

FOR THE OHIO MAN.

ILLINOIS INSTRUCTS FOR MAJOR MCKINLEY.

Mr. Cullom Turned Down—He Had All the Political Machinery and Manipulators with Him, But the McKinley Room Carried the Day With Ease—Numerous Outbursts of Enthusiasm in the Convention.

Illinois for McKinley.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—William McKinley, of Ohio, is the choice of the Republicans of Illinois for president of the United States. He was so declared at the Republican state convention here yesterday. He was not only declared the choice, but the overwhelming choice, of the people of this state who believe in the principles of the Republican party.

Every effort and scheme known to politicians was brought to bear upon the delegates to induce them to name another man, but all the schemes failed. It was apparent the people whom the delegates represented wanted McKinley, and the delegates could not be induced to violate the wishes of their constituents.

That the people of this State were pleased with the choice was made evident by the 12,000 spectators and visitors who gathered from all parts of the State to attend the convention. As soon as the name of Major McKinley was mentioned in the convention there was an outburst of applause that surprised even the most ardent admirers of Major McKinley. Nearly every man, woman and child in the vast throng arose at the mention of the name of the Buckeye statesman and for nearly five minutes shouted and yelled and cheered. Hats were thrown in the air by the more enthusiastic and at times it seemed as if the vast crowd had gone raving mad.

The contest was between the Republicans who believed Shelby M. Cullom should be honored as the standard bearer in the presidential contest by the people of this State, on the one hand, and the Republicans who favored McKinley on the other. Arranged on the side of Senator Cullom was that organization known as the Cook county "machine," and a large number of leading politicians and statesmen of Illinois. With him were veteran politicians, who, in years gone by, have engaged in many a hard fought political contest. They had to aid them one of the most perfect political organizations that has ever been formed in this State; but all their plans went wrong.

While Senator Cullom and his backers met defeat, they met it gracefully, and at the conclusion of the convention there was not the slightest ill feeling on their part towards the victors.

A motion was made to lay the McKinley resolutions on the table, and was defeated by a vote of 503 to 832.

When the uproar following the adoption of the McKinley resolutions had ceased the following delegates-at-large were elected: R. W. Patterson, editor Chicago Tribune; William Penn Nixon, editor Inter-Ocean, ex-Governor R. J. Oglesby of Elkhart, and ex-Governor J. W. Wifer.

TALK ON BATTLESHIPS.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Makes Some Big Political Predictions.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate spent another day on the naval appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Gorman further opposed the item of four battleships and expressed the opinion that the appropriations already made would consume the balance in the treasury. A determination of the number of battleships has not yet been reached. Mr. Charles McNary proposed substituting thirty large and fast torpedo gunboats for two of the battleships. Mr. White of California, spoke of the need of coast defense before further naval vessels were built, and Mr. Allen of Nebraska made a speech of over three hours arranging the two old parties.

Mr. Allen predicted that the Republican party would be victorious at the next national election, and that the Democratic party would go out of power for a third of a century. Three months hence, he said, there would be a great bolt in the Democratic ranks, one wing taking refuge in the Populist party, and the rest becoming "gold bugs." Then turning to the Republican party, Mr. Allen accused it of "frying the fat" out of protected industries, and said that party, too, would go out of power in 1900, giving place to a party of the people. Mr. Allen spoke until 4 o'clock, consuming over three hours.

A Sequel to An Oklahoma Divorce.

PERCY, Okla., May 2.—Last December the Rev. George C. Capron of Massachusetts secured a divorce on aggravated grounds, naming his brother correspondent. The divorced wife and the brother telegraphed here to have the decree set aside, alleging perjury on the part of the plaintiff. When the matter came to a hearing last night the charge was withdrawn.

To Shut Out Convict Goods.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Representative Gardner of New Jersey has submitted to the house the favorable report of the committee on labor in the Southwick bill to protect workmen from competition with the convict made goods to the State in which they are produced. An amendment exempting manufactured agricultural products was adopted.

Three Hanged at Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 2.—Three more convicts from the Indian Territory, paid the penalty for shedding man's blood upon the old gallows of the federal court yesterday afternoon. They were John and George Pearce, white, and Webber Isaacs, an Indian.

Mr. Gresham's Last Resting Place.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Arrangements have been made for the removal of the body of ex-Secretary Gresham from its present resting place in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago, to Arlington cemetery, this city.

SHAH OF PERSIA KILLED.

LONDON, May 2.—The shah of Persia was assassinated by a fanatic this afternoon just as he was about to enter the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, six miles north of Teheran.

The assassin used a revolver and the first bullet proved the fatal one, passing through the heart. The physician attached to the German legation was sent for in haste but before he arrived the shah was dead.

In order to prevent public excitement from becoming too high, the first report sent out was that the shah was only slightly wounded, but an hour later it was officially announced that the wound had proved fatal almost instantly.

Immediately after the shah was shot he was carried to his carriage and conveyed to the palace in Teheran. There he was attended by Dr. Tholgan, his chief physician, and other physicians were hastily sent for. But in spite of their efforts his majesty expired soon after his arrival at the palace, or at about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The assassin, who was promptly arrested, is said to be a sayid from Kerman or from the province of that name. It is believed the murderer has accomplices.

The heir apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din, was immediately advised of the assassination of his father and will leave Teheran, where he was sojourning, for Teheran as soon as possible.

THE SHAH'S CAREER.

Shah Nasred-Din was born in 1829 and succeeded his father, Muhammed Shah, in 1848, being the fourth monarch of the dynasty of the Kajars. He was proclaimed heir to the throne some years prior to his accession, but was absent at Teheran when his father died and had to fight for his rights.

The late Shah's first notable act was the suppression of a rebellion in Khorason and his next the extermination of the sect of the Babis by sword and fire.

In 1856 England declared war against Persia on account of the latter's sympathy with Russia in the Crimean war and also by reason of the capture of Herat a year earlier. After a short campaign under the conduct of Sir James Outram on the part of the English, the Persians were defeated and Herat evacuated. Since that time the relations between England and Persia have been friendly and the shah's disposition of the same character, as his recent visit to England would indicate. Nasred-Din had even previously visited Queen Victoria in an amicable spirit and had toured extensively on the continent as well.

In 1872 the Indo-European telegraph line from London through Teheran and on into India was opened and the same year a settlement of the frontier difficulties between Persia and Khatel was effected by Sir F. Goldsmid and the Seistan mission.

Nasred-Din was successful in most of his wars, but it is upon the record of his civil acts that his reputation rests. He is universally conceded to have been a humane and intelligent ruler.

The new shah will be the eldest son of the deceased, Muzaffer-ed-Din. It is interesting to note that it is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or overrule the existing law of succession and to leave in disregard the claims of the natural heir or any other member of the family.

ONLY TWO BATTLESHIPS.

The Senate Agrees to Mr. Gorman's Amendment in Economy of Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr. Sherman secured the passage of a bill in the Senate to-day appropriating \$75,000 for the expenses of the Bering sea commission, soon to meet at San Francisco.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Gorman's amendment, reducing the number of battleships from four, as reported, to two. Without further speeches a ye and nay vote was then taken, resulting in the adoption of the Gorman amendment—31 to 27—as follows:

Yeas—Republicans, Baker, Gallinger, Nelson, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Sherman, Warren, Wilson and Wolcott; Democrats, Bates, Berry, Blanchard, Chilton, George, Gorman, Hill, Jones of Arkansas, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Walthall and White; Populists, Allen, Kpie, Pfeffer, Butler.

Nays—Republicans, Brown, Cannon, Carter, Clark, Davis, Frye, Hoar, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, McMillin, Mendenhall, Mitchell of Oregon, Perkins, Platt, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Squire, Teller; Democrats, Bacon, Blackburn, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Irby; Populists, Stewart.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska followed with an amendment striking out all battleships which was defeated—13 to 44.

ROF. GEFFCKEN DEAD.

The Great German Authority on International Law Accidentally Suffocated.

MUNICH, May 2.—Professor F. Heiwich Geffcken is dead from suffocation caused by the explosion of a lamp. Professor Geffcken was one of the best authorities on international law in the world and was the author of a number of historical works including "The Coup d'Etat of 1851," "The Constitution of the German Confederation," "The Alabama Question," "Historical Development of the Relations Between the State and the Church," "The Question of the Danube," and "The German Empire and the Question of the Banks."

Major Hood to Run Again.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 2.—A prominent citizen of Emporia, who was in the city yesterday, brought the report that on Monday night a conference was held by the friends of Major Calvin Hood in that city, at which it was determined to present him again as a candidate for United States Senator.

Arizona Republicans Split.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 2.—The Republican territorial convention ended in a split, and McKinley and anti-McKinley delegates were elected to St. Louis convention.

BILL TAYLOR IS DEAD.

THROUGH THE DEATH TRAP INTO ETERNITY.

He Ascends the Scaffold With Steady Step and Meets His Fate Without Flinching—A Letter to the Public—The Condemned Man Declares Himself Innocent—Meeks' Mother Witnesses the Execution.

Gone to Meet Meeks.

CARROLLTON, Mo., May 1.—Bill Taylor, the murderer of the Meeks family, whose hanging was set for 11 o'clock this morning, was visited at 9 o'clock this morning by his attorneys, Colonel Hale, Virgil Conkling, Russell Kneisley and Ralph Lozier. He again thanked them for their tireless work in his behalf. Taylor asked Mr. Conkling if there could be no hope for a respite at the last moment. The lawyer said there could not.

"Well, if I had thirty days more I would never be hanged," said Bill. "They are hanging an innocent man."

GIVES A STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

As the lawyers took leave of Bill, he handed Colonel Hale a letter marked "To the Public."

"That's my last and only statement," he said.

It reads: "I have only this statement to make. I ought not to suffer as I am compelled to do. Prejudice and perjury convicted me.

"By this conviction my lonely wife is left a widow, my babies are made orphans in a cold world, my brothers to mourn and friends to weep. You hasten my gray haired father and mother to their graves.

"The mobs and that element have hounded me to the grave. I had at least hoped to live till the good people realized the injustice done me, but I am prepared to meet my God, and I am nowing my way to the great unknown. I believe every one is properly judged.

"I hope my friends will all meet me in heaven. I believe I am going there.

"Good bye all.—W. P. Taylor."

GUS MECK'S MOTHER ADMITTED.

At 9:15 o'clock, old Mrs. Meeks, mother of Gus Meeks, was admitted through the cordon of militia with her blind son, G. W. Meeks, and applied to the sheriff for permission to witness the hanging. The sheriff at first demurred, but later took Mrs. Meeks into the jail dining room and told her that she might stand in the passage leading to the stockade in plain view of the scaffold while Bill was hanged. The white-haired woman seemed greatly pleased with the opportunity she would have to see the murder of her son and his family avenged. She was very nervous and once said: "Oh, I'm so afraid there will be trouble."

"Tut, tut," said the blind son, "there won't be any trouble only for Bill, and I would give \$50 to kick the trap from under him."

CHEERS AT THE SIGHT OF THE COFFIN.

At 9:45 o'clock the metallic coffin, which cost \$250, was carried through the crowds and placed under the scaffold. A hoarse cheer burst out from the crowd when they saw the coffin. The cheer was mingled with screamed jests and laughter.

By 10 o'clock the town was alive with people converging upon the jail. Men with tickets of admission had waited as much as two hours in patience. About 1,500 persons were jammed in a dense throng along the line of militia bayonets.

Governor Stone sent a telegram to Captain Black of the militia telling him to obey the orders of the sheriff.

THE SPECTATORS ADMITTED.

At 10 o'clock the spectators were admitted into the stockade. Not over 300 men presented tickets. The inside looked like a "bullpen." The ground sloped from the jail to the gallows and formed a fine sort of hillside for the sheriff's and on-lookers. The crowd outside numbered by 10:45 o'clock some 3,000 men, women and children. They were quiet and pleasant, standing simply in the presence of the shadow of death that fell on Bill Taylor. The crowd inside was also very pleasant.

THE CHURCH'S LAST RITE.

At 10:20 o'clock Father Kennedy went into the jail followed by Dr. Tull and a dozen men and women. Taylor was pacing his cell when they entered. They came this time to offer extreme unction to the condemned man. A morbid crowd packed itself against the iron door. The corridor was almost suffocating. Bill's mother had been looked for, but she did not come. Father Kennedy's melodious voice could be heard as he exhorted his hearers to heed the example and take the righteous course.

MRS. MECK'S LISTENS.

Old Mrs. Meeks saw the priest when he entered and she crowded her way to the door to listen to the ministrations, and, if possible, catch a glimpse of the wretched face behind the iron bars. The priest closed with the Lord's prayer. The chanting responses of Taylor and the women were in deep contrast with the laughter in the street and the boisterous talk in the corridor. Again the sweet strains of a hymn were heard and Taylor stood leaning against the bars, his body shaking with emotion. His face was indeed wretched and pitiable as he looked heavenward and clasped the crucifix to his breast. The mirth of the women in the sheriff's room was changed to weeping as the strains of the hymn fell upon their ears. Taylor was brought out of his cell at 10:40. He walked with a firm tread. Sheriff Stanley followed the guards in with the death warrant. The priest continued his ministrations.

READING THE DEATH WARRANT.

Stanley began reading the death warrant in the jail at 10:40. Taylor listened unmoved, his eyes resting upon the sheriff's lips. Father Kennedy and the women listened to the reading. Most of the women buried their faces in their hands.

Sheriff Stanley mounted the little gallows and made a speech. He said: "Gentlemen: Please make an aisle for

the advance of the prisoner. Please remove your hats when he comes and remain uncovered while the body is suspended and until pronounced dead."

"We will," cried the crowd.

Outside in the street a fakir sang:

About a mile from Browning, At the foot of Jenkins hill, Took place this awful murder, By the Taylors—George and Bill.

This doggerel, sung to the tune of "Old Howell" and accompanied by banjos, mingled with the sacred strains which the Catholic women sang in Bill's cell.

THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWES.

The doomed man came out of the side door of the jail through good Mrs. Cummings' kitchen. Taylor, carrying a crucifix, walked between Sheriffs Allen and Stanley. Father Kennedy followed, chanting. Taylor's step was steady. His eyes were set straight to the front. He had told the sheriff just before leaving his cell that he did not wish to say anything to the crowd from the scaffold.

Taylor mounted the steps with slight assistance and stood in the middle of the trap. His face was rigid; not a tremor shook his frame. The women knelt at the foot of the steps, still praying.

J. B. Ross of Kansas City, adjusted the straps about his ankles. Sheriff Allen pulled the rope tight about Taylor's neck. He never winced. Deputy Cummings adjusted the black cap and Sheriff Allen drew his handkerchief from his pocket.

Sheriff Stanley pulled the trap at 10:47, and Bill Taylor shot through the trap to death. His neck was broken. Not a muscle quivered. Old Mrs. Meeks, who stood near the scaffold, almost fainted. Her moaning could be heard all over the stockade.

LIFE GONE IN THIRTEEN MINUTES.

Exactly 13 minutes and 13 seconds elapsed between Bill Taylor's plunge through the trap and the last beat of his pulse. The body hung, turning from side to side in the tender spring breeze, exactly seventeen minutes, before Sheriff Allen released the trap. The crowd, still holding hats in hand, pushed and struggled to see the dead man's face. When the black cap and rope were removed the face that was disclosed averted the struggling men.

"Why, he looks as peaceful as if he fell to sleep," were the exclamations. Sure enough the dead man's face was supremely peaceful. The eyes were closed. The seam of the fatal rope did not show. A purple tinge showing through the skin was the only trace of sudden death.

The sheriff and doctors signed the certificates required by law across the coffin. Still the hats remained off. Then the pall-bearers took up their burden and marched out into the street in the face of a mass of people which now seemed to number 5,000. Captain Black called "Attention, company, shoulder arms," and a squad of company A fell in before and behind the little cortege. At first the sight was received with murmurs; then jeers and laughter and clapping eddied through the throng. The troops pushed their way through the jolting mass of humanity, men, women, children and babes in arms. A crowd of straggling men straggled behind. The doors of the undertakers fell to and the multitude went to dinner. Many of the crowd which remained behind in the stockade still had their hats in their hands while they cut slivers from the gallows as mementoes.

CONTEMPT DEFINED.

Senator Hill Presents a New Measure to Cover All Possible Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Hill from the committee on Judiciary to-day submitted a report upon the bill in relation to contempts of United States courts, presenting a new bill as the result of the committee's deliberations. It defines direct contempts to be those committed during the sitting of a court or a judge in chambers in its or his presence, all other contempts being indirect. It provides for the immediate and summary punishment of direct contempt without written accusation. The provision for the punishment of contempt committed not in the court's presence, as in the Debs case, is as follows: "That upon the return of an officer or a process or an affidavit duly filed showing any person guilty of indirect contempt, a writ of attachment or other lawful process may issue and such person be arrested and brought before the court; and thereupon a written accusation, setting forth succinctly and clearly the facts alleged to constitute such contempt shall be filed and the accused required to answer the same by an order fixing the time and place of hearing and the court may on proper showing extend the time so as to give the accused a reasonable opportunity to purge himself of such contempt. After the answer, or in case of refusal to answer, the court may proceed to hear the accusation upon such testimony as may be produced. If the accused answer, the trial shall proceed upon testimony produced as in criminal cases and he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, but such trial shall be by the court and in its discretion upon application by the accused, a trial by jury may be held as in any criminal case. If found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment."

The bill allows appeal to the Supreme court.

PATTISON BOOMED.

Pennsylvania Indorses Sound Money and the Ex-Governor's Candidacy.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 1.—Robert Emory Pattison was yesterday unanimously and enthusiastically indorsed as the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the Presidential nomination at Chicago. The sound money gold standard platform provided for him to go before the people upon pledges the sixty-four delegates to earnestly support Mr. Pattison in convention.

National Chairman William F. Hartry achieved a personal triumph second only to that of Mr. Pattison. Everything he asked for he got, and his "unit rule," instructing the delegates to Chicago to abide by the will of the majority, went through with even less opposition than had been expected.

BLAND BOOMERS.

His Campaign Committee Announced by Governor Stone.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 30.—Governor Stone yesterday formally announced the following as members of the Bland free silver executive committee, which was elected at the St. Louis caucus held on last Saturday: Lon V. Stephens, George W. Allen, Nicholas M. Bell, Joseph K. Rickey and Joseph W. Mercer. Governor Stone was added to the committee, on motion, and made chairman. The Governor has written the members of this committee suggesting that Allen act as secretary and Mr. Stephens as treasurer. The Governor also nominated the following as members of the finance committee: J. T. Bradshaw, Lebanon; M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau; Scott J. Miller, Chillicothe; James M. Wilcoxson, Carrollton; James Hughes, Richmond; J. D. Sheawalter, Lexington; D. D. Burns, St. Joseph; J. W. Halliburton, Carthage; E. A. Harbour, Springfield; John A. Knott, Hannibal. Others will be added to this committee hereafter.

MARQUETTE STATUE.

It Is Formally Accepted by the Senate—Palmer and Mitchell Speak.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The naval bill was temporarily laid aside when the Senate met to-day, to allow of the acceptance of the statue of Marquette, presented by the State of Wisconsin, and now in statutory hall. Mr. Palmer of Illinois presented a resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Wisconsin "for this statue of the renowned explorer and discoverer of the Mississippi river," and formally accepting the gift. Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin then made a speech recounting the services of Marquette among the Indians of the Northwest.

After several other speeches the Senate passed without opposition the resolution accepting the Marquette statue.

WOLCOTT WILL BE TRUE.

The Colorado Senator Declares His Loyalty to Republicanism.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado has written a letter defining his position in regard to the St. Louis convention. The senator's position is radically different from the position of his colleague, Senator Teller, as Senator Wolcott indicates his intention of remaining with the Republican party, whatever action it may take on the currency question.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, April 28.—Patents have been issued to the Parson's Band Cutter and Self-feeder Co., of Newton, Iowa, for the attachment for threshing machines for which they have prior U. S. patents. They report 700 sold last season. Their factory is one of the most important and successful establishments in Newton. Rev. J. D. Stockman, financial agent of Drake University, has been allowed a patent for a humanitarian device adapted for fastening bed clothes so that children cannot get exposed to cold while sleeping. It is made of wire and readily applied as required for practical use.

A. J. and A. R. Wilson, of Houston, Texas, have been allowed a patent for a rotary engine, comprising an approximately spherical chamber, a rotatable shaft extended eccentrically through said chamber, an approximately spherical piston set on said shaft with its surface in contact with the chamber at a point extending longitudinally of the shaft, induction and exhaust ports on opposite sides of said contact point and a disk shaped piston of a size to normally engage the inner surface of the chamber at all times, slidingly mounted in a central longitudinal slot in the shaft. J. W. Eckerd, of Bloomfield, Iowa, has been allowed a patent for a water elevator and carrier, mechanisms connected with a line of fixed posts to carry and direct a bucket from the house and into a well at a distance to be filled and returned to the house by turning a crank to wind a rope, to which the bucket is attached, upon a drum. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any United States patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents. Our practice is not confined to Iowa. Inventors in other states can have our services upon the same terms as the Hawkeyes.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter-Creamery separator, Eggs-Fresh, Poultry-Les hens, Lemons-Choice Messina, Oranges-Per box, Honey-Fancy white, Apples-Per bushel, Beans-Variety, Cranberries-Jersey, Hay-Upland, Oats-Per bushel, Hogs-Mixed packing, Hogs-Heavy weights, Beeves-Stockers and feeders, Beef-Steers, Milk and springers, Straws, Calves, Oxen, Cows, Hefers, Sheep-Lamb, Sheep-Westers.

CHICAGO.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2 spring, Corn-No. 2, Oats-Per bushel, Pork, Lard, Hogs-Averages, Sheep-Lamb, Sheep-Westers.

NEW YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2 red winter, Corn-No. 2, Oats-No. 2, Lard, Hogs-Averages, Sheep-Lamb, Sheep-Westers.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2 red, cash, Oats-Per bushel, Hogs-Mixed packing, Hogs-Native steers, Sheep-Natives, Lambs, KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2 hard, Corn-No. 2, Oats-Per bushel, Hogs-Stockers and feeders, Hogs-Mixed packers, Sheep-Buttens.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The air pressure on a person of ordinary size is sixteen and a half tons.

The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas—twenty-nine thousand feet, or five and three-fourths miles.

In the normal state a dog executes twenty or thirty respiratory movements a minute, but while he is excited or running in the heat of the sun this increases to 300 or 350.

It has lately been established that the temperature of the carbon in the electric arc is about 7,500 degree F., or about forty times the difference of temperature between the boiling and freezing water.

The camel's foot is a soft cushion, peculiarly well adapted to the stones and gravel over which it is constantly walking. During a single journey through the Sahara horses have worn out three sets of shoes, while the camel's feet are not even sore.

The frog deposits its eggs in shallow water, where the warmth of the sun promotes speedy hatching. The common snake often selects a bed of decomposing vegetable matter. The crocodile and the clumsy sea tortoise go ashore to lay their eggs.

When the common earth worm is cut in two to the tail there grows a head and to the head there grows a tail, and two animals are formed. As the wound heals a small white button is formed, which afterward develops into rings and a perfect extremity.

The duration of sunshine in the various countries of Europe was recently discussed at a scientific meeting in Berlin. It was shown that Spain stands at the head of the list, having on an average 3,000 hours of sunshine per year, while Italy has 2,300 hours, Germany 1,700 hours and England 1,400 hours. Madrid has almost three times as much sunshine as London.

INDIGESTION.

The Disease Will Create the Symptoms of Heart Disease, Kidney Disease, Etc.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Few women have had a more miserable existence and lived to tell the tale than Mrs. Anna L. Smith of 311 Pulaski Avenue, Brooklyn. With all the comforts that money affords, with all the happiness that many loving friends can give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter:

"I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told to a reporter: "I was an invalid for years, suffering first with one complaint and then with another. The thing which caused me the most discomfort and made me offensive to my family was the worst case of indigestion imaginable. I had the best physicians that many loving friends could give, the joy of Mrs. Smith's life was blasted for years by the terrible ravages of sickness. The story is most interesting as told