drains all lands can be farmed over and a great deal of time is saved. This is a mechanical reason, but a good tile drain is also a promoter of morality, and relieves the farmer of the embarrassment attending upon the occasion of his having to use what Oliver Wendell Holmes has chosen to call his "unsanctified monosyllables."

The second reason for removing the hydrostatic water through the soil is that it removes the water in the soil as well as that on it. The wheat crop frequently dies of wet feet, but this can easily be prevented by careful drainage.

Again, it tends to diminish the loss of fertility. If not drained a great deal of the plant food is carried off and washed away, but in drained land the fertility is kept in the soil as it acts as a filter to the water before reaching the drains.

It also warms the soil and tends to increase its fertility. It leaves the air spaces open for the warmth to come up from below, and thus hastens or aids early spring growth. It also gives a chance for warm spring rains to descend and thus aids growing crops.

The thawing of ice by warmth from the air is a very slow process. Drainage also saves the necessity of cooling by evaporation when thawing by the sun and it takes away the surplus moisture that must otherwise be evaporated. This evaporation itself cools the land greatly and continues nearly all the time. It is the same principle as is used in making artificial ice by evaporation. It keeps the land so cold that corn and even oats will often not sprout at all. Although a porous soil may freeze deeper it lengthens the season of tillage and that at each end, too. Drained land is also a decided advantage to the farmer in the fact that he is able to cultivate it soon after a rain.

It increases the area of the root passage. If the ground is soaked with water the roots will have to run near the surface in order to get breath and it is thus shown that it also increases the depth of root space. In twenty years 63 per cent of the speaker's apple trees died out on land that was not drained, and in the same length of time but thirteen per cent died out on drained land.

R. W. Emerson shows that there's always room in the lower story. If properly found by deep tillage. Drainage also permits one to thoroughly pulverize the soil, but it is absolutely impossible to pulverize mud.

It also prevents the frost from heaving plants out of the ground, as we sometimes see clover roots in the spring on wet land. Further, it lowers the level of saturation and permits the formation of a valuable dust mulch.

We all know the beneficial results of clover, but if we are going to have any of these results we must tile drain. Capillary can lift the water to the surface, but no further. What will take it at the surface of the ground? Evaporation and frost. A thin layer first freezes, then another under that, and again another beneath, and thus the process continues. If it gets around anything like the root of a plant it must come up with it, but if it is mulched the frost cannot get hold of it. Raised clover roots are numbered fingers raised in prayer for tile drainage.

There has been a revolution in methods of cultivation. Formerly

said "Cultivate deeply," shallow culture is becoming accepted and approved method, that is necessary is a mulch of but a very few inches. Then when a rain comes the capillarity is restored.

Drained land is also able to resist drought better as it makes more fine capillary tubes and fewer large ones, and it decidedly hastens crop maturity.

Drainage prevents floods by removing the surplus water, carrying it off gradually, and leaving the ground in condition to let other rains soak down slowly rather than run off quickly.

The effects of drainage can be seen all around the speaker's home. One of these is a Baldwin apple tree, which is twenty-six years old, and last year bore twenty-five bushels of apples. Several pictures were shown, taken on the premises of Mr. Chamberlain, which showed great differences between drained and undrained land, not only in hay and cereal crops, but also in fruits.

Sheep and Weeds.
A correspondent of the New York Tribune in speaking of the condition of affairs in a certain county twenty-five years ago, when its butter was the fashion and it maintained 400,000 sheep aptly describes one cause for the existence of so many noxious weeds: He says:

"But the dogs and other discouragements have decimated the sheep about nine times. The pastures and meadows have become dotted with white and yellow daisies, rag weeds, golden rod, plantain, yarrow and other bitter weeds, the consumption of which by cows gives the butter a bitter taste. The sheep formerly consumed these weeds and kept up the fertility of the soil; now as fertility goes out weeds come in, and the farmers are left in bad condition. As much of the land is rough and not arable the only suggested remedy is to restore the flocks and keep the weeds from seeding by cutting them with scythes until the sheep can regain the mastery."

Swine Husbandry.
Keep young breeding sows in a good growing condition.
Hogs will keep healthier if given a fresh bed once a week.

There is no reason why the boar should be thin to breed well.
A dry place is one free from dampness as well as water or mud.
Extremely hot or cold weather is not a good time for pigs to be born.
Pure air and cleanliness are a necessary foundation for healthy pigs.
One decided disadvantage with large hogs is that they are very slow to mature.

A little oil meal added to the sloop increases its value and especially when no corn is fed.
Generally a well-matured sow does not cost as much for keeping as a young and growing one.
While a poor sow may raise a litter of pigs they will fall far short of being of the best quality.

It is often the case that if a sow is very fat when bred that she will bring only a small number of pigs.
To secure a rapid growth the pigs must be born with as much power as possible and vigor with it.
One cause of unhealthiness with hogs that are closely confined, is due to a want of proper exercise.
The profit largely depends upon the general thrift and welfare of the hogs in summer as well as in winter.

In raising pigs profitably there is much in knowing when it is well fed; over-feeding is usually expensive.
When it happens that two sows have small litters, it will be economical to allow one sow to raise both.
The pig has only a small stomach and needs condensed food and will thrive better fed a little and often.

Home Hints.
Soft tissue paper is nice to polish glasses with.
Chloroform will take grease spots out of silk or poplin.
It is not in good taste to address a letter crosswise. The usual way is the only safe one.
If mustard plasters be mixed with white of egg instead of flour, they will perform their work as satisfactorily, but will not raise a blister.

A woman who in this age of slender women is stout must beware of dresses that are not long enough in front. Also a conspicuous border or trimming at the bottom of the skirt does not become them.
It is said that the juice of the garden beet of the blackberry and the strawberry, if rubbed lightly on the cheeks and then washed off with milk, leaves a beautifully rosy tint that more than rivals that of cosmetic paints, and such vegetable juices are not of course injurious to the most sensitive skin.
"Unless the kettle boiling be you can never make good tea" is one of the old rules for tea making; and another one says that "a spoonful of tea for each person and one for the pot" is the right proportion. Both of these rules are good ones as far as they go, but to them must be added several others—to scald the pot before making the tea, to use an earthenware pot instead of a metal one, and not to let tea stand in a metal pot under any conditions.

In fitting a bodice it is best to trim the arm hole out carefully, so that when the sleeve is put in there will be no wrinkles resulting from too much goods at any point. Full sleeves require a narrower waist than tight ones. Now that sleeves are made lower on the shoulder, the shoulder seam is made longer. Under the arm waists are made frequently too high, and not cut out so that deep horizontal wrinkles are sure to appear.

FRED W. DREYFUS.
A Frenchman degraded to
Paris, Jan. 7.—Fred W. Dreyfus of the Fourth regiment of artillery, recently attached to the general staff of the army, who was tried by court martial, convicted of treason in disclosing important war office documents to foreigners and sentenced to deportation and imprisonment for life in a fortress, was publicly degraded this morning in front of the military school in this city.

Dreyfus was awakened at 5 o'clock and informed that this was the day fixed for his degradation in public. He displayed no emotion until he was dressed in the full uniform of his regiment and prepared to leave the prison, in which he had been confined since his arrest, for the military school. Then he turned deathly pale and his hand shook as he signed the prison register. Two gendarmes with revolvers in their hands led him to a military wagon, drawn by four horses and surrounded by a troop of mounted Republican guards. In this wagon he was driven to the military school. The route was lined by many thousands of people and a large crowd was also gathered about the military school. Groans and hisses were heard as the wagon passed.

When Dreyfus arrived at the military school he was placed in an improvised cell while detachments from every branch of the garrison of Paris were assembling in the Place de Fontenoy. By 9 o'clock fully 5,000 troops were ranged about the quadrangle.
At 9 o'clock Dreyfus was conducted to the square and led before General d'Arres, who was in command of the troops, and the sentence of the court martial was read. The general then briefly addressed Dreyfus, saying: "You are adjudged unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people I degrade you."

General d'Arres then gave a sharp word of command and a non-commissioned officer of the Republican guard approached Dreyfus, the infantry presented arms, the cavalry presented swords, and there was a long, solemn roll from the massed drum corps.
Dreyfus started back as the non-commissioned officer touched him and shouted: "I am innocent; I swear it. Vive la France."

The non-commissioned officer then tore off Dreyfus' epaulets and all the other distinctive marks of his rank as a captain of artillery, ending up with breaking the prisoner's sword in two and throwing the two halves at his feet.
Dreyfus was then marched, bare-headed, around the entire square, in front of the troops. He was greatly excited and shouted more than once: "I am innocent; I swear it." But every time the prisoner spoke, in accordance with orders previously issued, his voice was drowned by the roll of the drums.

As Dreyfus passed in front of the place occupied by the representatives of the press he shouted: "Tell the whole of France I am innocent!"
This caused some officers of the army reserve, who were standing near, to retort: "Down with Judas; silence, traitor!"

It was evident that Dreyfus felt these words keenly, for he turned sharply around and faced the officers in a threatening manner, but before he could do or say anything further he was seized by the soldiers who were escorting him and forced to continue his humiliating march around the square.
The crowd outside the school, on hearing the prisoner's voice when he protested his innocence, raised fierce cries of "Death to the traitor," "Death to the traitor!" The cries were accompanied by the shrill whistling peculiar to a Parisian mob.

When the proceedings were ended, Dreyfus was handcuffed, taken to a prison van and driven to an ordinary prison, escorted by a squad of gendarmes.

READY TO BACK HIS IDEA.
Congressman Phillips Offers to Pay the Expenses of His Labor Commission.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania has expressed a willingness to pay \$500,000 out of his pocket to meet the expenses of a labor commission if congress will authorize the creation of one in accordance with the terms of a bill he has presented. This has drawn such favorable attention to the merits of Mr. Phillips' bill that Chairman McGann of the labor committee, with Representative Erdman of Pennsylvania at its head, to consider the measure. Mr. Phillips is one of the wealthiest men in congress and, while his suggestion has been modestly made, there is no doubt of his willingness and ability to execute it.

A G. A. R. Leader Dead.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Captain John Taylor, receiver of taxes of this city, died to-day. He was a past department commander of the Pennsylvania G. A. R., and at the time of his death was quartermaster general of the national encampment.

Arrested for a Denver Strangling.
DENVER, Col., Jan. 7.—Victor Moxcheaux has been arrested charged with having strangled Marie Contassoit October 28. The arrest was made on information furnished by Alfonso Lamar, who is also under arrest.

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