

THE SENATE DEBATE.

CUBAN MATTERS AGAIN CONSIDERED.

President Cleveland Criticized—The Sanguilly Pardon Discussed—Mr. Lodge Indulges in Strong Language—The Indian Appropriation Bill—Miscellaneous News Notes From Washington.

Senators Still Wrathful.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—When the session opened to-day the galleries were well filled in anticipation of a renewal of hostilities, but business soon was directed into routine channels, with the understanding that the Sanguilly resolution would come up as soon as the business was finished. At 1 o'clock the Sanguilly resolution came up again and the galleries were packed. Mr. Pettigrew attempted to go on with the Indian bill and moved that this be done, but it was held that the Cuban resolution had the right of way. In the confusion Mr. Frye, who had stirred up the galleries yesterday, stepped into the middle aisle and said that he hoped that the Sanguilly resolution would be allowed to go to the calendar without further discussion.

Mr. Lodge said the pardon of Sanguilly did not end the matter. There were many similar cases buried in the secrecy of the State department. Diplomacy had taken twenty-three months in the Sanguilly case, while the Senate in a single day had brought a pardon.

Mr. Call spoke of the Ruiz case and presented a resolution calling for information on it, but it went over on objection from Mr. White.

Mr. Hale urged the necessity of giving all the time possible to appropriation bills in order to get them through. Mr. Morgan replied that Mr. Hale had threatened to filibuster on the Sanguilly resolution. Mr. Morgan spoke at some length on the Cuban question.

MESSAGES FROM LEE.

The Consul General Denies Insult Tales—His Alleged Message to Olney.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Consul General Lee last night gave out the following general statement with the request that it be circulated: "Neither our flag nor young American women have ever been insulted here. On the contrary, I have always found the Spaniards courteous and polite to all Americans, as well as to everyone else."

New York, Feb. 26.—The Herald publishes what it asserts is a copy of the famous dispatch cabled by Consul General Lee to Secretary of State Olney, as follows:

"Olney, Washington: Have demanded release of Scott, American citizen who has been kept in prison and incarcerated without due process of law eleven days. Trust you appreciate gravity of situation and are prepared to sustain me. Must have warship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West and the southern waters, and send you prepared to send them here should it become necessary? I cannot and will not stand another Ruiz murder.—Lee."

M'KINLEY WELL AGAIN.

The President-Elect's Physician Announces His Complete Recovery.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Dr. Phillips at 2 o'clock said: "Major McKinley is a well man and perfectly able to make the journey to Washington. He will be well enough to receive his fellow citizens Monday evening; in fact, it is his wish to do so. But there will be no handshaking. He will be able to say a few words of farewell if he desires. He does not oppose to say that he will do it. He must continue to have absolute rest and will not receive any callers during the remainder of his stay in Canton."

Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 27.—Until both Corbett and Fitzsimmons have shown the effect of the steady training they are just starting on, all prophecies will be valueless. Corbett's friends start with him steadily and are as enthusiastic as ever about his chances, while the admirers of Fitzsimmons seem to be increasing a change brought about, no doubt, by the excellent appearance of the Australian.

Suffrage Victory in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 27.—The Senate passed Hill's bill for an amendment to the constitution conferring the elective franchise on women, the question to be submitted at the next general election in 1908. As a bill of similar purport has already passed the House, there is every reason to believe that this bill will be agreed to by the House without serious opposition.

Time is Up March 2.

TORONTO, Kan., Feb. 27.—The fifty days prescribed for the legislative session expire next Tuesday, March 2. The legislators, however, expect to remain at least ten days longer, and an adjournment is not expected before March 12.

A Torpedo Boat Breaks a Record.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—Torpedo boat No. 6 of the United States navy, said to be the fastest vessel afloat, has arrived at the Norfolk navy yard, after making the 300 mile run from New York in fifteen hours, the fastest time ever made between the two cities by any vessel.

Unanimous for Crenshaw.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate judiciary committee voted unanimously to recommend the construction of G. Y. Crenshaw as United States marshal for the Western district of Missouri.

NATIONAL BANKS.

House Passes the Circulation Bill by a Vote of 144 to 46.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the House all the appropriation bills have been sent to the Senate. Final action was had on both the agricultural and army bills yesterday, and a bill was passed to clothe postoffice inspectors with the power of United States marshals in the matter of making arrests. Quite unexpectedly, the banking and currency committee brought forward the bill to authorize national banks to take out circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited. The bill was bitterly opposed by Mr. Walker, chairman of the committee from which it emanated, and there was a lively debate, but the bill was passed—144 to 46.

A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the President to transmit to the House all correspondence on file at the state department relative to the imprisonment of American prisoners in Cuba.

HOPEFUL FOR THE TREATY

Mr. Sherman Expects Ratification in the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Recognizing the futility of continuing the contest for the general arbitration treaty against a determined minority, which is strengthened by the fact that very few days remain of the life of the Fifty-fourth Congress, Senator Sherman and those who have sustained the treaty have given up the contest for this session, but will renew it during the extra session of the Senate, which will be convened immediately upon the dissolution of the present Congress next Thursday.

Mr. Sherman, who, by reason of the fact that he will be at the head of the State department after March 4, speaks with the authority of the incoming administration, strongly intimates that the new President will urge ratification, and expresses the belief that at the approaching extra session that result will be accomplished.

PRIZE FIGHT NEWS.

House Commerce Committee Proposes to Prohibit the Use of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The question of newspaper publications of prize fights was discussed to-day by the house committee on commerce and the committee directed Representative Aldrich of Illinois to report to the House a bill to prohibit the transportation of pictures or descriptions of prize fights by mail or interstate commerce, and fixing a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment for violation of the law. The bill applies to transmission of reports from one state to another by telegraph, but is not intended to interfere with announcements of the concurrence and result of fights.

PARDON FOR SANGUILLY

Queen Regent Signs the Formal Order for His Release.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator De Lome, the Spanish minister, last night received a cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan stating that the queen has signed the pardon of Julio Sanguilly. It is stated at the legation that this action was agreed upon some days ago at a cabinet meeting, but the announcement was, according to diplomatic usage, withheld until the queen had formally signed it.

FRANCIS VINDICATED.

The Perrine Florida Grant Put Through Strictly According to Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate committee on public lands has concluded its investigation of the Perrine land grant and has authorized a report which has not yet been prepared, which will say that the patent was issued by the Interior department in accordance with the law and precedents controlling in such matters.

The Dawes Commission's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Dawes Indian commission, which has been meeting here several months considering matters looking to the reorganization of the five civilized tribes, has adjourned to meet at Muskogee, I. T., between March 13 and 15. The Chickasaw delegation which came on to oppose the Choctaw agreement failed in its mission. The commission has considerable work before it and will proceed to the labor of making up the citizenship rolls of all the tribes immediately on its arrival.

Sundry Civil Bill Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The sundry civil appropriation bill as reported to the Senate by the committee on appropriations, carries a net increase of \$1,162,963, making a total of \$51,827,737. Of the increase \$440,000 was added on account of public buildings and \$138,599 for lighthouses, for signals and beacons. Large decreases were made for rivers and harbors.

Nebraska's Senate Heard From.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27.—The Senate this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the treatment of American citizens in Cuba by Spanish officers, denouncing the administration at Washington for its "unpatriotic conduct" and commending Consul General Lee.

Hanna Off for Washington.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Mr. Hanna spent the entire forenoon to-day getting his affairs into shape in order that he might leave for Washington in the afternoon. At 1:45 o'clock, accompanied by his family, he left for Washington on the Pennsylvania. No one accompanied him except his wife and daughters.

The Worst Over at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The river apparently reached its maximum at 8 o'clock this morning when the gauge showed sixty-one feet two inches. This is the fifth time in the history of the city that the river has exceeded the sixty foot limit. The worst is probably now over.

Raided a Gambling Tent.

VINITA, I. T., Feb. 27.—Deputy United States marshals raided a large gambling tent at Hayden, I. T., the place of payment of Cherokee freedmen, and captured thirty-three and brought them to Vinita.

AROUSED AMERICANS.

BELLIGERENT SPEECHES IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Mr. Allen, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Frye and Mr. Teller Indulge in Fervid Talk Against Spain—The Use of Warships Urged—Treatment of Americans in Cuba Vigorously Denounced—Protection to Our Citizens.

Senators Are Warlike.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House committee on foreign affairs to-day framed a substitute for the various resolutions of inquiry as to Americans in Cuba before it and instructed Chairman Hill to urge prompt action on it. It is as follows:

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the president be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, all correspondence on file in the state department not hitherto communicated to Congress in regard to the imprisonment of American citizens by Spanish officials in the island of Cuba."

Chairman Hill assured the committee that in case the Senate should pass the Sanguilly resolution he would call the committee together to consider it. Yesterday afternoon the state department requested that the Senate committee on foreign relations should not press its resolution demanding the immediate release of General Julio Sanguilly from a Spanish prison in Cuba. This morning the committee met again and gave the subject careful attention, but declined to grant the request.

It appeared from the statement of the secretary of state that the Spanish government's promise to release Sanguilly was coupled with the provision that he should withdraw his appeal from the second sentence of the Cuban court, and it was stated that this condition should be complied with. The committee's discussion was on this point, and the opinion was generally expressed that for Sanguilly to pursue this course would be inadvisable for the reason that it would amount to an acknowledgment of guilt and would be equivalent to the abandonment of any claims that he might have against the Spanish government for damages. The committee, therefore, decided to press the consideration of the resolution.

SANGUILLY'S APPEAL WITHDRAWN.

About noon a dispatch came from Havana saying that Senor Mesa Dominguez, counsel for Julio Sanguilly, had filed in the Havana court papers retiring (withdrawing) the appeal to the supreme court of justice of Madrid made against the sentence of the Havana criminal court condemning Sanguilly to imprisonment for life.

It is believed at the state department that the withdrawal of the appeal will be followed promptly by the pardon of Sanguilly.

ALLEN DENOUNCES SPANIARDS.

The Cuban resolutions were taken up promptly by the Senate to-day. The first was that of Mr. Allen, asking the President to use effective measures to protect American citizens in Cuba, and to that end to send United States warships to Cuban ports. He said that American citizens were daily being arrested in Cuba and thrown into prison without any trial. It seemed to be the disposition of Spain to punish every American citizen in Cuba. It was a story of barbarity and atrocity. Recently a lady had been arrested by Spanish officials and roughly searched. Little girls had been gathered up in Cuba and sold into the worst conceivable slavery. Spanish soldiers had taken infants by the heels, hacked them to pieces and killed the parents. Such action was a blot on the civilization of the age. Why should Congress remain supine? The time would come when this inaction would make Americans hang their heads.

Mr. Morgan said the committee on foreign relations had pressed forward this protection to American citizens as fast as the well authenticated facts would permit. The reports of atrocities against women and little girls were vague and did not have that verification warranting action by the committee. It had, however, brought forward the resolution for the immediate release of Sanguilly, as the facts in the case were well established beyond question.

Mr. Morgan felt that speedy action was essential. He reviewed the circumstances of Sanguilly's arrest and long confinement, the proof of his American citizenship, his freedom from complicity in the revolution, his severe trials and other well known circumstances in the case. The resolution demanding immediate release was justified on the sole ground of irregularity in trial, for never in the history of jurisprudence was there a case where there was less show of reason or occasion for a conviction. Mr. Daniel followed.

At the request of Mr. Morgan, the Allen resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations, the assurance being given that it would receive particular attention and the Sanguilly resolution was brought up directly and Mr. Daniel of Virginia, a member of the committee of foreign relations, spoke in support of it.

Dr. Daniel said that the state department had dealt with this case for two years and that was enough to get an American citizen out of prison. Here Mr. Frye arose and said: "I have just seen a dispatch from Havana stating that the counsel for Sanguilly has withdrawn the appeal in order to facilitate his release."

Mr. Frye stepped into the middle aisle and said: "If the counsel for Sanguilly has done that he has done an inexcusably unjust act." Mr. Hale sought to interpose. "How can the senator say that?"

MR. FRYE TALKS VERY BOLDLY.

"Because," answered Mr. Frye, "if his counsel has withdrawn that appeal then that man is a convicted criminal, liable to punishment, to imprisonment for life, and can only escape by pardon, and if he escapes by pardon, then he loses for himself and

family an claim for damages. This is what Spain has been contending for all the time. Now we contend, on the other hand, that the man has been unjustly convicted, and that Spain must deliver him up to us, and if I had my way a ship of war would start forthwith to Havana to deliver him."

In the crowded galleries there was a tumultuous and long continued demonstration such as neither branch of Congress has heard in recent years.

The Vice President strove vainly to check it. He rose to his feet, pounded the gavel and amid the din gave a menacing warning to the galleries that they would be cleared if the demonstration was continued. "This is the Senate of the United States," said he sternly.

Mr. Mills of Texas was quickly on his feet. "The galleries are filled with American citizens," he exclaimed, "and they have a right to express their feelings on this question."

Mr. Hale had again risen and, with a tinge of bitterness, said of the statement which has aroused such an outbreak: "The Senator has told the whole story. It is not the release of Sanguilly that is wanted. War is what is wanted. And I say that this country will not be driven to war in the next eight days."

The storm subsided somewhat as Mr. Hoar, turning to the report on the Sanguilly case, pointed out some indefinite features to it.

CUBA BEFORE EVERYTHING.

To test the sentiment of the Senate on the Sanguilly Cuban resolution Mr. Allen moved to displace the Indian bill and proceed with the Cuban resolution. Mr. Hill demanded the yeas and nays, saying he desired a test. The roll call was followed with intense interest. The motion prevailed, yeas 40, nays 27.

Mr. Teller said he would send every ship the country had to protect American citizens. He would make every power on earth respect American citizenship if it took all the guns and men and money in the country.

Mr. Hale appealed to the Senate not to confiscate every hour of the session and defeat all appropriation bills. He intimated also that if the Cuban resolutions were pushed there would be "full debate" in opposition.

BRYAN VISITS CONGRESS.

Received a Royal Welcome When He Appeared on the Floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The feature of the session of the House yesterday was the appearance of William J. Bryan, late Fusion candidate for President, on the floor. He had come to the city to attend a dinner given in his honor by John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and as an ex-member was entitled to the privileges of the floor. He came into the hall with Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, Mr. Maguire of California, Mr. Sulzer of New York and ex-Congressman George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. The Democratic members deserted their seats and hurried to greet him. After a few minutes he emerged and walked calmly down the aisle to his old seat near the center aisle. The Democrats gave him a round of hearty applause, the people in the galleries craned their necks and took up the demonstration. There were several wild shouts. Many of the Republicans joined in the welcome to their old colleague. The first was Judge Strode of Nebraska, his successor in congress. Among the others were Hill of Illinois, W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Dolliver of Iowa. The confusion became so great that Speaker Reed was forced to call the house to order. After a few minutes, Mr. Bryan made his way back to the rail which divides the seats from the lobby, around to the Speaker's rostrum, where he shook hands with the Speaker. The galleries again joined in the demonstration which occurred at this juncture. Mr. Bryan soon after left the House.

Most of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business. The conference report on the bill to define the rights of the purchasers of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad under the foreclosure sale was adopted.

Two More Fights Arranged.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 26.—Dan Stuart announces that there will be two fights on March 17, beside that between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Mysterious Billy Smith and George Green will figure as the principals in one of the added bouts. Green has been known as "Young Corbett." The second match, just closed, is to be between Martin Flaherty, of Lowell, Mass., and Dal Hawkins, of San Francisco.

Farmers for Beer Inspection.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—The Farmers' club held a meeting last night at which there were about forty members present. The beer inspection bill was the principal thing discussed, and after a number of strong speeches had been made in favor of the bill it was decided to support it. It is probable that the bill will be sent to engrossment to-day.

T. Ryan Beats T. Tracey.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Tommy Ryan of this city defeated Tommy Tracey of Australia before a crowd of 3,000 persons in the club house of the Empire Athletic club here last evening. For three rounds the Australian stood up for an awful drubbing. He showed his gameness throughout, but was no match for the clever welter-weight champion.

Oregon Legislature Quits.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 26.—When the joint senatorial convention of the Legislature met at noon, thirty-six were present. A motion to adjourn was made and carried on a viva voce vote. No time being fixed to which to adjourn, the session is that the convention has met for the last time. The Benson House, at 1 p. m., adjourned sine die.

Alger Leaves for Washington.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 26.—General Russell A. Alger, the newly appointed secretary of war, left for Washington at 6 o'clock last evening to prepare to begin his official duties. He was accompanied by Mrs. Alger and his daughter, who will get settled in their temporary home before the events of the inauguration.

BACILLI IN BUTTER.

Not the Bad Kind, but Put There to Make the Flavor Better.

One of the most startling discoveries of this end of the century is that microbes are required to make first-class butter. "Bacillus No. 41" is the scientific term, or "artificial culture." This startling microbe theory was first advanced by a person who came from Denmark to lecture on the art of butter-making. The theory, which was received with scorn, is now advocated by many scientists, and many creameries now invest in the "culture." In one state alone, Iowa, twenty-eight creameries are using the culture. One of its most satisfactory experiments was made recently in a Connecticut creamery. June butter, as is well known, is in favor about the best produced during the year, and the effect of bacillus No. 41 upon June butter was therefore especially interesting. Early in June, when the amount of cream collected by the creamery was very large, two large vats full of cream were collected. One of these was inoculated with No. 41 and the other was uninoculated. They were then both allowed to stand in the same room, at the same temperature, for the same length of time, to ripen, and were subsequently churned. The effect of No. 41 even here was striking. Both lots of cream produced, as was to be expected, an excellent quality of butter, but No. 41 had an aroma more pronounced and more agreeable than that of the butter made without the inoculation. In both taste and color, the butter made by inoculation was decidedly superior to that made without it. This butter was submitted for testing to a large number of persons, and no one had the slightest hesitancy in deciding that No. 41 made the superior quality of butter. Experiments in improving the quality and flavor of butter have been made with over 100 different species of germs, but it was not until the experimenter hit upon No. 41 that he found a bacteria fit to put into his mouth.

THEY LIVE CO-OPERATIVELY

Co-operative schemes of living have many times been tried, but they have invariably failed. There is a community half-mile from Boston, called Brookline, where the co-operative scheme has been brought to perfection, all because the manager, as he says, "knew when to stop."

"The minute you encroach on the personal liberty of people," said Mr. Knapp, the manager, "then your scheme is ruined." The interesting part of this enterprise is that it was started a few years ago by Mr. Knapp, who counted his money by millions, solely as a fad. He bought a large tract of land, divided it into terraces and on them built groups of houses, which were costly affairs, forty-eight in number, dreams of architectural beauty, clustered around a central clubhouse. Since then he has lost his fortune and makes his living managing Beaconsfield terrace, as the place is called.

Living is expensive there. There has been no attempt at co-operative cooking and each residence has its own cooks and maids, but if a valet or maid is wanting one can be hired to come once a week and oversee the wardrobe. Each house is furnished with steam heat from a little building at the end of the village, at the rate of from \$11 to \$35 a month. There is never any fuss over furnace fires and coal for the residences of the terrace. A man is engaged at \$2 a week per house to clean sidewalks, shovel snow, polish outside brasses, etc. A little wagon delivers daily packages from Boston and takes bundles from the terrace to other points. A big stable supplies all kinds of carriages cheaper than livery stable rates and accommodates the private vehicles of wealthy residents. A florist shop supplies fresh flowers and all these supply stations are connected with each house by call-bells. A telegraph office is in the manager's room. A handsome terrace drag takes parties into town instead of a rattling trolley car.

When a woman fortunate enough to live in the terrace wants to give a tea or party she does not tear up her own home, but rents the handsome Casino for \$10 and its very pretty rooms serve the purpose immensely well. A kindergarten for the children is held in the Casino mornings, but the rest of the day, when it is not privately rented, it is a free clubhouse to the village. There is a large playground for the children and a big tennis court.

As a co-operative scheme for the wealthy residents of Beaconsfield terrace the scheme is a great success, but brought down to a more economical basis men of affairs are doubtful as to its efficiency.

About Glass.

Glass-making is said to have a history at once very long and very short; long, because it reaches back to the most ancient civilization; short, because though known for forty centuries, glass has been utilized only for about a century and a half, and also because the art of glass-making has remained almost stationary, depending chiefly as it does upon secretly transmitted recipes. A French writer states that the struggle between capital and labor, so fierce in the depths of coal mines, is more bitter still in the furnace rooms of glass works, and the glass industry each day assumes a more important place in the industrial occupations of the present time.

Strawberries are in bloom in south-west Missouri.

STRONG AND WEAK SPELLING.

Peculiarities of the Two Great Classes of Dabblers in Orthography.

Spoking in a broad and general way, and admitting that every one is liable to misspell a word of the English language at some time in his life, spellers, says the Youth's Companion, may be divided into two classes—the "strong spellers" and the "weak spellers." What "strong spelling" means may be illustrated by the orthographical maxim and practice of an excellent gentleman who is now dead. His rule was: "Never misspell a word for the want of putting in enough letters." Acting on this principle he spelled girl gearle, do doe, and get gette. This trait would seem to indicate a liberal disposition, and this gentleman was certainly a very liberal minded man. His "strong spelling" did not prevent him from serving the public acceptably in several capacities.

Another strong speller always insisted upon writing the word "poraps" thus: perhaps. Though he was frequently remonstrated with and repeatedly told that there was no final o on the word he continued to spell it that way. A thoroughly "strong speller" always seems to be accorded a certain sympathy and even admiration by those who ordinarily spell correctly, while a "weak speller" is always laughed at.

What "weak spelling" means may be illustrated by the case of a gentleman who recently wrote "enthusiasm" thus: onthussam, and who generally spelled "suggest" sojest. The same gentleman is known to have spelled penalty pelenty, but a peculiarity of his case is that he never mispronounces a word, and always appears in conversation what he is, a cultivated gentleman.

Success brightened him.

Dr. Flamsted, who was astronomer royal in Newton's time, was rather tickled by the belief of his neighbors in his powers of consulting the stars about terrestrial affairs. An old washerwoman at Greenwich, who had been robbed of her linen, came to consult him about its recovery, so he set about drawing squares and circles, and suggested that if she went into a certain field he would not be surprised if she found her lost linen in a ditch; but when she came back "with haste and joy" and a half crown in her hand for his fee, he was not only very much surprised, but alarmed. "Good woman," he said, "I am heartily glad you have found your linen, but I assure you I knew nothing of it, and intended to read you a lecture on the folly of applying to any person to know events not in human power to tell; but I see Satan has a mind I should deal with him, and never will I attempt such an affair again so long as I live."—Argonaut.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

If a man has kin, it is equivalent to having troubles.

Humors

Ran riot in the blood in the Spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every trace of humor, gives a good appetite and tones up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.00 for \$3.00. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures every ill; easy to take, easy to operate. \$200.00 Reward in Gold!

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