

NO WAR IN KENTUCKY

Republican and Democratic Conferees at Louisville Reach an Agreement.

TAYLOR TO SEND TROOPS HOME

Order Convening the Legislature at London is to Be Revoked—To Resume Sessions at Frankfort—Believed Understanding Arrived at Will Result in Amicable Settlement.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—If the agreement drawn up tonight at the conference of representatives of the democratic administrations held at the Galt house in this city is accepted and carried out the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the last few weeks will be ended.

The agreement was reached shortly after midnight and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was slow work, however, and it was after 2 o'clock when the conferees separated. The democrats gained nearly every point they contended for and the republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Dan Lindsey and Attorney David Fairleigh, gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor tomorrow.

The agreement provides that in order to leave no question as to the title of William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham to the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, the general assembly shall pass a resolution in joint assembly validating the acts on that subject by troops from holding its regular sessions at Frankfort. As soon as the legislature does this Beckham's title to the office of governor is not to be questioned.

The democrats grant immunity to Governor Taylor and his associates from prosecution for treason, usurpation of office or contempt of court for what has been done since the shooting of Goebel. These matters are to be held in abeyance until next Monday.

The republican legislature is to be withdrawn from London immediately, and no filibustering or other attempt of this character is to be resorted to by the republicans to obstruct the carrying out of this agreement in the legislature.

The democrats suggested that in view of the great crowds expected in Frankfort during the Goebel funeral ceremonies, the soldiers should be withdrawn. The republicans asked that an adequate guard be left to protect Governor Taylor and his associates.

FOR GOVERNMENT OF ISLANDS

Measure in the Senate With Majority and Minority Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Soon after senate convened today Senator Foraker of Ohio, chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, reported a bill providing a form of government for Porto Rico.

Gallinger of New Hampshire presented a statement of the views of himself and Perkins of California, dissenting in part from the majority report.

The following bills were passed: To create a new division of the eastern judicial district of Tennessee and change the times and places of district courts of the northern district of Texas; authorizing the Dubuque & Wisconsin Bridge company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia.

ASKS MILLIONS FOR PUERTO RICO

President of the Island Tells House Committee What is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Lucas Amadeo, a Puerto Rican, advised the house insular committee today that a loan of about \$16,000,000 and the creation of stable conditions were necessary to bring Puerto Rico out of its present deep depression.

Some opposition developed in the committee to a redemption of Puerto Rican coins at 60 cents on the dollar and their recoinage.

Americanize the Hawaiian Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Several changes in the Hawaiian bill were made by the house committee on territories today and in this form a print as if the bill as revised was ordered, preparatory to reporting it tomorrow next day. The more important changes today were those giving to the president the appointment of judges of the supreme court and allowing appeals to the interior in cases involving the conveyance of public lands.

Free Port for Canadians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Journal and Advertiser's Washington correspondent states that in return for the British renunciation of rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the state department has promised a free port in Alaska for Canada.

Hague Treaty is Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The senate in executive session ratified the Hague peace treaty also the extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic.

Both were adopted without objection or division.

Dewey to Visit Detroit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Admiral Dewey has indicated to Congressman Corliss of Michigan his intention to visit Detroit with Mrs. Dewey during the early part of the summer. This is in acceptance of an invitation to visit Detroit conveyed by Corliss on behalf of the Fellowship club, the non-partisan organization of the state, supplemented by that of the city. It is the admiral's wish also to visit other big cities in the northwest, including St. Paul and Minneapolis, if the opportunity offers. The trip to Detroit will be separate from the earlier one to Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville.

AMENDED TREATY SIGNED.

United States Can Safely Go Ahead With Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty regarding the Nicaraguan canal was signed at the state department.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Westminster Gazette alone comments on the Nicaragua agreement. It welcomes the announcement, but says it is surprised that Great Britain does not get compensation for "relinquishing an undoubted right."

The paper realizes that Lord Salisbury may have good reasons for assenting to this, but hopes Great Britain's friendly action "will count in the settlement of the Alaskan dispute."

While the publication of the dispatch from Washington regarding the annulling of the Clayton-Bulwer Nicaraguan canal treaty and substituting for it the Hay-Pauncefote treaty caused considerable surprise, it was fully confirmed at the foreign office, where it is said the Associated Press Washington dispatch is correct in every particular. The apparent celerity in reaching an agreement is explained by the fact that the whole matter was practically settled between Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote in 1898. About a fortnight ago, in consequence of the attitude of the senate, United States Ambassador Choate received instructions to press the conclusions of the negotiations. The British cabinet considered the matter and received Canada's sanction to grant the United States request. The attitude of the cabinet consisted in the belief that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was made when the conditions governing the nations were so utterly different that it was now out of date and impracticable. Believing the present a most inopportune time for bargaining and haggling, the British ministers decided to give the United States a free hand.

It can be definitely said, however, that this decision is based to no little degree on the principle of "I'll do you a good turn, but remember it when you have the chance to do me one," though this scarcely merits being called a verbal understanding and finds no place in the convention. Though the cabinet's action has scarcely been published long enough to admit of serious criticism, it is believed it will meet with the approval of the majority, after the government gets an opportunity to publicly explain its motives, as explained in the foregoing, nothing of which has yet appeared in England.

BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR.

Reports from the Tuzela River Altogether Based on Speculation.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—This hoping, fearing, doubting nation remains at the mercy of every wild rumor. The impression that General Buller's forces are fighting will not die out, in spite of the continued assertions of the War office that it has no news to confirm that belief.

From Capetown under today's date comes the statement that up to this morning nothing has been heard there regarding General Buller's recrossing the Tuzela river, while Field Marshal Lord Roberts in a dispatch dated Monday, February 5, reports no change in the situation. In view of the latter's dispatch it seems hard to credit the circumstantial reports of the engagement of General Buller's troops. The common sense view now almost inclines toward the decision that these are due to the wish being the father of the thought. Supposition upon such a basis is utterly futile. The complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wisecracks aver, but it more probably represents that period of preparation which precedes an important movement.

RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

Senate Takes Favorable Action Without Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate in executive session ratified the Hague peace treaty, also the extradition treaty with Argentine republic. Both were adopted without objection or division. The new treaty with Great Britain relative to the building of the Nicaragua canal was read. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved to make the treaty public, as it was a subject in which all were greatly interested, but after some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations before taking that step. The comments of senators upon the treaty after hearing it read were favorable. It was said to allow the United States all the authority that was needed and the neutrality of the canal was guaranteed, as was the neutrality of the Suez canal.

Taylor Will Not Talk.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—The news of the agreement reached last night in Louisville was received with great relief in Frankfort. The strain of the last ten days has been very great and any lessening of tension was most welcome to the members of both parties. Not a single member of the legislature, democrat or republican, is in the city, and none are expected before late in the afternoon or tomorrow.

Governor Taylor refused to discuss the agreement until it had been brought to him. He said it was neither right nor courteous for him to do so. He, however, made the assertion that if the Goebel law is repealed and an election law given to the people of Kentucky which will insure a fair and honest count of the votes as cast, he will allow no personal ambition of his own stand in the way.

Wood Returns from Trip.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—When Governor General Wood and party arrived on board the Ingalls from their tour in the eastern part of the island a governor's salute was fired. The weather throughout the entire journey was excellent and all look much improved in health.

The results of the trip, General Wood considers will be invaluable to him and of special service to General Rios Rivers, secretary of agriculture and commerce, and to Colonel Black, chief of the sanitary department, who were kept busy making notes.

HE GAVE HIMSELF UP

A Fugitive From Justice Comes Back to Receive Punishment.

IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

The Crime for Which He Had Been Convicted Previous to His Escape—Where He Has Been During His Absence—Other Matters of Interest in Nebraska.

BEAVER CITY, Neb., Feb. 12.—W. H. Blauvele, who was convicted in district court five years ago and who escaped before sentence was passed, caused a sensation here by appearing and surrendering himself to the officers, district court going in session, Judge Grimes of North Platte presiding. He was sentenced eighteen months in the penitentiary and the sheriff left with him for Lincoln.

The crime for which Blauvele was tried was the shooting of Frank Bruhman in July, 1894. The latter was horribly disfigured, losing one eye from the effects of a charge from said shotgun. The young man was said to be rivals for the affections of a popular young lady of this county. The evidence against him was merely circumstantial and the verdict was largely influenced by the excitement of the people and the manifest unfairness of the trial judge. Although six hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension, the officers did not succeed in his capture. He states that he has been in Nebraska a large portion of the time and has been at his home at Edison, this county, frequently. In court he protested his innocence and said that he was tired of being a fugitive and wished to serve his sentence and be a free man in order that he might care for his mother in her declining years. The Blauvele family is an old and respected one of this county. His father has died since his son's trial. Blauvele's return and his demeanor in court have done much to change public sentiment in his behalf.

Stamps on Official Checks.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—Collector Houtz has made a verbal ruling in a case under the war stamp act of the internal revenue law which will be of great interest to county officials throughout the Nebraska collection district. The matter came up on the personal application of W. C. Phillips, clerk of the district court of Lancaster county. Under the precedents established Mr. Phillips has deposited in a Lincoln bank the money which came into his hands by virtue of his office, and has issued checks for the amounts due parties to suits, witnesses and others. Thursday he applied to the collector for a ruling as to whether these checks required a stamp under the provision excepting legal processes and other official papers.

The collector held that, as the expense of stamping the check would be borne by the county in case it was required, the check needed no stamp. The clerk was requested to file his question in writing and the matter, together with the ruling of the collector, would be sent to Washington for final decision, but pending the decision at Washington no stamps are required in the Nebraska district on checks issued by the clerk in his official capacity.

Remains of Dead Soldier.

HICKMAN, Neb., Feb. 12.—The remains of Alfred J. Erisman arrived via the Missouri Pacific from Manila, P. I. Mr. Erisman enlisted in Company I, First Nebraska volunteers, and was among the first of the Nebraska boys on the line fighting the Filipinos when he was stricken with typhoid fever and died October 22, 1898. Being a member of the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W. lodges of this place, appropriate memorial services were held shortly after his death by both orders. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Erisman, are prominent and highly esteemed people of this community and all deeply sympathize with them in making this sacrifice of their first born.

State Convention Call.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—Chairman Orlando Tefft of the republican state central committee has issued a call for the state republican convention to meet at Lincoln May 2 at 2 p. m. for the purpose of selecting four delegates and four alternate delegates to the national republican convention which convenes in Philadelphia June 19, 1900; also to place in nomination candidates for the following offices: Eight presidential electors, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor of public accounts, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings and superintendent of public instruction.

Smallpox in the State.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—Three of the secretaries of the state board of health held a meeting at which fifteen cases of smallpox were reported from various portions of the state. The latest case reported comes from Guide Rock. Twelve cases exist near Liberty, all properly quarantined and the condition of the patients being favorable for recovery. Two cases were reported from DuBois, one of the patients having died; the other is slowly recovering. The board of health will adopt stringent measures in an effort to prevent in Nebraska a spread of the epidemic.

Soldier Vaughan Buried.

STANTON, Neb., Feb. 12.—The remains of Elmer Vaughan arrived here last week and the funeral services took place. The funeral was military, and the Grand Army of the Republic, veterans of the war of 1898, and company M of Madison followed the remains to the cemetery, where a short service was held. The deceased soldier was a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Vaughan of this city and died of disease in the Philippines in October, 1898. The Stanton military band headed the funeral procession.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Items Gleaned From the Annual Report of State Superintendent Jackson.

LINCOLN, Feb. 10.—State Superintendent Jackson has completed a report showing the condition of the Nebraska schools for the year ending July 10, 1899. The resources for the year amounted to \$4,488,653.60, which was evenly balanced by the expenditures. The largest item of expense was salaries of teachers, the increase being due to additions to the state teaching force and in many instances a raise in salaries. The report shows that there are 6,710 school houses in the state, which number includes 141 log school houses, one of baled straw and one of steel. Following is a summary of the statistics contained in the report:

RESOURCES.
Amount on hand, beginning of year \$ 667,117.42
County and township treasurers 2,872,739.42
Sales district bonds 83,587.15
Apparatus, mess, chairs, etc. 24,898.22
Local fines and licenses 628,674.52
All other sources 204,734.57
Total \$4,488,653.60

EXPENDITURES.
Paid male teachers \$ 654,879.19
Paid female teachers 1,823,886.49
For buildings and sites 212,264.09
For repairs, mess, chairs, etc. 179,788.24
For fuel 204,613.61
For reference books, maps, charts and apparatus 62,671.27
For text books and pupils' supplies 167,316.56
For furniture 52,806.60
For all other purposes 457,306.77
Amount on hand at close of year 678,990.78
Total \$4,488,653.60

VALUE OF DISTRICT PROPERTY.
School houses \$6,425,302.90
Sites 1,661,656.19
Text books 219,699.97
Selling papers, etc. 24,898.22
Other property 284,969.60
Total \$8,215,319.98

Census—Males, 190,659; females, 182,105; total, 372,764.

School Houses—Frame, 5,704; brick, 313; stone, 33; log, 141; sod, 517; baled straw 1; steel 1; total, 6,710.

Average number of days of school in all districts, 134; number of graded schools, 415; number of teachers in graded schools, 2,735; number of private schools, 174.

Board Issues the Order.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10.—Following its action in rescinding the order of 1897, establishing carload rates on live stock, the state board of transportation, has issued a tentative order reducing the 100-pound rates 10 per cent on cattle and 5 per cent on hogs. The railroads, within ten days of receipt of notice of the order, must appear before the board to show cause why it should not become effective. Following is the order in full:

"It is therefore by the state board of transportation of the state of Nebraska considered, adjudged and ordered that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway company; the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska; the Sioux City, O'Neill & Western Railway company; the Union Pacific Railway company; the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway company, and the Missouri Pacific Railway company, doing business in this state reduce the rate on cattle 10 per cent and the rate on hogs 5 per cent below the rates published and taking effect December 1, 1899, and that they are required to show cause on or before the 1st day of March, 1900, why said order should not be enforced.

"JOHN F. CORNELL, Chairman.

"W. F. PORTER, Secretary.

"Dated at Lincoln, Neb., this 8th day of February, 1900."

Standard Oil Case Continued.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10.—The case of the State of Nebraska against the Standard Oil Trust was assigned by the supreme court for the 9th as a special order of business for February 20. It was the intention of the three judges of the court to hold but one sitting during the present month, but on motion of the attorneys for the defense in the trust case they consented to listen to arguments on the defendant's demurrer on the date named.

Senator Thurston, Alfred W. Eddy of Chicago and F. L. McCoy of Omaha, all representing the Standard Oil company, appeared in court and asked for the continuance. Attorney General Smyth will conduct the prosecution of the case for the state. If the defendant's demurrer is sustained by the court the case will be thrown out of court.

A Big Seed Industry.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 10.—Platte county is to be the seat of an extensive seed growing industry. The 400 acre farm of H. J. Hendryx, just west of the village of Munroe, was purchased by George Emerson of the Western Seed and Irrigation company. The facilities here for irrigation and the most gratifying success of large and varied experiments in seed growing conducted near Oconee, in this county, last year by the Nebraska Central Irrigation company, convinced Mr. Emerson that he could locate in no better place than Platte county. Three of the Emerson brothers will settle here. Contracts are being made with farmers and it is proposed to grow from 2,000 to 5,000 acres of seeds which will mean the employment of many men, women and children and other advantages to the community.

Nebraska Mules for Africa.

CUSHING, Neb., Feb. 10.—A carload of mules was shipped from here to St. Louis. It is said that they are intended for English use in South Africa.

The Pure Food Law.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10.—Attorney General Smyth has filed with the supreme court the belated case involving the constitutionality of the pure food law. The paper filed is an agreed statement of facts, signed by both the governor and the auditor, and it is accompanied by an application signed by Deputy Food Commissioner Hibbard for a preceptory writ of mandamus to compel the auditor to allow his claim for salary for services performed under the law. The auditor refused to audit the claim on the ground that the appropriation, not being specific enough, could not be drawn from the treasury.

RATES ON THE ROADS

By the Carload or by the Pound is the Question.

MR. TIBBLES DOES NOT APPEAR.

Gen. Manderson Speaks for the Burlington, and Endeavors to Show that There was Never Less Cause for Complaint Than Now—Other Matters in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Feb. 8.—The question of whether the railroads of Nebraska shall charge carload or per pound rates on shipments of live stock was submitted to the State Board of Transportation for the second time within three years. One man appeared before the board to protest against the per pound system and only three railroads were represented in the defense. T. H. Tibbles, under whose name the case against the railroads was instituted, failed to appear. W. E. Hibbard of Irvington entered an oral protest, but no other complaint was presented to support the side opposing the change from the carload system. The railroads represented were the Burlington, Union Pacific and Elkhorn lines.

When the case was opened W. R. Kelly announced that inasmuch as the Union Pacific railroad was in the hands of receivers when the order of 1897 was issued the present officers of the company had no legal knowledge that the Board of Transportation had ever prohibited charging for transportation of live stock by the pound. The other two railroads did not deny service of the order and the hearing proceeded.

Gen. Manderson appeared for the Burlington, discussing carload charges and pound rates, and in conclusion said:

"I volunteer the assertion that never since railroads were built in Nebraska, and I base this upon pretty accurate knowledge, as I believe, of the conditions for the last thirty years in which I have lived in the state, that never during that time has there been less foundation for complaint and less legitimate complaint than there has been the last two or three years. Those who complain have to be dragged out and pressed to make their complaints, and these attacks that have been made upon the board and its secretaries are not based upon any desire to advance the general good to the greatest number of people.

"We have nothing to conceal, so far as rates are concerned. There is every reason for an advance, with everything else that has advanced, rather than for a decrease in rates. The advance on steel rails is from \$16 to \$33; the advance on oak ties is from 43 cents to 57 cents per tie at St. Louis; there are consumed in actual repairs by the Burlington system 2,500,000 ties per annum. The advance in the cost of labor upon this system is probably somewhere ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

"Now, under these conditions I think the board will hesitate a long while before it will do the unfair thing that is suggested by those who are interested not in the welfare of the shipper or the state, but a desire to advance their own personal or political affairs."

Nebraska Beet Sugar Men.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the Nebraska Beet Sugar association was held here. The situation in Nebraska was discussed at some length, and while some unfavorable reports were received from the vicinity of Ames they were not such as to discourage either the growers of beets or capitalists thinking of investing their money in sugar factories. The Ames factory was to have been completed and ready for operation by October 1 of last year, but, in fact, was not ready until the latter part of January of this year. The delay, coupled with a rainfall almost twice the normal precipitation, in and around Ames, has made the starting up of Nebraska's third sugar factory very different from what those interested desired. It was, admittedly, not their fault, however, and the present and future years cannot fail to be much more profitable, and therefore more satisfactory.

Frost Spoils Seeds.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 8.—The beets which the Standard Beet Sugar company is working up at its factory north of Ames are reported not to be in very good condition. The warm weather of January thawed those which were in the beet house and those in the silos have not kept very well. Beets that are frozen and kept in that condition until worked up do not lose in sugar contents. It is freezing and thawing that spoil them for sugar making. The factory is running day and night gangs and taking care of the beets as fast as possible. It expects to run about forty days this season. Contracts are being let for beets for the coming season and the acreage will probably exceed that of this year. The form of contract is more favorable to the farmers than that given last season.

A Soldier's Funeral.

NELSON, Neb., Feb. 8.—The body of Albert H. Burd of Company H, First Nebraska, who died in the Philippines, October 12, 1899, arrived here. The funeral, one of the largest ever held in this place, was held at the Presbyterian church. The members of Company H were out in uniform and escorted the remains to the cemetery in a body, accompanied by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Relief corps.

Triple Soldiers' Funeral.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 8.—The body of Frank M. Kounse of Company C, First Nebraska, was received over the Rock Island from California, having come by transport from the Philippines. The remains were delivered to the undertaker and will be placed in the receiving vault until the arrival of the remains of Private Andrews of Company A and Private Macey of Company C, which will probably be not later than Sunday. Arrangements are being made for a triple funeral.

Lo at Paris.

The noble red man is to be represented at the Paris exposition after all, but not in his original war paint and whoops. The brass band of the Carlisle Indian school, some sixty strong, will go to the French capital with their musical instruments and with a glee club to sing college songs. There will also be an Indian maiden, who will play violin solos from the best composers.

The woman who paints her cheeks

and the man who dyes his whiskers fool only one person.

A FORMER AMERICAN SAYS.

Doubted Their Cultivated Lands and More Than Doubled Their Stock.

The following letter, written by Mr. John Cummings of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada, formerly of Washington, to a friend in the United States, is only one of a hundred similar cases, and what was done by Mr. Cummings can more easily be done today by any good, sober and industrious farmer who chooses to make his home in the dominion.

Dear Sir: You want to know how I got along since I came into Northern Alberta. I am happy to inform you that I am not ashamed to tell.

We located five miles northeast of Wetaskiwin; left Farmington, Wash., on the 23rd day of May, driving all the way. We had time to build our log house the first fall, and to make us comfortable for the family and stock. We then built four stables, 18x20 inside, so that we could put everything inside them when the cold got down to the fifties, and worked hard getting up the stables, and got through dubbing on the 1st of December; but, to our surprise, we had no use for the stables until for the milk cow and two spans of horses. The balance of the horses lived on the prairie all winter, and took care of themselves. The doors of two stables were left open for them to go into in a cold time, but they would not do it, but stayed out on the prairie the coldest night we had and looked as spry as crickets.

I can go ten rods back of my house and count ten residents. I know all of their circumstances. Every one of them have doubled their cultivated land, and doubled their animals, and a great deal more. All of us are comparatively out of debt and an unusually big crop to thresh and prospects of a fair price, and I expect we are as well contented a lot of people as there is to be found from Florida to the Klondike.

My son bought two pounds of twine to the acre, and when we started to bind some barley we found that instead of taking two pounds to the acre, it was taking nearly five pounds. Then you ought to have seen him hitch up a team and make for town for 100 pounds more. I cannot say how it will fresh. All I can say is that it is well-headed, and takes an enormous amount of twine.

See what a man does, mark his motives, examine in what he reads; how can a man conceal his character?

If you have not tried Magnetic Starch try it now. You will then use no other.

Fear of Catching Cold.

The appearance of the letters of Robert Louis Stevenson has led to a fresh outburst of reminiscence in regard to his American visits. One writer tells how during his stay at Saranac, in the Adirondacks, during the winter of 1887-8, certain hours on Saturday were set apart for the reception of visitors. To guard against drafts the front door was stopped up with quilts, and the public was received in the kitchen. Stevenson naturally guarded with unceasing vigilance against catching cold, and it was an inflexible rule that no one afflicted with a cold should be brought into personal contact with him.

Important Inventions.

Patents have been allowed upon applications prepared and prosecuted by us for interesting subjects as follows:

To C. W. Cross, of Grinnell, for an auxiliary air heater adapted to be connected with a stove in such a manner that it will receive and direct the products of combustion and aid in warming and circulating air in a room, as required to maintain a uniform temperature, by admitting cool air at its bottom, heating it and discharging it at its top. An undivided half is assigned to W. S. More of same place.

To J. Morgan, of Atlantic for a plant planting machine adapted to be advanced across a field by horses to set out cabbage and tobacco plants in rows at regular distances apart. A boy on the machine hands plants in succession to automatic plant holders on a wheel and as the wheel revolves it places the plants in a furrow in advance of the wheel by a furrow opener and furrow closers immediately cover the roots and rollers pack the ground around the roots. An undivided half has been assigned to E. Whitney, of Chicago.

Printed consultation and advice free.

THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO., Registered Patent Attorneys, Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1899.

President McKinley sends to a

Cleveland shoemaker for every pair of shoes he wears. This shoemaker has been furnishing the president with footwear for fifteen years.

Attractive Booklet Sent Free.

Choice recipes for making Cocoa and Chocolate. Address Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

There are five official reporters of

the house, and they draw \$5,000 a year each. In addition to what they can make by reporting the proceedings of house committee hearings.

A Girl Preacher.

A 16-year-old girl in the pulpit was the attraction at Holy Trinity Baptist church, Brooklyn, last Sunday. She preached morning and evening, and was able to make her hearers forget that she was only a young girl, such as ordinarily would hardly aspire to anything more important in church work than Sunday school teaching. The girl began preaching when she was only 13, and from the first was able to hold the attention of her audience and to impress them with her erudition and earnestness.

Your clothes will not crack if you

use Magnetic Starch.

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