

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Discussion in the House of the Legislative Appropriation Bill—Passage in the Senate of the District of Columbia Bill—Information Asked for Concerning Silver Purchases—A Record of Other Important Doings in Both Branches of the National Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.
In the senate on the 9th by a vote of yeas 28, nays 29, the senate refused to reconsider the vote of Saturday recommitting the eight-hour bill to the committee on education and labor, and the bill therefore stands recommitted. The senate took up the house copyright bill and Mr. Pratt made a brief explanation. Mr. Frye offered an amendment extending the principles of the bill to maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, cuts, prints, chromos and lithographs. After a long discussion the lithographic amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 21. Mr. Sherman moved to amend section 3 by striking out the word "prohibited" and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "subject to the duties provided by law," so that books, etc., copyrighted here and printed abroad shall not be prohibited, but shall be subject to the payment of tariff duties. The amendment went over without action. In the house the sundry civil bill was considered. Its consideration completed, the committee proceeded to the discussion of the legislative appropriation bill. General debate was postponed until tomorrow and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment. Mr. Hayes of Iowa offered an amendment providing session clerks to representatives with a salary of \$6 a day. After some discussion this amendment with an amendment fixing the salaries of clerks at \$100 a month was agreed to. The committee then rose and the sundry civil bill passed. The senate amendment to the fortification bill was non-concurred in.

In the senate on the 10th the house bill to revise the wages of certain employes in the government printing office was passed with a substitute providing for an advance for night employes. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up. The first amendment reported from the committee on appropriations was the following: To enable the president to cause careful soundings to be made between San Francisco and Honolulu for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying a telegraphic cable between these points, \$20,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the president is hereby authorized to direct the use of any vessel or vessels belonging to the United States in making such survey. Agreed to after remarks by Mr. Gorman to the effect that it is not to be regarded as committing the government in any way to the proposition that the government was to lay this cable. The paragraph was amended to read "for arms" instead of "equipment and arms," and agreed to—yeas 15. The president's veto message on the bill for a public building at Dallas, Tex., (with the action of the house passing the bill over the veto) was presented and referred. Eulogies were delivered on the late Representative Walker of Missouri and the senate adjourned. In the house the bill increasing to \$100 per month the pension of the widow of General Custer passed. The army and pension and appropriation bills were sent to conference. After consideration of some other business the house went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. In a general debate the Barandina case was revived by Mr. Dainzell of Pennsylvania, who defended the action of Commander Reiter. The public reprint administered to the commander by the secretary of the navy, he said, was unwarranted and unjust. Mr. Dainzell affirmed that Guatemala had a right to arrest Barandina while on board the Arcapulo. "Was there, he asked, "one law to be followed when we faced Guatemala, and another when we faced Great Britain, France or Germany?" He said "nay." The killing of Barandina could not do the American flag any harm. It never had been the function of our flag, it was not now, it never would be, to protect criminals, to defeat the administration of justice, to defy the well recognized principles of international law. No definite action was taken on the bill.

In the senate on the 11th Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to silver purchased under the act of July 4, 1890. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the secretary of the interior for copies of the regulations for carrying into effect the land forfeiture act of September 29, 1889. Among the measures taken from the calendar and passed was the senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix river between Wisconsin and Minnesota. Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment recommended by the committee, leaving it to the secretary of the navy to decide upon the site of dry docks, was agreed to. Mr. Hale offered a substitute that no contract be made until its subject matter shall have been submitted to public competition by advertising. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Wolcott, from the committee on civil service, reported back without recommendation the senate bill to secure preference in the appointment, employment and retention in the public service to veterans of the late war. The copyright bill was taken up, but laid aside in-

formally, and a number of bills on the calendar passed. Among them were the senate joint resolution to continue in force the laws of Nebraska in Oklahoma until July 1 next. In the house the senate bill passed to establish the record and pension office in the war department. The house then went into committee of the whole (Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill. General debate having closed, the reading of the bill continued. The paragraphs relative to the civil service commission were passed over for the present, and without disposing of the bill the committee adjourned.

In the senate on the 12th among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was one to incorporate the Pan-American transportation company. The copyright bill was laid aside informally and the District of Columbia appropriation bill amended and passed. The senate bill for the relief of settlers upon certain lands in Iowa was passed; also a number of pension bills, including the house bill granting \$100 a month to General Banks. In the house the legislative appropriation bill was under consideration. In speaking to the pension office paragraph Mr. Cooper of Indiana made an attack upon the superintendent of the pension building, asserting that he had stored several hundred bushels of potatoes in the pension office and sold them to employes, thus turning a government department into a huckstering establishment. Mr. Enloe of Tennessee attacked the administration of the pension office and offered an amendment reducing to \$5,000 the salary of the commissioner. The amendment was withdrawn. Speaking to a verbal amendment Mr. Hoover of Mississippi referred to printing Cleveland's letter in the Record. He wished to say that there was no man in the country, whether he had held a distinguished position or whether he had an ambition to hold the highest position within the gift of the American people (be he of one party or another) who could lay down the law to the great masses of this country who thought for themselves. Whatever might be the opinion of any one man, he had no right to speak for the great laboring interests of the country, which stood back and behind his constitution and the law. He believed the constituents wanted the free coinage of both metals. I will say that I do not think that a man on the continent of America will ever be the candidate of the democratic party for president of the United States who is opposed to the free coinage of silver.

In the senate on the 13th the copyright bill was considered, the pending question being on Mr. Sherman's amendment to strike out the word "prohibited" and insert "subject to the duties provided by law," so that foreign editions of books, etc., copyrighted in the United States may be admitted on payment of the regular tariff. The debate on it lasted all afternoon and the amendment was finally agreed to—yeas 24—and the bill was laid aside. In the house the legislative appropriation bill was under discussion. Mr. Cannon moved an amendment providing for a secretary and stenographer at \$1,600 a year each. This, he said, would comply with the terms of the organic law. Mr. Butterworth said this appropriation was worse than mockery. It was a hypocritical pretense of responding to the promises of the republican party. He did not know whether the gentlemen's constituents had so declared, but every national convention had declared to the people that it was in favor of enforcing the law. Now let the members, if they did not want the law, repeal it like men. A long debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Lodge, Grosvenor, Greenhalge and others. Finally Mr. Dingley moved to amend Mr. Cannon's amendment by inserting a provision appropriating \$36,000 to enable the commission to execute the provisions of the act. After debate the amendment was agreed to and Mr. Cannon's amendment, as amended, was adopted. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The first question was on the amendment providing for clerks to members not chairmen of committees. It was defeated—72 to 146. The bill then passed.

The Indian chiefs visiting in Washington called at the white house and paid their respects to the president. They listened attentively to a short address from the chief executive.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.
Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA		
Butter—Creamery	24	28
Butter—Dairy	17	18
Mess Pork—Per cask	11	10
Eggs—Fresh	17	18
Honey—Per lb.	45	47
Chickens—Dressed	9	6
Turkeys—Dressed	10	11
Geese—Dressed	8	10
Oranges	3.50	4.00
Lemons	3.50	4.00
Beets—Per bn.	1.00	1.25
Onions—Per bn.	1.50	2.00
Beans—Navy	2.65	2.75
Wool—Fino, unwashed, per lb.	11	13
Potatoes	65	103
Beets—Per bn.	1.00	1.25
Apples—Per bn.	2.50	3.00
Hay—Per ton	7.00	7.50
Hogs—Mixed packing	3.25	3.49
Hogs—Heavy weights	3.20	3.50
Bees—Choice stores	3.75	4.50
Sheep—Natives	2.75	3.50

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red	1 1/4	1 1/4
Wheat—No. 2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Oats—Mixed western	51	52
Pork	11 90	11 50
Lard	5 97	6 00

CHICAGO.

Wheat—Per bushel	94	94 1/2
Corn—Per bushel	50	50 1/2
Oats—Per bushel	35	35 1/2
Pork	9 50	9 50
Lard	5 50	5 50
Hogs—Packing and shipping	3 40	3 50
Cattle—Prime steers	3 75	5 15
Sheep—Natives	4 00	4 75

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—Cash	96	9 1/2
Corn—Per bushel	51	50 1/2
Oats—Per bushel	45	46 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 25	3 50
Cattle—Feeders	2 25	3 33 1/2

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2	85	85 1/2
Corn—No. 2	47	47 1/2
Oats—No. 2	44	44 1/2
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 40	3 40
Hogs—Mixed	3 00	3 50

INDIAN CONFERENCE.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE FIGHT AT WOUNDED KNEE.

The Sioux Representatives Tell all About It, Including the Story of the Slaughter of Women and Children by the Soldiers—Some Very Serious Charges—Gen. Miles' Report on the Same—How Col. Forsythe Persistently Disobeyed Orders.

Indians Give Their Version of the Wounded Knee Horror.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Indian conference closed yesterday and the Indians will start for home Friday. The feature of the day's talk was the story of the fight at Wounded Knee. Turning Hawk said at a given time, when the men had delivered up their guns, they were separated from their families and taken to a certain spot. A crazy man, a young man of very bad influence, fired his gun, killing an officer. The other Indians began drawing knives, although they were exhorted from all sides to desist and firing began immediately on the part of the soldiers. All the men who were in a bunch were killed right there and those who escaped that first fire got into a ravine. As they went along the ravine for a long distance they were pursued on all sides by the soldiers and shot down. The women had no arms to fight with. They were standing off at a different place and when the firing began those of the men who escaped the first volley went in one direction up the ravine and the women went in a different direction through an open field, but met the same fate as the men.

American Horse said when the firing began the people who were standing immediately around the young man who fired the first shot were killed, and then the soldiers turned their guns on the women who were in the lodges standing there under a flag of truce. Of course, as soon as they were fired upon they fled. There was a woman with an infant in her arms killed as she almost touched the flag of truce. Right near the flag another was shot down. Her child not knowing its mother was dead, was still nursing, and it was a very sad sight. The women, as they were fleeing with their babes on their backs, were killed together, and the women heavy with child were also killed. After most of the Indians had been killed a cry was made that all those not killed or wounded should come forth and they would be safe. The little boys that were not wounded came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them.

Commissioner Morgan said to the interpreter: "I wish you would say to him that these are very serious charges to make against the army. I do not want any statements that are not absolutely true, and I want anyone here that feels the statements are too strong to correct them." American Horse replied of course it would have been all right if only the men were killed. But the fact of the killing of the women and more especially the young boys and girls, who are to make up the future strength of the Indian people, we feel very sorely.

Commissioner—Does American Horse know these things of his own personal knowledge, or has he been told them?
American Horse—I was not there at the time before the burial of the bodies, but I did go there with some Indian police and many people from the agency, and we went through the battlefield and saw where the bodies were from the track of the blood.
Rev. M. Cook, a Sioux half-breed, pastor of the Episcopal church at Pine Ridge, among other things, said:
"Much has been said about the good spirit with which the members of the Seventh cavalry went into that action. It has been said the desire to avenge Custer's death was entirely absent from their minds. In coming toward Chicago in company with General Miles I talked with one of his own scouts, who was almost killed because he was compelled to fly with the Indians, being fired upon by the men whom he tried to serve and help. He told me after he recovered from his fright and succeeded in getting among the soldiers, after they all got in from killing the Indians, an officer of high rank, he did not know who, came to him and said:
"Now we have avenged Custer's death." And the scout said to him:
"Yes; but you had every cause to fight for your lives that day."
These poor Indian people did not have that opportunity to protect and fight for themselves. If this is an indication of the spirit of any number of the men in that company, I am sure the Seventh cavalry did not go there with the kindest of motives—simply to bring these poor people back.

After several others had spoken the commissioners declared the conference at an end.
Gen. Miles on the Wounded Knee Butchery.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The secretary of war has made public the report of the investigation of the battle of Wounded Knee, particularly with reference to Colonel Forsythe's conduct on that occasion. The record of the court of inquiry is indorsed by Major General Miles under date of Chicago, January 31. He says in part:
Colonel Forsythe had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians and repeated orders to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster un-

der all circumstances. These warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Colonel Forsythe. He had been warned that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters of the Sioux nation, and the religious excitement made them peculiarly dangerous. Under these circumstances the apparent indifference and security of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee is incomprehensible and inexcusable.
Not a single company was so disposed as to deliver its fire upon the warriors without endangering the lives of some of their own comrades. It is difficult to conceive how a worse disposition of troops could have been made.

The testimony goes to show that the most of the troops were forced to withhold their fire, leaving the brunt of the affair to fall upon two companies until such warriors as had been killed broke through or overpowered the small force directly about them and reached the camp occupied by the women and children. The battery of four Hotchkiss guns had until then been useless, the friction primers having been removed from the guns by order of the captain commanding the battery, lest the gunners might, in their excitement, discharge the pieces and destroy their own comrades. These guns were now opened upon the Indian camp, even at that time placing in peril troops C and D of the Seventh cavalry, which were obliged to retreat for some distance owing to the fire from these guns and from the small arms of other portions of the command.

The fact that the large number of the 106 warriors were without firearms when the outbreak occurred is shown by the evidence that forty-eight guns had been taken from the tepees, and a personal search of twenty or more warriors resulted in finding them unarmed. The fact, taken in connection with the extremely injudicious disposition of the troops and the large number of casualties among them, constrains the belief that some casualties were suffered at the hands of our own men. The fatal disposition of the troops was such as at the outset to counteract in a great measure the immense disparity of strength, and would have been inexcusable in the face of an armed and desperate foe, even had no special warnings and orders been received from higher authority.

I can only partially account for the singular apathy and neglect of Colonel Forsythe upon the theory of his indifference to and contempt for the repeated and urgent warnings and orders received by him from the division commander, or by his incompetence and entire inexperience in the responsibility of exercising command where judgment and discretion are required.
I also forward herewith the report of Captain Baldwin of the Fifth infantry concerning the finding of the bodies of women and children three miles from the scene of the engagement on Wounded Knee creek.
This report indicates the nature of some of the results of the unfortunate affair—results which are viewed with the strongest disapproval by the undersigned.
NELSON A. MILLS,
Major General Commanding.

Representative Carter on Silver.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Carter of Montana, who is chairman on mines and mining and a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, says that he believes that the latter committee will within a week report upon the senate unlimited silver coinage bill. He was unable to say whether the committee would simply make an adverse report upon that measure without recommending anything else, or whether it would propose a substitute providing for the unlimited free coinage of American silver only. Mr. Carter was sure of one thing, however, and that was that whatever action the committee may take will be ratified by the house. He said the unlimited coinage of all silver offered was entirely out of the question, and that the friends of unlimited coinage have wrecked their cause in the senate by various trades and propositions to weigh down appropriation bills with this question. He said free coinage for American silver would readily pass either house, and of course the president would cheerfully sign it.
There was a conference last night of a number of the free coinage men, and it is the impression among even the most ardent unlimited coinage advocates that if there is any final legislation upon the silver question during the session it will provide only for the coinage of American silver. It may be however, that if a measure of this character should be passed it will contain the further provision that should the amount of American silver offered for coinage not aggregate in each year the amount now purchased, the secretary of the treasury may buy from the market a sufficient amount of foreign silver to bring the total up to the present total.

For Exportation of Live Stock.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Stock-bridge, from the committee on commerce, has reported to the house a bill to provide for the safe transport and humane treatment of cattle exported from the United States to foreign countries. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to examine the vessels carrying export cattle from ports of the United States to foreign countries and prescribe by rules and regulations for proper transportation.

The acting secretary of the treasury has sent to the house estimates of expenses for collecting the revenue from customs for the coming fiscal year, showing the number of employes and the salaries required for each collection district. The expense of the work is estimated at \$ 393,293.

Death of General Sherman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—General Sherman died Saturday afternoon at 1:50 o'clock, surrounded by his family.
All night long General Sherman wavered between life and death and continued to fight bravely the hopeless battle. Early in the evening the physicians knew the end was approaching slowly but surely. The swelling of the face and neck disappeared, but with the subsidence of the symptoms of erysipelas came a development of the lung trouble, complicated with the return of long-standing asthma. Mucus began once more to accumulate in the lungs and the first signs of passive pneumonia became apparent.

About 6 o'clock in the morning a decided change for the worse set in and Dr. Green was summoned from the latter's residence again. Another hour and all the members of General Sherman's family were summoned to the sick room. Death seemed nearer, but the sufferer refused to succumb.
After a consultation of the physicians it was given out that General Sherman's condition was hopeless, that the end was rapidly approaching and that the bronchial difficulty was making marked progress. At the time this bulletin was issued there was by the dying man's bedside and in the adjoining room, the General's unmarried daughters Rachel and Lizzie, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Coigate Hoyt, Mrs. Thacker, Lieutenant Thacker, Senator John Sherman, P. T. Sherman and Mrs. Janeway and Alexander, besides the latter's assistant, Dr. Green.
The general passed away without speaking to any member of his family gathered about him. His four daughters were present and his son, P. T. Sherman, and Senator Sherman and the attending physicians, Secretary Barrett and some other friends were in a room below.

The Feeling in Washington.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—General Sherman's death has had an effect upon Washington socially and politically which no other death has had since that of Lincoln. General Sherman had something more than an ordinary hold upon the people here. He was better known personally than any other man that ever occupied the position of general of the army. He came in contact with more persons since he retired from public life than any other general Washington has ever produced. The many thousands of public and private citizens felt a thrill of sorrow, which was nothing less than distressingly painful, for hours after the news finally came down from New York that the brave old veteran who marched to the sea was no more. The effect was the realization, which was never so forcibly felt before, that the great heroes of the late war are nearly all dead, and that within a decade those who led the federal army to victory and kept the union intact will be only known in history. The sentiment which seems to attach to the death of General Sherman has never hovered about a great man in civil life. The last time he appeared at the capitol, only a few weeks since—and the instance was related in these dispatches—an evidence was given of the estimation in which he was held. As he entered the senate chamber Mr. Cockrell of Missouri was speaking, but so many senators left their seats and clustered about the general that Senator Cockrell was forced to suspend his speech for some minutes and Vice President Morton had to repeatedly rap for order. His reception was nothing less than a genuine ovation.

General Sherman's Old Regiment.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—General Sherman was the first colonel of the Thirtieth United States infantry and P. J. Carmody is, perhaps, the only survivor of the regiment who lives here. Captain Carmody wired P. T. Sherman asking what arrangement, if any, had been made as to the place of honor for veterans of one of the dead chieftain's early commands.
The following reply has been received from P. T. Sherman: "Will make arrangements for you to join Ransom post, Grand Army of the Republic, and escort the body. Join it with none but survivors of the Thirtieth." About one hundred and twenty-five survivors are left, most of whom live in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Captain Carmody wishes to hear from as many comrades as he can, and he invites them to join him in honoring their late colonel. He may be addressed at 215 North Sixth street.

Arrangements for the Funeral.
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The preliminary arrangements for the funeral of the late General Sherman have been made. The funeral cortege will move at 2 o'clock Thursday next from the house in West Seventy-first street. The funeral services proper will be held in St. Louis. The funeral in St. Louis will be strictly military in character. Interment will be in the Calvary cemetery. On account of the expressed wish of General Sherman when alive it was decided not to comply with the request of President Harrison that the body be taken to Washington and there lay in state for a day. It will not lay in state anywhere.

NEWS NOTES.
George Aufderhall has been granted a divorce in Terre Haute, Ind., on the ground that his wife was intimate with a colored man.
C. R. Oliver, a one-time wealthy speculator of Kansas City, crazed by his losses in the grain market, attempted to shoot O. P. Dickinson, a broker.
J. R. Woods and his pretty adopted daughter disappeared from Sedalia at about the same time and it is thought they have eloped.

When you have over-exerted yourself by running, jumping, or working, there is nothing that will relieve the soreness of your joints and muscles so quickly and effectually as Serravallo's Tonic. It is the greatest cure on earth for pain. Price 25 cents.

No, Friederike, though you do murder the German language, you are no germicide.
This certifies that I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and found it to be what it is represented. I can safely say that it has helped my cough (which I might say was chronic) and I cheerfully recommend it to all those afflicted.
H. W. DONNELLY,
64 East 131st Street, New York.

The daily surplus of births over deaths in the United Kingdom is 1,500.
Blaine has bought a \$65,000 house in Washington.
It costs 64 cents to run a train a mile in England.

Daniel Bandmann, the actor, is ranching in Montana.
Even the dizzy waltz it is love that makes the whirled go round.

New York and Brooklyn consume daily about sixty thousand chickens.
February treats the days of the week impartially this year. There will be four and no more of each.

Changes of Climate.
Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly is this the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West, and where malarial and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preventive for a change of climate, or for diet and water which change necessitates, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles specially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, travelers by land, farmers, or agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

Six millions of dead letters are annually torn and sold as old paper in Washington.

"August Flower"

For Dyspepsia.
A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montigny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."

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