MORTON CHOSEN:

RASKA GETS A CABINET PO-SITION.

J. Sterling Morton Tendered the etaryship of Agriculture—His Ac-ance Officially Announced—A Seion that is Creditable to Mr. Cleve 's Judgment—The Trouble in e More Prevalls.

bruska Man for Secretary of Agriculture.

KEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 18.-Mr. land announced last evening that erling Morton of Nebraska, who d him at his request, was tendered ecretaryship of agriculture, and

onel Dan Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's tary of the navy, came out on the train from New York and had a talk with the president-elect.
he had departed Mr. Morton ar-He was driven through a blind-new storm to the cottage. After a talk Mr. Cleveland asked him to after the department of agricul-and Mr. Morton accepted. This only the navy and attorney gen-in to be provided for. This after-Mr. Carlisle arrived and went to tage. He will be Mr. Cleveland's

night. ator Berry of Arkansas came out train with Mr. Carlisle and had talk with Mr. Cleveland. He main at Lakewood hotel over He said his presence here was purpose of attending the kinten entertainment, of which leveland was one of the patronand that a party of friends acnied him.
AGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—Joy Morton,

Sterling Morton of Nebraska st night confirmed the report father was to enter Cleveland's In reply to questions by a re-Wednesday telegraphed Mr. to proceed to Lakewood. Mr. came here and asked his eldest aul, to accompany him east. dispatch: EWOOD, N. J., Feb. 17-Joy Mor-

Chicago: Offered and accepted. e made public immediately. J. STERLING MORTON. Morton added that while er had not sought the honor he felt tly pleased at being asked by Mr. cland to a seat in the cabinet.

J. STERLING MORTON. terling Morton was born in Ad-Jefferson county, N. Y., April 22, His ancestry was of Scottish birth Puritans. Removing with his parto Michigan at an early age, Mr. nion college, New York, gradu-g from the latter institution in 1854. studying he had shown predilectoward newspaper work and con-ted to the Detroit Free Press and ournals of reputation. On Octo-6. 1854, he married and started arriving at Bellevue early in Nor. After a few weeks at Belleyoung couple moved to Nebraska where he started in to edit the ed to the territorial legislature; a candidate in 1856, when he was by eighteen votes in consee of his opposition to chartering He went back a year however, and took an active part hitter struggle attendant on the Morton succeeded Thomas B. Cums secretary of the territory in the r of '58, and within a few months active governor on the resigna-f Governor Richardson. In the 1860 the democrats nominated congress, but he failed of elec-Six years later he aspired to be rovernor of the new state of Nebrasat he failed of election, but David the honor. Mr. Morton appointed to represent Nebraska at ris exposition, and was one of the issioners at the Centennial. He been actively and usefully inter-d in agricultural and horticultural having served as president of the board in charge of these indus-and claims the honor of being the nator of Arbor day. In economics an out-and-out free trader, and theories of Cobden and the "Manster school" are to him the "last d" on the subject, having all the and power of a divine revelation. rton's last campaign in Nebraska

## Peace Reigns Once More.

nal canvass of the state.

OPERA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Grim visaged no longer hovers with threatening a over the fair capital of sunny Kan-There has been no bloodshed, is no substantial victory, but there ce, and the tidings are received by law-abiding, order-loving citizens h feelings of relief. troops have been ordered home

resh in the minds of the read-

He was nominated for governor

democrats, and made an earnest,

eriff's posse has been disbanded, 5.000 volunteers who flocked into the from the rural districts to do bat-trom the rural districts to do bat-under the flags of the populist or re-lican parties, according to their tical affiliations, are leaving for ne with their shotguns and other mitive weapons of warfare, and mar-law no longer rules on Capitol law no longer rules on Capitol are. Sixty-nine republican legislat-with the officers of the house, and assistant sergeants-at-arms, after an risonment of fifty-two hours in rep-entative hall, once more breathe the hair as free men, and last night t in real bed instead of on thefloor, breakfasted this morning on the of the land instead of on a sandwich a cup of coffee hauled up a hundred tat the end of a rope. Following is terms of peace entered into.

irst-It being the understanding the house presided over by Mr. meet, the house presided over by Mr.

Inglass shall remain in possession of
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econd—The house presided over by
Dunsmore shall in like manner be sturbed and unmolested in the pos-ion of the hall which it has secured may if it desires select a room in state house for its meetings other n representative hall. -No arrests to be made by

er house of members or officers of ourth-The militia to be immedi-

ately relieved, including the new re-cruits sworn in and the sheriff's posse

Fifth—Militia companies now enroute for Topeka to be immediately telegraphed to by the governor to return to their homes.

The developments of the day are regarded on all sides as a decisive victory for the republicans. Even the popu-lists, with chagrin and openly expressed indignation at what some of them call the governor's weakness, admit that the republicans have triumphed for the time at least time, at least.

Rejoicing at Home.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 18 .- Neoraska City is jolifying over the appointment of J. Sterling Morton to the secretaryship of agriculture. Interviews with prominent democrats and republicans develop nothing but satisfaction. All unite in saying it is a fitting tribute to the father of Arbor day and an honor to the cabinet. Arrangements are being made for a royal reception upon Mr. Morton's return from Chicago.

The Vice President-Elect.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 18 .- A farewell reception was given last night by the Bloomington club, of which the vice president-elect is a member, to that gentleman and his wife. The affair was a delightful one. The club decorated. The national flag was draped across the end of the reception hall against a background of potted plants and flowers. Mrs. Stevenson wore a simple and beautiful gown of lavendar silk, and diamonds as ornaments. ments. Five hundred persons from Bloomington and vicinity were pres-ent. There was dancing after 9:30 o'clock, and an elaborate lunch just before midnight. This is probably the last social event in which Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson will participate prior to their departure for Washington on the 27th

The Annexation Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18-The president's message accompanying the draft of a treaty for the annexation of the Hawaii islands, transmitted to the senate, says the provisional treaty does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions growing out of annexation. The Hawaiian commissioners have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. The president says it has been the policy of the administration not only to respect but encourage the contin-uance of the independent government of the Hawaiian islands so long as it efforded a suitable guarantee for the protection of life and property and main-tained a stability and strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuo-kalani, which put in serious peril not only the large and preponderating in-terests of the United States in the is-lands, but all foreign interests and in-deed the decent administration of the civil affairs and peace of the islands.
It is quite evident the monarchy af-

fects government so weak and inadequate as to be a prey to designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of the queen to the throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interests of the United States in the ingreased and not dimensionally the ingreased and no islands must be increased, and not diminished. Only two courses are now open—one the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other annexation full and complete. The president thinks the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best in-terests of the Hawaiian people, and the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests are not wholly selfish.

It is essential that none of the other

great powers secure these islands. Such ossession would not consist with on safety and the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against the proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the pro-visional government, "and I think," says the president, "there is general concurrence in the opinion that the de-posed queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon the treaty is very desirable, if it meets the approval of the senate peace and good order will be se-cured in the islands under the existing laws, until such time as congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be and, I do not doubt, will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and all foreigners domiciled there.'

The Pension Bill. Washington, Feb. 20 .- The pension bill has passed the house, but every amendment affecting the administration of the pension laws and every amendment proposing changes which were designed to cut down the rolls were designed to cut down the rolls were stricken from the bill. As it finally passed the committee of the whole the bill contained a paragraph providing that no person having an income of \$1,000, or capable of earning that sum in gross, should be permitted to draw a pension under the disability act of 1880. But the under the affects of Mr. Bieles. But through the efforts of Mr. Pickler of South Dakota this was stricken off, as was the clause providing for the abolition of the pension agencies. Practically the bill, as it went through the house, simply appropriates \$164,000,000 for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year of 1894, and nothing else.

Shot His Wife's Guardian.

LaMars, Iowa, Feb. 18.-Nicholas Lang, ex-Mayor of Remsen, shot his wife's guardian, John Neishwander, a wealthy farmer, yesterday at Remsen. The murdered man was opposed to the marriage. Mr. Lang eloped with the girl about a year ago. Both are wealthy. Neishwander had threatened to kill Leng on sight. Lang surrendered to the sheriff and claims he acted in self-defense.

CLAIM IT A MIRACLE

A Male Face in a Nun's Headdre

pears on a Pillow Near a Sick Child. NEWPORT, R. L. Feb. 18.-This city has a most extraordinary religious sensation, many claiming it a miracle. In a plain garret room, without even a picture on the walls, in probably the most humble home in the city, a little child, the son of cMr. and Mrs. M. J. Malloy, has been lying for several weeks unable to move, suffering with

water on the brain, its lower limbs paralyzed and its stomach congested. Last evening the mother, while watching her little one, was terrified to see a face appear on the pillow next to the one on which the child lay. The news spread like wildfire and hun-dreds of people—Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Catholics-visited the room and came away astonished. Lights were shifted into every position, but there on the pillow was a male face, in nun's headdress, the forehead, nose, eyes, mouth and chin as plainly outlined as if chiseled out of pure marble.

The more minute the observation the more striking did the features stand out. The face gradually faded away at 3 a. m. Large crowds besieged the place, but were refused adrooms were elaborately and beautifully mission by orders of priests and doctors. The child has taken a turn for the better.

## DINNER TO CARLISLE.

The Coming Secretary of the Treasury

Banqueted by the Senators. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The parting dinner given to Senator Carlisle by his late associates in the Senate at the Arlington Hotel, was a memorable affair in more ways than one. The dinner itself was the best that could be served, and the company included al-

most the entire Senate.

President pro tem Manderson of Nebraska, presided in the absence of Vice-President Morton (who later in the evening appeared and made a happy speech). At Mr. Manderson's right was Mr. Carlisle, the guest of

the evening. Mr. Voorbees of Indiana, in response to the toast, "The President of the United States," eulogized President Harrison, saying that he had known him about forty vears; they had practiced law together, and he admired his industry and courage and integrity. He believed his foreign policy would pass into history and challenge the admiration of the world. He closed with some pathetic allusions to the President's bereavements, and with the statement that the President retired from office with the sincere well wishes of the American people for his future suc-

ANOTHER CABINET CERTAINTY.

Mr. Cleveland Says Hoke Smith Will Be Secretary of the Interior.

Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 17.—Mr.

Cleveland has announced the name of the fifth member of his Cabinet. It is that of Hoke Smith of Georgia for Secretary of the Interior. In making the announcement Mr. Cleveland said: "I met Mr. Hoke Smith of Georgia in my office in New York yesterday. He called at my request. I offered him the position of Secretary of the Interior. He accepted. I wish to say that I have not written him or received any letters or other communications from him and that yesterday was the first

time I have seen him since election.' Mr. Cleveland went to New York on the 8:30 a. m. train. He remained at his office in the Mills building all day and saw only those who called by ap-pointment. Mrs. Cleveland accompanied him to and from the city. The selection of Hoke Smith, with that of Gresham, Carlisle, Bissell and Lamont, fills all of the positions except the portfolio of the Navy, the Attorney-General and Agriculture.

SHOULD HAVE PAID HIS FARE. Kansas Elopement Spoiled by a Ride in

a Box Car. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.-James Moore, a coal miner at Weir City, Kan., arranged yesterday to elope with the wife of James Hennessy, another miner. Moore gave Mrs. Hennessy money with which to buy a ticket to Kansas City and arranged to meet her here. Moore thought he would save the price of his transportation and broke into an empty box car to steal a ride.

In the meantime Hennessy found that his wife had disappeared and learned that she had bought a ticket to Kansas City. He determined to follow, and to save the expense of the railroad journey decided to steal a ride on a freight car. As fate would have it he got into the same car with Moore. The men had never met before, and in their conversation Moore told of the elopement. Hennessy held his peace until they reached here. Then he had Moore arrested, and going to the lovers' rendezvous found his wife and took her home.

Tried to Protect the Pinkertons. Physisure, Pa., Feb. 17.--The defense in the O'Donnell trial attempted to show that O'Donnell was a correspondent and was at Homestead the day of the riot acting in that capacity. A number of newspaper men were called as witnesses, and it was shown that previous to the riot he had been doing work for several Pittsburg papers. The general trend of the testimony of the newspaper men was to the effect that O'Donnell interfered to protect the Pinkertons.

Will of Mrs. W. C. Whitney

New York, Feb. 17. - The will of the late Flora Fayne Whitney, wife of Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, was yesterday filed for probate. The will was executed Jan. 31, 1893, and leaves all of her property. real and personal, to her husband and makes him sole executor. The personal estate is valued in the petition of Mr. Whitney at \$2,300,000 and the real estate at \$750,000.

## IT LOOKED WARLIKE.

BUT FORTUNATELY NO BLOOD WAS SPILLED.

Bellicose Preparations Carried On and Both Sides Exhibited a Determination Not to Yield—How the Republicans ernor Powerless Because Troops Fall to Obey His Orders—What Senator Peffer Says of the Situation.

The Situation in Kauss TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17 .- The only thing needed to make war in Kansas is fighting. The conditions of war are all present. Opposed bodies of armed men, omething to fight about and the disposition to fight are all evident, but the war does not open. Bellicose preparations were carried on briskly by both sides all day, but the governor by offering to compromise the difficulties which are keeping the two houses apart, tempered the crisis into a very tame armed truce. The proposition for a compromise was offered to the republican house at 2 p. m. by the governor's private secretary, Ben Close, who stated that the governor proposed it as a last resort to avert bloodshed. If the republican house declined to accept it then the governor would be forced to drive the republicans out at the point of the bayonet, and he added: "Their blood be on your heads." This threat had been made so often that the republicans received it with jeers. They received the proposition, however, and it they are the subject of correct the proposition. at once became the subject of earnest consideration. After debating it for three hours, the republicans finally amended it to suit their ideas and returned it to the governor. The committee charged with that duty was inthe blood of innocent men slain by reason of his refusal to accept the amendment would be on his head.

The committee had been out but a few moments when it returned and announced that it had performed its duty, that the governor desired time to consider the amended proposition and would give the committee his answer the next morning at 9 o'clock. He proposed that in the meantime an armed truce should be established and neither side should make any hostile move be fore that hour; that the republicans should be allowed to come and go as they pleased. This struck the repu favorably and they agreed to it

cans favorably and they agreed to it willingly.

The republicans hit upon a plan this morning to strengthen their position and that was to bring to their aid the authority of the sheriff of the county, backed by a posse of 1,000 men. The sheriff issued his proclamation summoning a posse at 10 o'clock. By noon the 1,000 men had been sworn in. Not caring to take the risk of arming the recruits with fire arms, the sheriff decided to arm them with clubs. All sorts of to arm them with clubs. All sorts of clubs were pressed into use; clubs made from broom handles; clubs made from feather dusters with the feathers pulled out; clubs made from chair legs and clubs made from mop sticks. Still not enough clubs could be improvised to arm the entire posse and the sheriff finally bought all the base ball bats in town and placed them in the hands of those unarmed.

It was at first the object of the sheriff to take possession of the capitol and make the troops members of his posse. That plan was abandoned as unnecessary and dangerous, and the sheriff de-cided to take no action with his posse until a fracture of the peace should oc-cur. He concluded that he would rean attempt to eject the legal regard an attempt to eject the legal re-prolican house, as he regarded it, a dis-turbance of the peace, and then would interfere to maintain order. This ac-tion by the sheriff deprived the popu-lists of all armed support, except the three provisional companies of militia and the assistant sergeant-at-arms. This condition determined the governor to seek compromise and to, at least, gain a little time. More telegrams were sent to the populist strong holds throughout the state advising them of the situation and informing them that the preseace of populists would be a great sup port to them both physically and morally. In the meantime hundreds of populists, to whom telegrams had been sent last night, began to arrive, and tonight the populists are strongly reinforced. The governor may organize these into provisional troops, who can be depended upon to obey his orders. It is not believed, however, that he will

take such extraordinary action. The injunction proceedings to restrain the auditor from paying the salaries of the populist members under the legisla-tive appropriation bill passed by the populist house will come up in the morning at 9 o'clock in the district court. Whatever the decision of that court will be, an appeal will be taken

to the supreme court. The prospects are that the populists will decline to accept the compromise as amended by the republicans, and that the situation will lapse back into yesterday's conditions. In that event the only resource left the populists will be reliance upon provisional troops. The general feeling at present is one of renewed uneasiness, and predictions are freely made that tomorrow may see the ong anticipated war inaugurated.

Peffer Takes a Hand. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Senator Peffer has taken a hand in the Kansas troubles, and yesterday urged the governor to stand by his colors. "In the first place," said the senator in discussing the situation, "a great wrong has been committed by the state canvassing board. That board is a body composed of state officials for the purpose of can-vassing the returns which come up to it rom the counties as concerns the elec-tion of representatives, senators, judges and other state officers. The board wilfully gave certificates of election to two persons whom it knew were not le-gally elected."

The Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The committee on agricultural matters met with nearly all the members present, and by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution asking the committee on rules for a special order giving one or two days for the consideration of the anti-option bill. Cloture is not asked in the resolution, but will be moved on the part of the house. The committee then waited on Speaker Crisp and laid the resolution

before him. The members expect a de-cision to be reached by the rules com-mittee on the request within a few days, but if they don't hear soon, will endeavor to force consideration, or tie up

the house.

There has been a practical abandonment of the plan to send the bill to conference where this amendment might be examined, and it is proposed to move in the house whenever the bill is taken up to concur in these amendments so that the bill may be sent immediately to the president.

that the bill may be sent immediately to the president.

The plan of procedure is laggly left with Chairman Hatch. Mr. Hatch said today that he did not care to make any threats, but he intended to have a vote before the 4th of March. A resolution for the anti-option bill, he added, had been before the rules committee for three weeks. If it did not act soon he would call his committee together and if the itstruction was given to him he would carry it out if an extra seession became necessary. He asked for a day for the bill, and if given he would see that a vote was obtained. He would that a vote was obtained. He would yield gracefully to a square vote against the bill by a majority of the house, but did not intend to be beaten by fillibus-

President Harrison Favors Annexation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. The president sent a message to the senate recommending the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. It is accompanied by a treaty of annexation concluded between the secretary of state and the Hawalian commisioners and a mass of correspondence relating to the question at issue.

The treaty is brief, providing merely for the annexation of the islands under the present provisional government and leaving the details of the permanent form of government, etc., to the action of congress. The correspondence is voluminous, going back many years, and gives a complete history of the islands, so far as negotiations with the United States are concerned.

Contrary to general expectations the senate in executive session declined to make the treaty public immediately, but decided to first have the message and documents printed for the confidential information of senators. tial information of senators. The pa-pers were accordingly sent down to the government printing office to be put in type for confidential use, with the prob-ability that the seal of secrecy will be released tomorrow.

The message of the president and the

correspondence were received in legis-lative session with an attention such as no message from a president has received in recent years. There was no debate beyond a few questions directed to the chairman of the foreign relations committee, but every word was carefully weighed and the message and the treaty met with almost general approv

Among the detailed dispatches received at the state department from Honolulu is one from Minister Stevens

Honolulu is one from Minister Stevens giving an interesting account of reasons which governed him in assuming control of the islands. It is as follows:

"I have time before the mail steamer to state briefly the additional reasons which caused us to assume a temporary protectorate of these islands. The provisional government, must have time to visional government must have time to organize a new policy and to discipline a small military force, for when the monarchy died by its own hands there was no military force in the islands but the royal guards of about seventy-five natives, not equal in effective force to twenty American soldiers.

"There are now 40,000 Chinese and Japanese on the islands and evil-disposed persons might stir up some of them to disorder. But the chief ele-ments of evil are in Honolulu, where are the renegade whites at the head of the lottery and opium rings, and a con-siderable number of hoodlum foreigners and the more vicious of the natives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Representative Jerry Simpson was seen in regard to the riotous condition of affairs between the two factions of the Kansas legislature. He said he had not received any official information from Topeka, his only information being derived from the reports seen in the plutocratic press. Mr. Simpson said he did not intend to send any word of advice to the populist party, as he thought the people knew the situation thoroughly and were aware of the best methods to pursue. His party was the represeta and it should do everything to uphold rights, at the same time keeping within the bounds of law. The governor was vested with power to see that the peo-ple's wishes were carried out, and havng the machinery to do it, it should be done. The primary cause of the trouble said Mr. Simpson, was that the railroad corporations had been robbing the people of about \$4,000,000 each year and they wanted to continue it.

A Leper in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb 18.-The Hawaiin commissioners last evening spoke of Senator Vest's allusion in his speech about the introduction of leprosy into the states in consequence of annexation as not well founded.

"Why," said Mr. Castle, "I saw a leper walking the streets of Washington yesterday. There was no mistaking the symptoms, with which I am familiar. Now such a thing as that would be im-possible in the streets of Honolulu or any other city in the Hawaiian islands, under the laws for segragation which is feature of government here. keep the lepers together and if the present efficient system is not disturbed the disease will in time be wholly eradicated. The number of unfortunates n the se .tlement has been reduced from about 1,200 to slightly in excess of 1,000

"The situation in the United States is not such," continued Mr. Castle, "as to warrant opposition to annexation because of the fear of the importation of leprosy from Hawaii. There has been leprosy in Louisiana for 200 years, and Wisconsin is cursed with the disease brought from the countries of Northern Europe. In neither of these states is there any such effective laws against its spread as are in force with us. Why, in a New York hospital there is a leper's ward. The disease is not new nor er's ward. The disease is not new nor strange in the United States, and there is no danger of it spreading here be cause of the annexation of Hawaii.

Advocates of the repeal of the Sherman act will make one more effort to accomplish their purpose.

BUILDERS IN CONVENTION

Important National Cathoring in St Louis-Plane for the Fall Exposition.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17.—The convention of builders, which has been in session here this week, has been closely watched by architects all over the country. The convention brought country. The convention brought something like a thousand people to the city who were interested in architecture and building. All of the delegates spent an afternoon going through the big business buildings of St. Louis, and examining from carriages, as they rode along the boulevards, the hand rode along the boulevards, the name-somest private residences of the city. The convention took very strong ground against the National policy of trusting important public work in the hands of "political architecta," as Charles Dudley Warner calls them in his article on the World's Fair buildings in Harper's, protesting that it encouraged extravagance, and gave the country ugly and unworthy govern-ment buildings. For some time work has been stopped

on the comprehensive system of boule-vards planned for the city last year, and it has required legislation authorizing an additional taxation of the property that would be benefitted to get the money to carry out the plans. The property owners affected were willing enough to pay the small extra cost the boulevard building would have imposed on them, but the law would not allow the tax to be collected, and so in this legislature the unique spectacle was presented of the owners of land begging for the imposition of a greater tax on their ground in order that its value might be increased. Now, the money being be increased. Now, the money being secured, work on the new boulevards will be pushed vigorously as soon as spring fairly opens, and by the end of summer it will be possible for a man to drive over smooth asphalt and telford paving for twenty miles without getting out of the city.

The managers of the St. Louis Exposition have just made an arrangement with the World's Fair directors by which the art gallery of the great exhibition here will get the benefit of the finest of the pictures sent to the Fair by painters in this country and cthers. Paintings will be exchanged between St. Louis and the gallery of the World's Fair. The arrangement a very costly one to the exposition, but it promises much better results than the old way of borrowing a few plotures here and there from private galleries in different cities, and then filling up the rest of the space with paintings that were for sale by the artists. By the new plan visitors to the Exposition here will be able to see the very best works of art from the galleries of all the great cities of the United States as well as Europe.

From this time till the end of year, the Health Department of the city and the Citizens' Sanitary Committee will spend over half a dollars in carrying out the sanitary plans that were made last year. It is intended to make the streets, alleys and vacant lots of the city so clean that not only will it be impossible for any epidemic disease to break out here during the summer and fall, but more than that, the intelligence of the wholesome condition of the city.going abroad, will reassure timid people who have not yet recovered from the cholers scare of last season in New York, and will convince them that in St. Louis they will be protected against any sort of danger to their health. The widest publicity is to be given to this to leave St. Louis the best guarded city in the country, in the event that any plague from foreign shores comes this

It Isn't New.

Those who imagine that the care of the teeth and the replacement of the natural grinders with false ones is "something new under the sun" may be surprised to learn that artificial teeth were made of ivory, placed on plates of the same material and held together and in place by gold wires and rivets 500 to 1,000 years before Christ. Herodotus, "the father of history," tells us that the Egyptians of the fifth dynasty understood the diseases of the teeth and their treatment. There are several passages in history to lead one to the belief that both Cæsar and Antony wore artificial teeth. The date of the introduction of false teeth into Europe is uncertain. They were known Those who imagine that the care of Europe is uncertain. They were known in England as early at least as the dis in England as early at least as the dis-covery of America. "The Mathemati-cal Jewel," published in 1585, contains an account of Sir John Balgrave, "who caused all of hys teethe to be drawne out, and after had a set of ivory teethe out, and after had a set of vory techne in agayne." The visitor at the centen-nial of 1876 was given a chance to view the false ivory masticators which once served the immortal Washington.

The Palsy.

People suffering from palsy are now said to derive benefit from railway journeys, and, on the principle of like curing like, the greater the shaking the more complete the cure. For the use of patients a certain doctor has invented patients a certain doctor has invented an oscillating chair in which those afficted with the terrible disease may be rocked and racked in a most terrible manner. Another health-giving apparatus is a vibrating hemlet applied to the head by a number of metalic strips, to which a trembling motion is imparted by an electric motor in the crown of the hemlet, and we are assured that parted by an electric motor in the crown of the hemlet, and we are assured that it gives relief to sufferers from nervous eadaches by inducing lassitude and sleepiness.

A Spanish Money Changer. The street Cambista or money chang-

is an interesting character in Sp ish cities. He stations himself at a principal street corner early every principal street corner early every morning, and exchanges a bag of coppers for silver. By 10 o'clock his bag is exhausted and he goes home. All the servants on the way to market get their money changed by him, as they are not skillful in counting and afraid of false coins. He gives them full count, his coppers being obtained from the bankers, who get rid of their coins at a discount. Cambistas are also found seated in the markets with a tray of coppers before them. before them.

> 10000 A CAR SHEET A