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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold is motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each

bill as it was called up.

The Democrats insisted that there ought to be debate and Mr. Erdman of Pennsylvania made the point of no quorum on the first bill, with the result that there were some dilatory tactics on these private bills, and the Speaker was compelled to count a

quorum on them.
At 2:25 o'clock Mr. Hitt moved the adoption of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions and sboke in advocacy of it. He reviewed the legislation so far and declared that both House and Senate resolutions first recognized Cuban belligerency. The second Senate resolution, he said, proposed friendly offices looking to Cuban independence. This course might be resented in time of peace, but in cases almost precise'y parallel where Spain was at war with her dependencies on this continent in the early part of this century, the very step proposed was taken as was also done under Presi-dent Grant. The unmistakable voice of the people of the Unised States was in favor of recognition of belligerency of the Cubans. The speaker awelt upon the vast benefits to the rebels from recognition and held that they had shown that they were powerful enough to resist all of Spain's power for a year and had gained in strength steadily. He believed that the Cubans, if independent, would not be like the people af other Spanish-American nations, constantly at war. On the contrary, Cuba would be like Chili, an honor to the new world. In closing he said: "When this vote has been given as it will be, overwhelmingly by this House, con-curring with the senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the executive will act and obey the voice of the nation, and that we will speedily hear that the President has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The waning cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the bombastic pretensions and abom-

MR. CARLISLE'S BOOM.

joy the liberty they have earned."

inations of Woyler's savage operations

and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will en-

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- It is author-'tatively announced that Secretary Carlisle will soon announce his candidacy for the Presidency. During the oast few weeks he has received numerous letters asking for a positive declaration and it is probable that the announcement may come in the form of a reply to one of these letters. Again, it has been suggested that the innonneement be made through the medium of an interview with Senator Lindsay, who is the Secretary's warm personal friend and supporter. But in one form or the other it is said to be certain that the announcement is soon to be made.

Mr. Carlisle's supporters among the Kentucky Democrats talk in the most confident strain respecting the action to be taken by the Kentucky state convention, which will meet to send delegates to Chicago. They assert without qualification that the sound money men will control it, and not instruct for Mr. Carlisle for President, but indorse the administration out and out. They declare themselves to be absolutely assured of this, and some of them go to the extent of predicting that Mr. Blackburn

will not appear on the scene. Senators Bronston and Gobel, who figured so prominently in the legis-lative fight as Mr. Blackburn's managers have recently declared for Mr. arlisle for President, and Senator Bronston wishes to go as a delegate at large to Chicago to work in the Secretary's behalf.

A Mulet Law Victory.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 4 .- The mulct law won a decisive victory yesterday in the Scuate, the liquor manufacturing bill being defeated by a vote of 22 year to 27 nays, with one absentee. Following, as this does, the defeat of the question of resubmission a few weeks ago, the vote practically settles the prohibition fight in this State. The State will, therefore, still have the curious anomaly of a law which permits liquor to be sold, but forbids its manufacture. The bill lacked four of a constitutional THE SECTARIAN ISSUE.

The Question Fought Over Again is the House

WASHINGTON, April 4-- The question of appropriation of public money for private or sectarian institutions, which was debated for several days during the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, in connection with some appropriations for charitable institutions in Washington, was fought over for four hours in the House yesterday. On the former occasion, the contest was managed by Mr. Linton, a Michigan Republican, who is one of the pronounced A. P. A. members in Congress. That contest was successful, and, by a vote of 143 to 185, the bill was recommitted. Yesterday the bone of conten-tion was the Howard university, a colored institution of Washington, colored institution of Washington, for which an appropriation of \$32,600 was inserted in the sundry civil bill Wednesday on motion of Mr. Evans, Republican, of Kentucky. There was no opposition and no debate on the item. Yesterday, Mr. Hainer, Republican, of Nebraska, in whose temporary absence the amendment was ary absence the amendment was adopted, rallied his forces against the appropriation on the ground that it was both a private and a sectarian inwas both a private and a second and stitution, a school of theology being maintained by the university.

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

The House voted, 129 to 105, to re-

tain the appropriation, thus, in a measure, reversing its action when the District bill was up. An analysis of the vote shows that 107 Republicans, 19 Democrats and 3 Populists voted for the amendment, and 55 Republicans, 47 Democrats and three Populists against it. The sundry civil bill, as amended, was passed.

THE SENATE SOLUTION.

Appropriations Increased in Order to

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

The Senate committee also increased the appropriation for the purchase or lease of school property to the extent of \$100,000, making the total appropri-ation for this purpose \$140,000. The purpose of this increase is to supply means with which to purchase the property of sectarian institutions devoted to the education of Indians. The appropriation for the support of day and industrial schools was also increased to the extent of \$100,000, making the total for this purpose

The bill as reported carries an appropriation of \$7,413,860, a net reduc-tion of \$1,006,638 from the amount carried by the bill as it passed the The total reduction, a part of which is offset by increases, is \$1,744,-540. The principal item of increase is that of \$1,460,000 which the House appropriated for the second payment on Cherokee outlet purchase, which the Senate committee strikes out.

Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bills

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Yesterday's meeting of the House committee on territories was devoted to a discussion of Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bills and the committee failed to arrive at a voting stage. Delegates Murphy and Catron asserted that the opponents of Statehood in the committee were doing the talking merely as a filibustering move and conse quently the meeting was a rather

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

Mr. Owens of Kentucky said that Territories whose areas was greater than that of New England and popu-lation less than that required for a Congressional district were unfit for Statehood. He also attacked the system of representation proposed for the constitutional convention of Arizona as a partisan one devised to further Republican interests. Mr. Avery held that the only questions to be considered were the qualifications of the Territories for Statehood and Mr. Harris argued that the silver question should be brought into the controversy.

Waller Coming Home

DENVER, Colo., April 4.-Colonel E. C. Woodford has received a cablegram from ex-Consul Waller of Madagascar, saving that he will leave London for America to-morrow, and will be in Denver in two weeks. Woodford was at Tamatave when the ex-consul was arrested by the French government about eighteen months ago.

To Gather Gold From Glaciers.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.-Alaskan advices say that Sitkans intend to drain a lake back of the capital and gather wagonloads of gold brought down by glaziers for ages past. The gold fever is unabated and there are 1,000 new arrivals.

Prince Bismarck Prostrated.

BERLIN, April 4 - As a result of his obstinate resistance of Dr. Schwenninger's entreaties to abstain from receiving deputations, Prince Bismarck suffers from a nervous prostration, and is undergoing much pain from rheumatic spasms.

How Purchasers of Burlington Lands Are

to Act. OMAHA, April 1.-General Solicitor Manderson of the B. & M. railroad has issued the following circular to the several thousand purchasers of properties along the Burlington's line in this state:

As one claiming an interest in lands heretofore purchased from the Burlington railroad, you are required to enter appearance in said court by April 6, 1896, and file an answer setting forth your interest in said lands before May 4 next.

By the terms of an act of congress,

approved March 2, 1896, it is provided as to land grant lands sold by railroads that "no patent to any lands, held by a bons fide purchaser, shall be vacated or annulled, but the right and title of such purchaser are hereby confirmed." In the said act it is also provided: "That no suit be brought or maintained, nor shall recovery be had for lands, or the value thereof, that were certified or patented in lieu of other lands, covered by grant, which were lost or relinquished by the grantee in consequence of the failure of the government, or its officers, to withdraw the same from sale or entry." A full copy of said act of congress is hereto attached.

By its terms you will see that the title of all lands bought of the Burlington railroad will be confirmed upon the bona fides or good faith of the purchase being established, either in the department of the interior or in the courts.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company has already taken steps to establish the good faith of all sales of land made by it in the department of the interier and hopes to procure a discontinuance by the govern-

ment of this very unnecessary suit.

In the event that this dismissal should not be had the railroad company stands ready to make appearance and file answer for all defendants who have purchased lands from it. This will be done without expense of attor-This ney's fees to you. It is, of course, optional whether you will employ your own attorney or take advantage your vention workers whom I could self of this offer.

2. A statement giving your full conventions these men stuck to-name, postoffice address and place of gether with unflinching loyalty to the residence. Also a description of the land heretofore purchased of the Burlington railroad, and your interest

3. Return the enclosed entry of appearance with your full name signed on the first blank line.

Accompanying the circular is a copy of the act of congress of March 2, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the extension of the time in which suits may be brought to vacate and annull land and for other purposes.' Blanks for the entry of appearance of the defendants will be sent to all those

REED OR M'KINLEY.

The New Hampshire Delegation is Unpledged.

CONCORD, N. H., April 2 .- The NewHampshireRepablicans held their State convention here to-day to elect delegates to the National Republican convention at St. Louis. United States Senator William E. Chandler presided, and was greeted enthusiastically when he arose to speak. He bitterly assailed the Wilson tariff bill, and contrasted the financial showings of the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. He declared that there would be a great reaction in November against the Democracy, and he hoped it would be under the leadership of Thomas B. Reed.

Only one ticket for delegates-at-large was named. Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia, General Frank S. Streeter of Concord, Charles T. Means of Manchester and Colonel James A. Wood of Acworth. These four were elected by acclamation. George A. C. Clark of Manchester, Stephen A. Gale of Exeter, Oscar Hatch of Littleton and Dexter Richards of Newport were chosen as alternates.

Colonel Frank Rollins of Concord offered a substitute financial plank, identical with that adopted by the Massachusetts convention last week as an amendment to the resolutions, but Chairman Putney, Senator Gallinger and others opposed the proposi-tion and the amendment was lost by au overwhelming viva voce vote and the adoption of the platform as presented by the committee was made unanimous. It opens with denunciation of the Democracy and calls for the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver and paper which will a ways be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of i; is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar; demands liberal as a gold dollar; demands appropriations for an adequate navy and internal ir provements, a fair and generous treatment of Union veter ans, a foreign policy characterized by s urdy Americanism, and closes: recognize as most conspicuous among the candidates, New England's noble and illustrious sen, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and that pure and able statesman and champion of protection, the Hon. Wm. McKinley of Ohio. We will give the electoral vote of New Hampshire to any nominee who worthily represents the party. but we prefer one of these because either is in himself a platform."

A MOTHER'S MAD CRIME.

Mrs. Demus of San Francisco Kills Her

Three Children and Herself. SAN FRANCISCO, April 1. -The asphyxiated bodies of Mrs. Olga Deuss and her three little children were found this morning by her husband, a prosperous jeweler. Deuss said that he had been to the lodge last night, cil No. 3, Fraternal Aid Association.

returning about daylight to-day.

Mrs. Deuss left a note to her husband, indicating her intention to commit suicide, and declaring that her children must die with her. The martial relations of the pair had lately been unhappy.

WILL SAVE THEM ATTORNEYS. WANTS SOUND MONEY.

AND SAYS REPUBLICANS MUST SO DECLARE.

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

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Senator Elkins of West Virginia, said yesterday that to win in the Presidential election the Republicans must stand for sound money. He acknowledged that McKinley's strength was growing steadily, but declared that no man could count on being nominated until the ballot should be officially declared. He said that Mr. Harrison was permanently out of the race.

Mr. Elkins said that for the first time the Republicans would take a predominating personality and con-tinued: "McKinley to-day has a fol-lowing almost as numerous as was Blaine's, but McKinley's is not per-sonal. It comes to him because he is supposed to represent or typify the conspicuous feature of the Republican politics—protection. Whether cor-rectly or not, the Republican masses turn to McKinley when they talk of protection, and I regard his strength more as a demonstration of the hold that that principle has upon the people than as a personal feeling for Mc-Kinley, although the Ohio man has made himself popular by his campaigning speeches and his habit of seeing so many people. It is no disparagement of McKinley to say that Blaine fired the popular heart as no other Republican ever did. Blaine had only to see a man once, shake him by the hand, say a few words to him, and the foundation was laid for a life long friendship. It was his personality that attracted men as Phelps and Holbart of New J rsey, Sam Fessenden of Connecticut, Chaffee of Colorado, Sargent and Estee of California, Cyrus Leland of Kensas, Foraker of Ohio, Whitelaw Reid, Emory Storrs, J. S. Clarkson, Jo: Manley, Cuney of Texas, Buck of Georgia, Shipbuilder John Roach and C. C. Kerens of Miscouri Bereil Clan P. C. Kerens of Missouri, Powell Claytoa of Arkansas, Cushman Davis of vention workers whom I could name. What a hustling crowd they If you conclude so to do, you should did make, too, in the old days, act at once, and send with all speed to Some of them have passed away, the undersigned:

1. The copy of the subpœna served upon you by the United States marshal. idols. Through at least four national one man. We have no great individuality in our politics to-day and, as you say, none will be felt in the St. Louis convention. I look for the House rather than the Senate to develop a leader. The House is the place to strike the popular chord. There is more friction there than in the Senate, and hence greater opportunity. The House gave us McKinley and Reed, the two leaders in the Pres idential race. There is some good leadership material there to-day. Taking the names as they occur, I should say Cousins of Iowa, Doliver of Iowa, Towne of Nebraska, Barrett of Massachusetts and Smith of Michigan can be regarded as men capable of leadership in the future. NO INTEREVNT ON WANTED.

Spain Wants Uncle Sam to Mind His

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

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

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

The ministerial papers alone affect to believe the Senate resolution will meet with any opposition in the House. They say that much time must elapse before President Cleveland decides to approach the Madrid government through diplomatic action. The Spaniards seem to expect that Presilent Cleveland would take no decisive steps until he shall sound the Spanish government in regard to what sort of autonomy and reform Spain is posed to grant to Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish Transatlantic Steamhip company has two of the six ships it is fitting out as cruisers nearly ready to put to sea. Each is armed with six twelve inch breech loading guns, and several rapid firing guns will also be added to the armament. The speed of each is from nineteen to wenty knots per hour. A careful study of all her resources shows that n the event of a war with the United States Spain could muster every available merchant steamer she controls. Turned into warships they could furish about thirty formidable cruisers. Mozley Not Mentioned.

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

Heavy Damages Sought.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 3 .- Dr. A. G. Abdelal this morning brought suit for \$50,000 against the general council of the Fraternal Aid Association, alleging that he was wrongfully charged with trying to posson Frank Coffman, who became very sick soon after being initiated into Athens coun-

Gevornor Hughes Gives In. PHOENIX, Ariz., April 3 -Governor Hughes has turned over to Secretary Bruce the executive office of the territory, reserving, however, any rights he may have in the premises, SUICIDE OF MAXEY COBB.

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

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

At 6:30 the body was brought in from the penitentiary and deposited in Roberts' undertaking rooms. It was met by a large concourse of people, who had gathered when the startling news was telephoned in from the prison. It was decided that Cobb had suicided by taking morphine. There were no marks or wounds on the body. When found, he was lying on his back, with his hat over his face. He was dressed in a black suit, derby hat, necktie and It is now certain that none of Cobb's

handsome pin and was smooth shaven. friends have seen him since Monday fternoon, when, it is supposed, he committed the deed. At 2 o'clock p. m. that day he went to his office and got \$3 from the cashier and went out again. So far as Sheriff Trompin is able to learn that is the last seen of him alive by any of his acquaintances. It is said by some of his friends that he had of late talked queerly about the circum-stances of his shortage as county treasthat he thought some people believed he had deliberately taken the money. By the fault of the German National and Lincoln Savings banks Treasurer Cobb lost some \$30,000. These institutions were not state depositories and himself and bondsmen were resposible. In addition to this amount, he had trusted individual taxpayers, taking their due bills, for about \$6,000 more. His bondsmen are good for many times the amount. A short time since the deceased took out a life insurance policy for \$15,000. The papers were found on his body today by his father.

Maxey Cobb was 40 years of age, and

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

FORTS AND STATE RIGHTS.

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

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

According to the army regulations,

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

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

It is likely that the Supreme court

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

Agreed kegarding Egypt.

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

Statement of the Public Debt. WASHINGTON, April 3. - The monthly statement of the public debt shows the debt, less cash in the treasury on March 31, to have been \$942,342,253. an increase over last month of \$5,274,-780, which is accounted for by an in crease of \$14,209,523 in the amount of bonds delivered during the month, payment for which had been made previously.

Prohibition Presidential Timber. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 3.-Interest in the national Prohibitionists convention, by reason of the factional contest expected, continues to increase. Joshua Levering of Maryland and ex-Lieutenant Governor Metcalf of Rhode Island will be the leading candidates for president, representing the "narrowguage" wing of the party. C. E. Bentley of Nebraska and R. S. Thompson of Ohio will be the candidates of the "broadguage" platform. Colonel George W. Bain of Kentucky

is being urged as an independent man

and the contest is expected to be

lively one.

THE LOUD BILL,

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

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

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States

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

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

Sec. 3. That all periodical publications regularly issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies, trades unions, or orders organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, shall be entitled to the privilege of second class mail matter: Provided, That such matter shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such society or order. Sec. 4. That the conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted

to the second class are as follows: First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, bear a date of issue, and

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

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

Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the same: Provided, That noting herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to tions, or any particular issue of any reguar publication, designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates: And provided, That all extra numbers of second class publications sent by the publisher thereof, acting as the agent of an advertiser or purchaser, to addresses furnised by the latter, shall be subject to pay postage at the rate of one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof; And provided further, That it shall not be permissible to mail any given article or articles, or any part o any particular number of a newspaper or periodical, segregated from the rest of the publication, except at the third rate cation, except at the third class rate of

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

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

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

Divorce.

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

THEIR FAVORITES.

Emile Zola likes best "Pot-Bouille." Stanley Weyman says he considers the "Gentleman of France" his strongest work.

Robert Louis Stevenson's favorites were two parts of David Balfour's adventures.

Margaret Deland prefers "Philip and His Wife" to her "John Ward, Preacher."

Marion Crawford's preference is a surprise. He rates "Zoroaster" above all his later works.