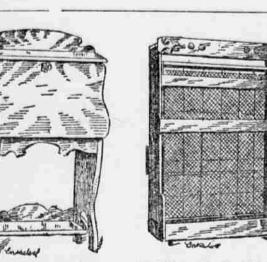
Carpet Department.

4,000 yards Heavy Stair Carpet	5.15	worth	\$.65	
3,000 yards Ingrain Carpet	.28	worth	.55	
2,000 yards Brussel's Carpet	54	worth	1.09	
1,000 yards Velvet Carpet	.75	worth	1.25	
500 Smyrna Rugs	2.38	worth	5.00	
200 Moquette Rugs	2.95	worth	7.50	
250 Kasmir Rugs	2.50	worth	4.50	
100 pair Irish Point Lace Curtains	2.85	worth	7.50	
200 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains	1.25	worth	4.00	
3,000 Window Shades	.24	worth	.75	
225 pair Portieres			6.50	
85 Art Squares	3.50	worth	8.00	
200 Hassocks	.45	worth	1.00	



Oak Desk, \$5.75. you elsewhere at least \$12,50. Mail orders re-ceived no later than Wednesday will be filled.

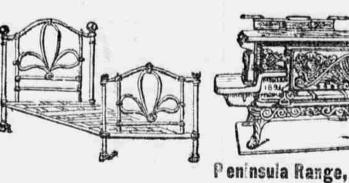
Folding Bed, \$9.90 The above is an exact picture of it. We have them finished in antique or 16th century-has woven wire spring and is made to drape in front. A child can open or close it.



Where can you find them better exemplified than here. We illustrate the correctness of their claims every day. We have strongly proven it with our GIGANTIC SALES. Another magnificent offering tomorrow. Don't miss reading every line, for the line you don't read may be the one of most interest to you.

Stove Department.

	500 Base Burners	\$11.65	worth	\$22.60	
	358 Oil Heaters	6.75	worth	12.50	
1.1	450 Soft Coal Heaters	5.00	worth	10.00	
	210 Cannon Stoves	3.50	worth	6.50	
	50 Wood Stoves	4.25	worth	8.50	
	185 Oil Heaters	4.90	worth	8.50	
	340 Cook Stoves	8.00	worth	16.00	
	68 Laundry Stoves	3 75	worth	7.00	
	48 Ranges (6 holes)	10.00	worth	19.00	
	35 Parlor Cooks	9.45	worth	17.50	
	1,000 Joints Pipe	.09	worth	.20	
	1,000 Elbows	.09	worth	.25	
	2,000 Dampers	. 08	worth	.25	



Iron Bed, \$6.75. The same as other stores charge \$12 for. It is nicely bra-s trimmed, white enameled, patent castors and made as good as any of your higher priced beds We have them single, three-quarters and full size.

\$22.50. Reduced from \$37.50. This is one of the Peninsula Stove Com-pany's finest ranges-it is full nickeled and has all modern improvements. A written guar-antee goes with each one.

Presents Given Away

With \$10.00 worth of goods,

With \$25.00 worth of goods,

With \$50,00 worth of goods, A Handsome Picture. With \$75.00 worth of goods,

A Beautiful Bisque Figure.

A Genuine Oak Center Table With \$100 worth of goods,

This Week-

One Set Silver Plated Tea Spoons



An Elegant Oak Rocker

plumbing inspector and an assistant plumb-ing inspector in cities of the metropolitan class. We for an ast assistant plumb-the plumber of the last legislature and urgently pushed by the committee from the Central Labor union. It was killed by opposition MODERN GIANTS OF JAPAN matches held every year in the big cities, sides of the ring. They how to the umpire and judges and then squat down on their hels are cultivated with hels are cultivated with hels and look at each other. They come a hoe, a sort of a spade-like implement with in the senate, but the workers are going to

A Race of Men Distinguished for Their Muscle and Appetite.

QUEER METHODS OF TRAINING THEIR

A Visit to a Great Wrestling Match and Look at Naked Gladiators - How Human Muscle Runs the Land of the Mikado.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.) I see that the most famous wrestlers of Japan have offered their services to the emperor in the war with China. They have sent a delegation to him at Hiroshima, asking that they be sent to Corea and be given a place in the Japanese army. These men have done a great deal in the crude wars of the past, but it is doubtful whether they will be of much use in connection with Gatling guns and Winchester rifles. They form a curious class of the Japanese prople, and they are like no other athletes on the face of the globe. They have entirely different methods of training from our prize fighters, and John Sullivan or Corbett would laugh at their corpulent frames. They would think them puffs and flabby, and would expect to see them go all to pieces at a blow. Still, I venture the Japanese giants could stand several rounds with either Sullivan or Corbett, and they could probably throw either of these mus Americans in a wrestling bout. seem to be of a race of their own. They are taller and heavier than the ordinary Jap anese, and many of them are over six feet in height. The Japanese man is no taller than the average American girl. He has a long body and short legs. He is as straight as a stick, but he is stocky rather than tall. These wrestlers weigh from 200 to pounds, and they are mountains of fat and beef. They cat quantities of meat, while the other people of Japan live largely upon vegetables, rice and fish. They drink soup and beer by the gallon, and Prof Burton of the Imperial university, who has n the best photographs of them, me how two wrestlers whom he was taken entertaining one day, in order to get their pictures, each drank two dozen bottles of beer and great quantities of sola water, ginger ale and claret. These wrest-lers have features much the same as the ordinary Japanese, though their hands are larger, and more like cannon balls than anything else. They wrestle almost naked, and the only hair I could see on their bodies was under their armpits and runs round their waists and between their that which was put up in the old Japanese legs and is tied in a knot at the back. This style on the tops of their heads. They shave has a fringe about four inches long, which heads from the forehead to the crown, leaving that over the ears and at the back they had no more clothes than had Adam to grow long, and tying it up on the top when he was gardening before he had eaten to grow long, and tying it up on the top of the head in a queue like a doorknocker. They are by no means fierce looking, and They are the most famous wrestlers of the when I visited the wrestling matches I was east and the west, and the people receive taken among them and chatted with some them with clapping. What giants they are, of them through my interpreter. I felt and how queerly they act! At the corners their muscles, and they were hard as iron, there are buckets of water. They walk up what I had supposed to be great lumps of fat I found to be bundles of muscle MADE AN EMPEROR.

These wrestlers date back almost to the of Japanese history. The Dai-a corps of them about their pershow off their muscles, while a yell goes the country they always had some of these men with them. They gave exhibitions at funeral and wedding processions, and they are mentioned in Japanese history as far back as twenty-four years before Christ About 500 years before Columbus and his band of Spanish pirates discovered America the throus of Japan was the prize of a band of Spanish pirates discovered America the throne of Japan. was the prize of a wrestling match. The emperor had two sons. Whether they were twins or not I don't know, but they both angired to the throne. Their father told them to each pick out a champion wrestler, and the one who backed the victor should be emperor. The boys agreed to this, and the successful backer succeeded his father. From that time to this wrestling has gone on all over Japan, and Japanese history is filled with the exploits of wrestlers. There are regular

ern parts of the empire are pitted against ern parts of the empire are price against each other. Not long ago wrestling became a great fad, and one of the cabinet min-isters, I am told, entered the ring, while the noblest men of the empire were ready to meet all comers. In 1888 Count Kuroda, the prime minister, gave wrestling a great oom, and during the past year some of the a famous matches ever held in Japan taken place. A GREAT WRESTLING MATCH. have taken

I saw famous matches in both Tokio and Osaka, and I spent one day at a wrestling natch in the Japanese capital, in which 12 of the greatest wrestlers of Japan struggled together. The wrestling began at 10 in the morning and lasted until 5 in the afternoot and there was not a minute during that time that wrestlers were not in the ring. But let me give you some idea of one of these Japanese prize fights. Imagine the biggest circus tent you have ever seen to be spread out upon a network of bamboo poles so that covers about 10,000 people. These sit or the ground and in boxes or on platforms which are built up perhaps ten feet above the ground, and in the center of the crowd there is a little pavilion about twenty feet square, supported by four posts as large

around as telegraph poles. This pavilion is trimmed with red, and its posts are wrapped with red cloth, while about its top there is a curtain of blue. It has a raised foundation perhaps two feet high, and a ring of rice bage runs around its floor, in-closing a circle twelve feet in diameter, which is floored with black earth. This is the famed wrestling ring of Japan, and in such rings all these matches are fought. The giants struggle inside the rice bags, and if one can throw the ther over these or can fling him to the earth he is proclaimed the victor. At each corner o this pavilion, against one of the red posts, sits a sober, dark-faced, heavy browed Japanese, dressed in a black kimono. He is raised upon cushions, and sits cross-legged, and he forms one of the four judges in case there is a dis-pute as to the decision of the umpire. In the center of the ring stands the umpire, wearing the old brocade costume of the days Diamios. He has a black lacquer fan in his hand, and he looks like a chump. He screeches out his volce as though he had the colic and was screaming with pain, but his shrill cries penetrate to every part of the circus, and he is a man of great importance and long training. The spectators squat on the ground back of the ring, and on these platforms. Each has a little tobacco box before him, with some coals of fire in it. All sit cross-legged, and nearly all smoke metal pipes with bowls as big as thimble.

NAKED GIANTS.

But let us take a look at the wrestlers There are scores of them squatting about the ring, just outside of the rice bags. They are entirely naked, with the exception of a hand of blue silk, four inches wide, which they falls to their thighs, but further than this the apple. Here come two into the ring. to these and gulp down great swallows. They fill their mouths and equirt the fluid into the air so that it falls back in a spray over their cream colored bodies. They take bits of paper and wipe themselves off and then they look about on the audience and show off their muscles, while a yell goes as though a cyclone were passing through it Look at that man's arm. It is as big round It is as big round as Grover Cleveland's thigh, and the the champion would loosely fit the waist of Wilson Shannon Bissell. He looks like a man with the dropsy than a great athlete, and his body seems to be padded

with great bunches of fat. He has a front like a saloon keeper and his face shines like fusely. a butcher's. He is the champion of the east, and the man from the west is almost as the exploits of wreathers. There are regular large. Now the two giants walk to opposite

to the center of the ring. They bend over a hoe handle, and you see little plowing. and rest their fists on the floor. They poke their great heads to the front and their big almond eyes almost burst from their are all sawed by hand, and mighty temples buttonhole sockets. How they glare at each other!

the dirt from the ring and rubbing it under their armpts and over their bodies. Then they kneel and glare again. The umpire watches them closely. He waits until they breathe together, and then gives the signal. As he does so they crouch like tigers and spring into each other's arms. Each tries o grab the belt of the other. They wrap their arms round one another, and you al-most hear their ribs crack. The bunches of fat have become mountains of muscle and both arms and legs look like iron. ceps stand out. Their calves guiver. Their paunches shrink in. Now the giant of the est has reached over the straining back of him of the east, and has grasped the band of blue silk which runs round his walst. He lifts that 300 pounds as though it were nothing, and he throws him with a jerk over the rice bags. How the people yell! Some of them tear off their clothes and throw them into the ring, which will redeem with presents of money at the end of the day. They call out the name of the victor, and some of them hug each other in their delight at the success of their man. There is no sign of pool selling, though I am not sure but that some betting goes on. The defeated gathers him-self up and walks away with bowed head. The victor goes to one side of the ring and squats down on his heels while the umpire holds up his hands and proclaims him successful. The prize is awarded and the apron of silk embroidered with gold is shown to The victor receives it, and, with the people. his seconds behind him, he marches away Then another couple enter the ring and the same sort of struggle goes on. Some matches last no more than a minute, and some are so evenly pitted that they strain for a quarter of an hour before one is vic-The snakes of the Laocoon never gripped their victims more tightly, and ribs

torious. are often broken, and men have been killed in these terrible struggles. Some wrestlers throw their opponents from one side of the ring to the other. Now and then one strikes post and his skull is cracked open. There is no striking or hitting, and the rules are as rigid as those of our prize fighters. There are forty-eight different falls, and the umpires stop the matches at a single mismove-ment, and they now and then call a halt in order that their belts may be more tightly tied.

MUSCULAR JAPAN.

The Japanese have very queer methods of physical training. These wrestlers pound their muscles to make them strong. They butt with their shoulders against posts, and stamp the earth to strengthen the muscles of their legs. They have a wonderful strength of back and wrist, and a common test of strength is what is called wrist wrestling. Two of the men will sit opposite each other, with a little table between them. On this they will rest the bare elbows of their right arms, and grasping each other's hands will twist and turn, and see which can break the hold of the other. The acrobats can bend themselves into all sorts of shapes, and their little boys go abou through the streets and perform acrobatic feats which would be considered wonders in our circuses. The jinrikisha is used all over Japan, and this is always pulled by men. It is, you know, a baby victoria, on two wheels, and these men pull you about in these little carriages at the rate of five to six miles per hour. I have had some human steeds which could make six miles an hour without turning a hair or getting outside of the shafts. I went twenty-five miles in four hours last summer, with two of these men to pull me, and we stopped for lunch on the way. The road was com-paratively level, but we had some hills, and on a day's ride these men could make bet-ter time than a horse. I have heard of their making seventy miles in twelve hours, and they do this not on meat and milk, but on rice and fish. Their calves are wonderfully developed, and they sweat pro-

HUMAN MUSCLE RUNS JAPAN. It is, in fact, human muscle that still runs the land of Japan. There are few cattle, and

costing millions of dollars are now being made in Japan without the use of machinery

They are watching for the signal to close. Logs which are used as beams are carried Now they rest for a moment, picking up up by an army of men along a road the dirt from the ring and rubbing it under which has been built up to the roof their armp'ts and over their bodies. Then for this purpose, and which will be

for this purpose, taken away when the building is completed. All classes of workmen use their toes al most as much as their hands, and the cooper holds his tub between his feet while squats on the ground and pounds on the noops. In mountain traveling you are cer ried by men, and it is only along the rail roads and in the cities that you realize that Japan is fast becoming a modern machinery Thei using nation. The rice fields are all culti vated by men and women, and the tea which we drink is picked and fired by hand Nearly every leaf of tea is picked over care fully, and a pound of tea, which, I judge contains at least 1,000 leaves, has had each leaf handled by a Japanese girl about half dozen times. It is first picked from the bushes. It is then dried in the sun. It is next put into great basins of clay or iron, with fires under them, and is rubbed about again and again by hand by a halfnaked, sweating Japanese girl, whose bead drops of perspiration now and then fall down and soak into the exhilarating leaves. After the firing it is again sorted, and all the poor leaves are picked out and put into a lower grade of tea, while the others are carefully examined and each given its proper place. It is again handled when it is packed, rehandled by the grocer unti-each leaf has had a chance at the bacilli o umpire about a score of mortals on this continen and Asia. I hope some day to write a letter on "Tea Without Frills," when I will describe some other little appetizing mat-ters in connection with the Chinese and Indian tea, which may add to the gusto with which it is partaken of at our afternoon parties.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Speaking of the physical development of the Japanese, they understood massage long before it was brought into America or Europe, and nearly every Japanese workis shampooed two or three times . Every wife is supposed to know man week. how to knead the muscles of her husband. and one of the most affecting stories of Japanese fiction is about the dear little girl who leaves her play and her companion o press her little fingers all over the skin and squeeze every bit of the meat on her grandfather's bones /A large part of this shampooing is done by the blind. These men make a profession of it, and there are

no blind asylums required in Japan. They go about with pipes in their mouths, on which they whistle, and in the past they were the money lenders of the country They had a blind man's union, which, I be lieve, still exists, and they shampoo both women and men. Instouk many shampoos during my stay in Japan, and it is wonder-ful how it takes the shred feeling out of you. usually strip mywelf and put on a long cotton Japanese kimene, and then sent my servant for a shampooer. He would bring in a bald-headed fellow with a door-knocker queue fastened to his glistening crown, and with eyes which were mimond slits with no light behind them. The man was always dressed in one of theme night-gown-like kimonos, and he would pull his sleeves up so that his arms were bare to the shoulders. He would be led over to my bed, or in the country, to the place where I lay on the floor, and would at once begin to pass his hands over my body. He would gouge my nerve centers with his thumb, and my whole frame would quiver. He would stretch each of my fingers and toes until it cracked, and he found out hundreds of muscles which I never knew existed. All of his motion comes from his wrists, and he pounds the flesh again and again. H continues his work until every molecule of your frame has been out into action and feel at the time as though you had been run through a corn sheller. At the end, however, this sensation passes off you are a new man. All your tired feeling has gone, and you are again glad that you

Frank G. Carpenter

Some Laws that the Legislature Will Be Asked to Pass.

REASONS WHY THEY ARE WANTED

entral Labor Union Will Bave a Commit tee at Lincoln to Urge Them Which Will Be Assisted by Attorneys -Demands in Detail.

The question of legislation demanded by he working people of the state will most likely receive some consideration from the ing company to secure this work two years legislature which meets in Lincoln January ago at figures at great variance with good business principles on the part of the state as one very strong reason for supporting the after the members-elect have agreed on a

man to represent this state in the United demand for a state printing office, and call States senate. attention to the fact that the state can em-If as many men "stand up and fight for ploy compositors as well as other laborers, labor" then as promised before election there should be no trouble in passing some of the scale of wages and then the work would cost the state much less than when let by laws that are asked for by those who toil. to the "lowest bidder," which well informed Heretofore the trouble seems to have been inion men regard as a bluff. In short, the more or less with the workingmen themworkers claim the establishing of a state selves, who were often from some cause printing office would be a great saving to the taxpayers of the state and at the same time

not readily explained, unable to agree smong themselves on measures, and for that reason were unable to present a "united front" when they demanded anything of the law

naking power. During the past summer the officers and immittees of the labor organizations of

Omaha made a thorough canvass among the workers to ascertain the sentiment regarding tailors of the state, who see low wages fol the adoption of the day labor system on publowing the sweating system in large cities. It is the intention of the labor leaders to selic work instead of the contract system as at present in vogue. cure this law if possible before the system gets any foothold in Nebraska.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committees reported their findings early in the fall to the Central Labor union to the effect that all were agreed that the day labor system would be beneficial, and the unanimous demand of oraccordingly ganized labor was registered in behalf of this reform. It is also generally believed in organized labor circles that the demand with the approval of a large jority of the unorganized workers, but as they have no system for expressing their wants this can only be surmised from individuals. In addition to this a list of ten demands was agreed upon at a meeting of the Central Labor union three weeks before election, Labor which demands were printed and mailed to every legislative candidate in the state, many has been nearly ruined on account of the penitentiary made barrels that are in general of whose answers were favorable and are now on file at the office of the union for future

It is quite probable that the Central Labor union, in accordance with its established custom, will maintain a legislative committee at the state capital during the session of the egislature, and these gentlemen will carry the favorable letters, to be used as "reminders of past promises." It is claimed by those who ought to know that it is neces-It is claimed sary to have some one present directly in terested that the labor bills may be taker up in committee and acted upon, as other some of the best bills might lowed to die in the pigeon holes of the comnittee room.

The following is an exact copy of the de sloyes and guarantee their right to belon union and mailed to the legislative and sento labor organizations" seems to be one of the principal demands of the organized atorial candidates:

1. A bill for an act to provide for the establishment of a state printing office. establishment of a state printing office. 2. A bill for an act to protect the health of employes in factories and workshops, to prevent the practice of sweating the em-ployes, and the manufacture of clothing and garments in dwellings and tenement houses. 3. A bill for an act to provide for stamp-ing and branding convict made goods. 4. A bill for an act to protect employes and guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations. 5. A bill for an act to provide for a state-board of arbitration, and fixing the duties thereof.

most likely be a vexed question for the members of the next house to deal with. In speaking of this demand one of the mem-

thereof. 6. A bill for an art to establish and main-lain free public employment offices, and to define the duties of the officers thereof. 7. A bill for an act to provide for collec-tions of small accounts for labor performed, without expense to the claimant. 8. A bill for an act to provide for the office, appointment, duties and salary of a

class. 9. A bill for an act providing for the in-spection of steam bollers and the appoint-ment of a state boller inspector, and pro-viding penalties for the violation thereof. 10. A bill for an act to prohibit lumber dealers or associations from entering into any contract, or agreement or combina-tion to pool or fix the price at which lum-ber or coal shall be sold, and to provine punishment for violation of the same. REASONS FOR WHAT IS ASKED.

compositors could be paid the

The third demand "to provide for stampin

local Coopers union claim that their

VITAL QUESTION TO BE SETTLED.

The demand "for an act to protect em

vorkers at the present time. The alarming

icme of the higher courts has led the work-

at the sweet will of the corporate em

ecisions rendered during the

ise in the state.

onvicts.

ployer.

where, it is claimed, it works to perfection and gives general satisfaction. The demand for a bill providing for the collection of small amounts for labor per-The labor leaders claim that the demand for a state printing office is made on the formed is one of the demands that were also grounds of economy, and the desire to secure fair dealing with the workmen emprominently before the last legislature. Many of the workers claim that it some-

ployed in doing the work. They can see no reason for a profit accrutimes costs as much for a lawyer to force payment of a debt as the claim is worth ing to the contractor unless it be to pay a political debt, which they think should be and for this reason they ask for such a measure. paid in a different manner if paid at all. They cite the attempt of the Journal Print-The demand for a plumbing inspector in ities of the metropolitan class is

try it again.

supported by the Central Labor union on the ground that a competent person should fill this office for the purpose of protecting the public health. Likewise the demand for a state boller inspector is supported for the of the public good, it being claimed by men of that trade that many defective and unboilers are being used in the state te the danger of the workmen and the general nublic contract

try it again. It is claimed that such a measure would be a great benefit to those

who are unfortunate enough to be out of work and that money spent in the running

expenses of the offices would be money well invested. The advocates of this measure

legislature.

Demand No. 10 is considered a very imortant question by the working people and as been given considerable attention during the past two years, and an effort will made to secure such a law as is defined in his demand.

give them a better and more agreeable em-The committee on legislation has secured the services of attorneys to assist the com-mittee in the preparation of this bill, with The demand to prevent the practice of 'sweating employes" is certainly endorsed the hope of framing a measure that will be by all well thinking people, especially those practical. who have taken the trouble of posting them-

Bills for all of the above demands are eing prepared with great care by those who selves on the sweating system as practiced in many of the eastern cities. This demand have been assigned to this work. is being specially forwarded by journeymen

Indes.rial Notes.

Artificial whalebone is made from leather. American corset factories represent an inestment of \$7,000,000.

Aluminium is being introduced in band intruments in the Austrian army. The Canton copper works of Baltimore,

and branding convict made goods" is one of the demands of labor that has been ignored mploying 400 men, advanced wages 10 per erm after term by the Nebraska legislature ent. out as Boss Stout and Charley Mosher ar

The biggest carload of shingles ever ut of the way now the workers hope to be shipped east was sent out of Washington state a few days ago. It contained 346,000 able to secure some legislation on this line during the next session of the legislature. It is claimed that if the products of the penishingles, beating the previous record by entiary were branded as such they would not

be bought so generally and in this way would Experiments are being made with com pressed hay for paving blocks. The hay, after being pressed, is soaked in a drying be prevented from coming into competition with honest labor. Since machinery has been in use in the penitentiary the members of the oil, which, it is claimed, renders it indestructible. trade

Paper indestructible by fire has been invented by M. Meyer, of Paris. A specimen of it was subjected to a severe test-148 hours in a potter's furnace-and came out with its Members of this union say that were it not for the competition from ponitentiary made glaze almost perfect. barrels that would not be used if they were A Manchester (Eng

A Manchester (Eng.) man carries on his person a complete pickpocket alarm system. Removal of his watch, pin or other jewelrp branded as such they would have steady work the year around, instead of being idle about one-third to one-half of the time as at prescauses the ringing of the bell. The electric plant weighs twenty-two ounces. ent. Members of the Harness Makers union also make complaint that the contract at the

It is said that a week's work in Birmingpenitentiary is injuring tradesmen of their ham, Eog., comprises, among its various re-craft, many of whom are idle because they suits, the fabrication of 14,000,000 pens, 6,096 bedsteads, 7,000 guos, 300,000,000 cuit nails, 100,000,000 buttons, 1,000 saddles, 5,000,000 copper or bronze coins and 20,000 pairs of annot work chesp enough to compete with

pectacles. More than half the world's supply of tin mined in the Staits Settlement at the tip the Malay peninsula. The output in 1891 f the Malay peninsula. The output in was 36,061 tons out of a total of 57,551 tons; 12,106 tons came from the Dutch East Indies, chicfly from the Island of Banka, leaving only 8,384 tons for the rest of the world: vorld.

ingmen to ask for a law defining their rights and to prevent them from being blacklisted Benjamin F. Hunter, a New York colored man, will build several mills in Virginia and the Carolinas, in which only black labor will be employed. All the cotton mills of the Demand No. 5 regarding arbitration will south are now operated exclusively by white help, who will not work in mills where negroes are employed.

ers of the Central Labor union said. "There seems to be a great difference of Nothing could better illustrate the tendency of modern railroading than the decision of the Pennsylvania system to increase the standard weight of rails on the main line from eighty-five to 100 pounds, and the length pinion as to whether or not an arbitration law can be made to become operative, but it appears to me that something must soon be done toward a more speedy settlement of eighty-five to 100 pounds, and the labor troubles in the future and I can see from thirty to sixty feet. A few fifty-six pound rails were considered for not trying an arbitration law fifty-six pound rails were considered for the set of im thirty to sixty feet. A few years ago ough and almost any kind of road-

A bill for free employment offices in citles bed would de,

past year by