SOME ARE FOR AND SOME AGAINST

White Will Speak Against the Policy-Senator Lodge Will Follow, Championing the Opposite Idea-The Treaty Will Be up for Consideration-House Ex-Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The fact that the anti-scalping bill was made the unfinished business of the senate by Saturday's vote does not necessarily insure its immediate considera-The general understanding is that this bill will wait upon the peace treaty and the appropriation bills and that the Indian appropriation bill will be the first measure to receive the attention of the senate during the week. The diplomatic and pension appropriation bills, also, may be considered during the week.

Several speeches on the general subject of expansion are expected to be made. One of these by Senator White in opposition to the government's polwill be made today and Senator Lodge will follow Tuesday with a brief talk in support of the policy and in advocacy of the early ratification of the peace treaty.

How much time will be given to the treaty in executive sessions will depend upon whether the committee on foreign relations considers it in the interest of the treaty to press consideration. There is an effort to arrange a compromise which would permit speedy action upon the treaty, but if this is not successful the indications are for considerable delay. Two compromises are suggested. One of these is for a modification of the treaty or adoption of a resolution declaratory against the permanent holding of the Philippine archipelago and the other is a modification of the army reorganization bill on lines desired by the treaty opponents. It is not yet possible to state whether either course will be pursued. On Friday the senate will listen to eulogies of the late Representative Cool of Illinois.

The time of the house this week, excepting tomorrow, which has been set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business, will be de. voted to the army reorganization bill. The consideration of this bill, which is regarded as pre-eminently the most important general measure to come before congress at this session, has been delayed by the illness of Chairman Hull of the military affairs committee. He has recovered sufficiently to pilot the measure, however, and the house has formally agreed to take up its consideration on Tuesday.

The general debate, not including three night sessions, is to continue fifteen hours. This is as far as the agreement goes. It includes no provision for a final vote. The debate promises to be both interesting and important, as it will raise all the questions involved in increasing our standing army to 100,000 men as proposed by the bill, together with our whole future policy relative to the territory acquired in the recent war with Spain

There exists a wide variety of opinions upon the proposition to increase the standing army. It has a strong majority of the republicans behind it and it comes into the house with the endorsement of the president's message practically as an administration measure. The democrats and populists are intensely hostile to the whole proposition and intend to fight it to the last ditch.

They will have some support from the republican side. The opposition, however, do not desire to embarcasa the government and are willing to provide for a temporary increase in the army of 50,000 men, in accordance with the provisions of the substitute orfered by the minority committee. Or they are willing to authorize the continuance, temporarily, of the present war strength of the regular army (62,-000)-anything, in fact, to prevent the creation of a permanent increase. In this they have the sympathy of many

of the republicans. The fate of the bill is in grave doubt. The statements made on the floor of the senate to the effect that it was not the intention of the government to hold the Philippines permanently, although their authoritative character was denied, have placed a weapon in the hands of the opposition of the measure, which will use the statement that there is doubt as to the future of the Philippines as a strong argument against permanent increase of the regular army. The bill may not be completed this week, as the order permits its consideration to be interrupted by appropriation bills and conference reports.

Protest Against Expansion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Academy of Music last night under the auspices of the Continental league, for the purpose of protesting against the policy of "imperialism and entangling alliances with European powers." The meeting was attended by a great erowd

Communications were read from ex-President Cleveland, W. J. Bryan and Bishop Henry C. Potter, regretting their inability to be present Mr. Cleveland in his letter said: "I am opposed to the expansion craze now afflicting our body politic and any organization formed in opposition to it has my hearty approval."

Former Governor Dies.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.-Job A. Cooper, ex-governor of Colorado, died suddenly this afternoon of heart failure. He had been ailing for several days, but felt no apprehension and no paysician was called until a few hours before his death. M. Cooper was governor from 1889

to 1891, being elected as a republican.

The Pope Dangerously 111. LONDON, Jan. 23.- The Paris corre- will go by way of the Suez canal, spondent of the Dally Chronicle says that a French bishop has received a telegram from Rome saying that the pope is dangerously iit.

THE CANAL BILL.

The Messure Finally Passed in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The senate passed the Nicaragua canal bill, decided to make the anti-scalping bill the unfinished business and continued without the completion of the consideration of the Indian appropriation

A number of amendments were made to the Nicaragua canal bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to a vote when the time came, and a roll call on it developed pects to Have a Lively Time With the only six votes in opposition to final passage.

The anti scalping bill was taken up on a vote of 33 to 21, but no effort was then made to resume its consideration. The result of the vote was to give it the first place on the calendar, but the understanding is that it shall not be pressed in opposition to the peace treaty, or the appropriation bills.

The Nicaragua canal bill, as it passed, continues the name of the Maritime Canal company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock at \$100 per share. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued, except that held by the Nicaragua and Costa Rican governments. The company is also required to redeem, cancel bonds and script heretofore issued by the company, and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with these requirements treasury warrants to the amount of \$5,000,000 are authorized with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the actual cash value of the right, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the president.

This being done the secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe 925,000 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States. The present members of the board of directors are then to resign and a board of seven is to be appointed in their stead, consisting of five on behalf of the United States and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. No two of them are to be residents of any one state and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal. Each of the directors, except the president, is to receive a salary of \$5,000 per year and the president is to have \$6,000. All traveling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required. There is a provision against declaring a dividend except upon the net earnings. The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six The payments are restricted to \$20,000,000 annually. The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest seagoing vessels at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers

and not to exceed \$115,000,000." This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion may require. The bill gives the government a lien on the property to secure the payment of the moneys | men, minors and imbeciles were advanced and the president is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainments.

Legal Adviser for Wood

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Henry M. Hoyt, assistant United States attor. ney general, has been ordered by the department of justice to go to Santiago and advise with General Leonard Wood on legal questions which may arise in the administration of that department and to represent the legal department of the United States there. Mr. Hoyt is a son of ex-Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania.

Decision on Legacies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that legacies plaid out of the proceeds of real estatee, directed to be sold for the purpose are not subject to the tax upon legacies arising from personal property. In case the debts and claims against the estate exceed the appraised or clear value of the personal property he says there can be no

Mataafa is Choice of the Natives.

HAMBURG, Jan. 23 .- According to news received here from Samoa, Chief Justice Chambers, on December 31, annulled the election of Mataafa, who was returned by a sextuple majority, and declared Malietoa Tanus, the son of the King Malietoa, who is still a minor, to be king. Three consuls recognize Mataafa's people as a provisional government.

Disastrous Crash on the Rail.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 23.-The westbound limited express on the Southern Pacific collided with an engine near Lacosta, twenty miles west of here, this morning. Alonzo Miller, fireman of San Antonio, was killed and Robert Nicholson, engineer was fatally injured in the wreck. The passengers were badly shaken up, but sustained no serious injuries.

Soldiers Land in lioilo. NEW YORK, Jan. 23,-A special from Washington says: General Otis has cabled that General Miller's expecition has landed on Gumaras island, three miles from Iloilo, without appo-

Relief Sent to Manilla.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- At the instance of Surgeon General Sternberg. Secretary Alger today ordered the hospital ship Relief to Manila to serve there as a hospital ship and also as an ambulance ship for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers from Manila to Nagasaki or even San Francisco, The Relief is now at New York, and

The Arkansas senate has passed a bill relieving husbands of responsibility for ante-minimal dante of wives.

HE FAVORS EXPANSION | UNCLE SAM TAKE A HAND.

Nelson of Minnesota Covets More Earth.

DEFENDS THE RIGHT TO ACQUIRE

Vigorous Speech Against the Resolution of Mr. Vest-Cases of Texas and Hawaii Pointed To as Arguments in Favor of Expansion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The senate was in session for ave hours and a haif today, but the session was practically barren of results. Two notable speeches were delivered, one by Mr. Nelson, republican of Minnesota, in opposition to Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution, and the other by Mr. White, democrat of California, a personal explanation of his position with respect to the instruction given the California senators by the legislature in that state as to the pending peace Mr Nelson's address was a constitu-

tional argument in support of the United States' right to acquire and govern foreign territory. He maintained that it was no longer an unsettled question that this country had the power not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery, conquest or treaty, but also to govern territory so acquir-That question, he said, had been settled by decision of the supreme court, and was scarcely longer open to debate. He referred to the territory that had been acquired in the past by the United States government and declared that in no single case had the people of the territory acquired been consulted or their consent secured. In the two cases of Texas and Hawaii We had more nearly approached the point of consulting the inhabitants than any other and even in those cases there was but a shadow of consultation. In that of Hawaii less than 5,000 of the inhabitants out of a total of 125,000 had been asked for their consent to an-

In the course of this debate, Senator Nelson said, the contention was being made that the people of the territory proposed to be acquired were not fit for citizenship in our republic. Admitting that that contention was correct, it was quite as true that the people of such territory hitherto acquired by this country were unfit for citizenship at the time the territory was taken into the union. Had we applied the reasoning that was now being advanced against acquisition of territory the people of Florida and the Louisiana territory when they were admit ted into the United States could scarcely have passed muster, as it is well known that they were not fitted for citizenship.

Mr. Nelson then entered upon an elaborate constitutional argument, citing numerous authorities in support of his position. He maintained that the arguments that taxation without representation was tyranny and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed were true only in limited extent. A majority of our people, he said, were without direct representation. Wo. out representation in our government and had to bear their share of taxation. They had, in other words, to undergo the burdens of our government without any voice in its control.

In response to a question by Mr. Mason, Mr. Nelson said that no man could truthfully say that the rights of Eng lishmen had been destroyed or even any sense impaired by Great Britan's great scheme of colonization. Further replying to Mr. Mason he declared that the United States was the product of the colonization plans of England and demanded to know whether Mr. Mason would desire to blot out that great work of England. What the people of England have done, said he, certainly the people of the United States could accomplish. Colonies have not destroyed England; how will they have destroyed us?

Mr. Tillman, interupting Mr. Nelson, and referring to the contest between Sweden and Norway and the practical severance of their relations, inquired why the Norwegians at home wanted liberty, while those of the United States did not desire to give liberty to the Filipinos. This reference to Mr. Nelson's Norwegian birth aroused him. "I am a citizen of the United States. Mr. President," he replied. "I am not representing either the people or the government of Norway, whose rights and liberties I am satisfied are greater than those of the people of South Carolina." (Laughter.)

Mr. White of California made a personal explanation of his attitude in relation to the peace treaty in response to the instructions of the California legislature to vote for the ratification of the instrument. He said he had not joined with Mr. Perkins in the request for such instructions and that he could not be governed by them. as he did not consider that a United States senator was under obligations to subordinate his own conscience and convictions in national questions to the temporary operations of a state legislature.

Payne to Succeed Dingley. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The succession of Representative Payne to the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, which is regarded as assured, is leading to conjecture as to who will become the additional republican member of the committee to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Payne going The names of Mr. Sherman of New York, and Messrs McCall and Lovering of Massachusetts are being discussed.

Substitute Plan for Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- It is understood to be the purpose of the administration in the event that congress fails to act upon the army reorganization bill after ratifying the peace treaty, to ask the passage of a joint resolution in the nature of an emergency measure, continuing the authority conferred by the war legisislation to keep the army up to a strength of 60,000 men.

So far 58 000 men have gotten into the ranks of the regular army under the authority thus conferred.

of Samoan Succession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The state department is moving with due deliberation, yet with firmness, respecting the adjustment of conditions in Samoa and is directing all of its efforts to the use of lawful and regular means to settle the succession at Apia. In fact it was its insistence upon the compliance of all the parties to the tripartite treaty with the terms of that document so long as it stood undenounced and unamended that has made its position so strong legally at this juncture.

There is still a lack of official reports upon the details of the stirring events at Apia. A brief statement of these events has reached the department through the United States dispatch agent at San Francisco, but so far as can be gathered it is not yet known just why Chief Justice Chambers decided that Mataafa, the German candidate for the succession to the throne of Samoa, was ineligible. It is suspected here that the decision was based on the use of the improper influences by outside parties interested in the election of a king. That established would be sufficient to disqualify Mataafa under the strict terms of the treaty which expressly provides for an untramelled choice by the natives according to their own established customs.

The United States government must adhere to the terms of the treaty so long as it stands, this being a duty imposed upon the government by the document itself, so it is to be presumed, in the absence of an official statement, that the instructions sent to the United States consul general at Apia, and perhaps also Ambassador White at Berlin, are to be governed by this understanding in any presentation of the case that it may be necessary to

The navy department's order to the Philadelphia did not go to Admiral Kautz until yesterday. Then they were in the shape of instructions to take on a full supply of coal and make ready for a cruise to Samoa. There was not an explicit order to start but simply to make ready. If the admiral, as reported in the press dispatches, finds that his ship's bottom is so foul through its cruise in the southern waters as to be unfit for the voyage to Samoa, he probably will be authorized to use divers to clean the hull, for the department has decided that the ship should not be sent to the Mare Island navy yard to be fitted out.

Consul at Samoa a Nebraskan.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.-The revolution at Samoa and the threatening international complications have brought into prominence the United States consul at Apia, Luther W. Osborne of Nebraska. Osborne is a pioneer of this state and was appointed to Samoa two years ago. He resided at Blair, Washington county, and was a prominent republican. He was born at Ithaca, N. and entered the union army during the civil war. While in front of Richmond with Grant he cast his first vote was for Lincoln for president. Later he studied law with Hon, George B. Bradley of the court of appeals of New York at present, and came to Blair in 1869. In 1873 Mr. Osborn represented Washington and Burt counties in the legislature. For a quarter of a century he was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the state. In 1876 he was a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention.

Word from Consul Osborne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Cipher dispatches from Consul General Osborne at Apia, in relation to the difficulties in Samoa, are being received at the state department, but only the meager information is given out. From a source thoroughly reliable it is learned that Germany has resented the partition of the islands ever since the making of the Berlin treaty and while, up to this time, the three signatory powers to the treaty, the United States Great Britain and Germany, have gotten along without an open rupture between representatives of these powers in the island, it has not been because of any lack of friction. Osborne was advised today via Auckland that the Philadelphia had been ordered to Samoa and would arrive arrive there about the second week in February and that he must stand firm on the question of upholding the terms of the treaty.

The Postoffice Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-When the house met yesterday the pending question was on the motion of Mr. Swanson to recommit the postoffice appropriation bill with instructions to strike from the paragraph appropriating 300,000 for mail facilities in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines islands, the words "newly acquired territory." The democrats opposed this language. To avoid a roll call which had been ordered, Mr. Loud, in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the words be stricken out, as they were unnecessary. here was no objection and the bill passed.

Opposition to the Exposition WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Organized opposition to the joint resolution in relation to the Greater America Exposition resolution introduced in the senate by Thurston and in the house by Mercer has developed within the last twenty-four hours, with Stark of the Fourth district leading and Strode of the First lending assistance. Maxwell is the only member of the Nebraska delegation outspoken in Ls support. Strode has asked for a hearing on the resolution now pending before the ways and means committee and Tuesday of pext week has been named in which to hear the Lincoln member.

No Pay for Returning Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- In accordance with an order just issued, enlisted men discharged in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, or other places outside the United States, will be provided free transportation to the United States on government transports, and will be assisted by the subsistence department to port of destination. They will not be entitled to travel pay from port of embarkation to the United States, nor to commutation of rations for the time so subsisted on the transports.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

French imports for 1898 increased \$84,633,600, and the exports decreased \$90,500,000.

James M. Chaphe, of St. Louis, has been appointed assistant engineer at the Osage Indian agency, Oklahoma. Elita Proctor Otis, the actress, filed

voluntary petition in bankruptcy, placing her total liabilities at \$36,331. Governor General Brooke will create a supreme court for the island of Cuba. It will consist of a chief justice and six associates.

It has just been announced that the Catlin Tobacco vompany's plant has been sold to the American Tobacco company. The price paid is said to be not far from \$2,500,000.

It is rumored in Wall street that the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad company will shortly issue \$2,500,000 4 per cent bonds to retire the company's preferred stock.

Secretary Gage has ordered A. L. Lowsha of the treasury department to proceed at once to Cuba and organize a modern system of government accounting on that island.

General Guy V. Henry, governor of Porto Rico, promises certain concessions to the councilmen of San Juan, and the latter, therefore, have withdrawn their resignations. During the calendar year, 1898, the

United States exported \$621,260,535 more of merchandise of all sorts than it imported, or a gain in excess of exports over 1897 of \$264,146,719.

Emperor William received the Chinese minister Lu Hai Houan, who presented his majesty with the insignia of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by the emperor of China.

The French steamer Cachemiro arrived at Barcelona from the Philippines with 1,170 repatriated Spanish troops. There were 300 sick and there were forty-four deaths during the voy-

Russia's railway budget exceeds her army budget for the first time, and is a proof of the enormous efforts she is making to develop her Asiatic territory, which is twice as large as the entire United States.

Senator De Boe has introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a congressional commission to decide upon the advisability of establishing a national soldiers' home at Abraham Lincoln's birthplace in

A concurrent resolution authorizing the governor to waive the claim of the state of New York against the United States for the pay of the officers and soldiers in this state in the volunteer army in the late war against Spain was adopted in the assembly.

Three Chicago highwaymen chose a policeman in full uniform for a victim today and held him up at the point of revolvers. They robbed him of his own weapon, after making a vain search for money, and then ordered him to hurry on and notify his police station.

Representative Lentz of Ohio has introduced a resolution providing for the discharge of such volunteers as entered the service for the war with Spain. It also provides that troops to the number of 13,000 may be raised among the natives of the island acquired by the United States.

The postoffice department has made a contract with the Pacific Steam Whaling company at San Francisco for mail service along the southern Alaskan coast from Sitka to Unalaska, including all intermediate points. The distance between these points is 1,600 miles and every point in that stretch will now have a monthly mail service during the entire year.

Herr Schmidt, socialist member of the Reichstag, has voluntarily informed the public prosecutor at Magdeburg that he was solely responsible for the publication in the Socialist Volkstimme of the article purporting to be a conversation between the Prince of Bagdad and his tutor, on account of which the editor, Herr August Mueller, was sentenced last week to imprisonment on account of lese majeste. The whole case must now be reopened.

Representative Palmer, of Gove county, has introduced a bill in the Kansas house providing for protection against prairie fires in western Kansas. The bill authorizes counties to levy a 2-mill tax to be used for that purpose. Fire guards running north and south are to be established three miles apart. Each guard is to be four rods wide. Prather claims that this will afford great protection to the cattle ranges, and that the people out that way are demanding it.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations. OMAHA. Butter-Creamery separator... Butter-Choice fancy country. Eggs-Fresh, per doz... Chickens-dressed per pound...

Chickens - dressed per pound		***	073	
Turkeys, dressed	11	14	12	
Geese, live		B	8	
Pigeons-live, per doz	55	a	60	
Lemons -Per box	3 50			
Oranges-Per box		14 2	3 00	
Cranperries-Jerseysper bbl		24 6	50	
Apples-Per barrel		14 6	1 00	
Honey-Choice, per pound	123	414	13	
Onions-Per bushel	50	B	55	
Beans-Handpicked navy	1 35	a l	40	
Potatoes-Per bushel. new	45	14	50	
Hay-Upland per ton	5 00	18 5	50	
SOUTH OMAHA.		1000	1000	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				
Hogs-Choice light	3 50	A 1	5.53	
Hogs-Heavy weights	3 50	16 0	1.00	
Beef steers	3 00		1 30	
Bulls	2 80	14 2		
Stags	2 65	14 4	6 00	
Calves	3 00	A	1.75	
Western feeders	2.75	14.1		
Cows	2 15	A	1.95	
Helfers	4 00	14 1	1.25	
Stockers and feeders	3 50	B 4	25	
Sheep-Lambs	4 563	B 5	00	
Sheep- Western wethers	4 00	n 4	10	
CHICAGO.				
Wheat-No. 2 spring	66		6814	
Corn-Per bushel	35	-	30.44	

rlev-No. 2 Sneep-Western Rangers.

NEW YORK MARKET. Wheat-No. 2, red winter .. KANSAS CITY. best-No. 2 spring

It has been assumed by a large number of people, especially in England, that Gibraltar has always commanded the straits which bear its name. That belief was erroneous until recently. The straits are twelve and one-half miles wide, and the best guns mounted at Gibraltar heretofore could not possibly cover that distance. A few weeks ago, however, two of the newest 9.2inch wire guns, 36 feet in length and firing a projectile of 380 pounds in weight, were mounted on Europia Point. These guns have a range of fitteen miles and are mose formidable weapons.

Miss Ida G. Braarud, of Madison, Wis., has started for San Juan, Porto Rico, in order to marry Hobart S. Bird, the editor of the San Juan News, the first American paper in Porto Rico Co. sul for to wil nerfor m th ably will be the first Americans to be married in Porto Rico since it became an American possession.

A Single Dose of "Five Drops" will benefit you for la grippe-its use a few days will cure you. See their advertisement in another column of this

paper, containing strong testimonials. Don't insure your life and then pro-

ceed to work yourself to death.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world, Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

There isn't an inch of love in a yard of contention.

Advice to Investors.

An experience of over twenty-five years of continuous practice in securing patents for inventors warrants us give advice in the interests of inventors. We established the lowa Patent Office as an honorable and legitimate enterprise and means of personal usefulness and livelihood and the promotion of the public good as contemplated by our Patent Laws and have given free advice to thousands of inventors and still continue to do so. Making inventions as a rule involves time, labor and money. Getting patents requires skilled labor and fees. Inventors are ploneers in the domain of art and in many instances exhaust themselves and their means as public benefactors without reaping material personal reward. Farming is generally considered the surest remunerative occupation. Planting corn and other crops is a business chance like getting a Patent. Often planting fails to bring crops. unless the expense of planting is incurred by somebody, there will be no harvests. Just so with inventors.

Consultation and advice free THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO., Iowa Patent Office, Solicitors. Des Moines, Jan. 14, '99.

The color of truth depends upon the eyes looking at it.

Fifty-One Bridges for B. & O. R. R. Baltimore, Jan. 23.-One of the largest bridge contracts that has been award-

ed in many years has been let by the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In order to place the lines west of the Ohio river in proper shape to handle the heavy freight equipment that is being used east of the river the receivers found it necessary to re-build 51 bridges between Benwood, W. Va., and Chicago. That the structures might be rapidly pushed to completion it was decided to divide the work among three companies. The Youngstown Bridge Company of Youngstown will erect 31 bridges on the Central Ohio division between the Ohio river and Newark, Ohio; the Pencoyd Bridge Works was awarded the 11 bridges on the Lake Erie division, Newark to Sandusky, and the Edge Moor Bridge Company of Wilmington, Del., will erect the 9 bridges needed on the Chtcago division. The total cost of these bridges is in the neighborhood of \$300 .-000 and it is expected that all will be in place by September. Nearly six thousand tons of steel will be needed for the structures.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

A political dark horse is a sort of night-mare to the others in the race.

Coe's Cough Balsam Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Don't try to climb over a barb-wire

fence on crutches. You use soap in the laundry every Try Diamond "C" Soap next week.

Don't lock the stable door after the horse is stolen. Possibly the thief may repent and bring it back.

Every game of chance is a sure thing, but a man usually bets the

The disquieting microbe of love gives the old bachelor a wide berth.

wrong way.



