

TWO CLERKS AND ONE COURT

Congressman Strode Has a Plan to Divide the Nebraska Federal District.

SOUTH PLATTE RECORDS FOR LINCOLN

Bill to Provide for Keeping Two Sets of Books and Furnishing Another Office at Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Strode has a bill in contemplation for some time past a bill to separate the business of the Nebraska federal court, but just exactly how to accomplish the result was not apparent. Today, however, he introduced a bill creating two clerkships in the federal court, one to be located at Omaha, the other at Lincoln, the latter having charge of the business and papers in the South Platte county, the other, as usual, having charge in Omaha; the additional clerk to be appointed by Judge Dundy. Should this bill pass, according to Judge Strode, it would do away with the removal of papers from Omaha to Lincoln at the sessions of federal court, and would greatly facilitate the business of both sections of Nebraska.

Judge Livingston of Georgia, member of the committee on appropriations, to which the Transmississippi exposition bill has been referred, has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Gamble of South Dakota has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Pickler introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

Representative Lacey introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition. He has introduced a bill to amend the act of 1876, which authorized the purchase of land in California for the purpose of holding the exposition.

SENA TAKERS ARE CONTENTIOUS

Several of Them Take a Turn at Bolivizing the Proceedings.

ALLEN STARTS THE BALL ROLLING

Accuses the Pacific Railroad Committee of Having Taken the Side of the Cause of the Exclusion of the Patrons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The session of the senate today furnished a succession of breezy incidents. Little actual work was accomplished, but brief debates on a number of subjects developed frequent sharp personal exchanges between the senators. Mr. Hill had a lively tilt with Mr. Tillman during the debate on Mr. Peffer's resolution for a senate investigation of the recent bond issue. Mr. Allen joined issue with Mr. Gor and Mr. Wolcott on the course of the Pacific railroad commission in conducting their inquiry. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Cockrell had an animated, but good natured colloquy and General Hawley and Mr. Allen had a difference somewhat less good natured. Two appropriation bills, the military academy and the pension bill, were passed during the day. Efforts were made to amend the military academy bill by increasing the number of cadets by two from each state, ninety in all, but after a debate of three hours, the plan was defeated. The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$142,000,000 was passed after ten minutes' debate.

When the senate met at noon today, Mr. Allen asked the finance committee what steps were to be taken toward a conference with the house on the silver bond bill. He explained that the house had not authorized a conference, and no further action was taken. Mr. Gor, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, called attention to the proposition that the government should buy up all railroad stocks and agents. On the contrary, he said, full and ample notice had been given to all parties who desired to sell. The committee could not undertake to subpoena patrons of these roads. The latter could present their views if they so desired.

WERE NOT INVITED. Mr. Allen, populist, insisted that the patrons, traders, etc., along the line had not been invited to the hearing. The only persons heard were Mr. Huntington, Mr. Winslow and other interested parties. There was a sharp, three-cornered debate between Messrs. Gor, Allen and Wolcott as to the committee's course. Mr. Gor said he knew what Mr. Allen wished to have heard.

Mr. Allen responded that the Farmers' alliance in Nebraska had a large fund of influence. Why was the committee not invited to the hearing? Mr. Peffer asked Mr. Allen, "possibly securing them passes, as they would doubtless decline to come at their own expense as contrary to the principle of the bill." Mr. Allen continued his criticism of the committee at considerable length.

Secretary Carlisle Has Not Yet Rendered His Opinion. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Carlisle has not yet decided to whom shall be awarded the bonds upon which default of payment of the first installment was made. Mr. Sherman wanted to refer the resolution to the finance committee, but that if such an inquiry were made, a regular committee of the senate should conduct it, thus avoiding the needless expense of special inquiry. Mr. Peffer said that if the rule he considered it desirable, when charges of impropriety were made against officials of the government, that an inquiry should be made.

HILL STARTED THE TROUBLE. The appearance of Mr. Hill in opposition to the proposed inquiry was the signal for a spirited debate. He was opposed, he said, to any investigation at this time by the finance committee. He deprecated the custom of following every idle rumor, every indefinite charge that the right thing had not been done. The senate had heretofore dignified such rumors by serious investigation. The senator (Peffer) who proposed this inquiry did not make personal charges against the president or secretary of the treasury, but he was making charges against the president or secretary of the treasury.

IN FAVOR OF MORE BATTLESHIPS. Committee Will Recommend Four and Probably Six. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A considerable increase in the number of battleships for the navy is likely if the views prevail of the subcommittee of the house naval affairs committee having in charge the naval appropriation bill. The subcommittee was in session several hours today and the discussion disclosed a majority in favor of making provision for at least four, and probably six line-of-battleships. The torpedo boats to be authorized will depend largely on the number of battleships recommended. Should only four battleships be provided for some of the members think twenty torpedo boats should be allowed, but if an agreement is reached that six battleships are wanted, then the number of torpedo boats will probably not exceed six to ten.

MAIL MATTER IN POSTAL CURS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Postoffice department has issued a general order directing all division superintendents of the railway mail service to stop the practice of depositing mail matter in a postal car unless a clerk in the car to receive it. The action is the result of complaints of damage by fire and water to such mail deposited prior to the arrival of clerks.

THEY CRY FOR THEM. They know the old price was \$1.75 because they have worn nothing else since they began wearing shoes—and they know that the price of \$1.00 is dirt cheap for them. These boys' shoes are of solid leather and wear like iron. We have more trouble refusing to sell more than one pair to a customer than they want to sell them. They cry for them—they want them. They want them and they want all they can get—but as we use them as a leader we won't sell but a pair to a customer.

THEY CRY FOR THEM. They know the old price was \$1.75 because they have worn nothing else since they began wearing shoes—and they know that the price of \$1.00 is dirt cheap for them. These boys' shoes are of solid leather and wear like iron. We have more trouble refusing to sell more than one pair to a customer than they want to sell them. They cry for them—they want them. They want them and they want all they can get—but as we use them as a leader we won't sell but a pair to a customer.

SENA TAKERS ARE CONTENTIOUS

Several of Them Take a Turn at Bolivizing the Proceedings.

ALLEN STARTS THE BALL ROLLING

Accuses the Pacific Railroad Committee of Having Taken the Side of the Cause of the Exclusion of the Patrons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The session of the senate today furnished a succession of breezy incidents. Little actual work was accomplished, but brief debates on a number of subjects developed frequent sharp personal exchanges between the senators. Mr. Hill had a lively tilt with Mr. Tillman during the debate on Mr. Peffer's resolution for a senate investigation of the recent bond issue. Mr. Allen joined issue with Mr. Gor and Mr. Wolcott on the course of the Pacific railroad commission in conducting their inquiry. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Cockrell had an animated, but good natured colloquy and General Hawley and Mr. Allen had a difference somewhat less good natured. Two appropriation bills, the military academy and the pension bill, were passed during the day. Efforts were made to amend the military academy bill by increasing the number of cadets by two from each state, ninety in all, but after a debate of three hours, the plan was defeated. The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$142,000,000 was passed after ten minutes' debate.

When the senate met at noon today, Mr. Allen asked the finance committee what steps were to be taken toward a conference with the house on the silver bond bill. He explained that the house had not authorized a conference, and no further action was taken. Mr. Gor, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, called attention to the proposition that the government should buy up all railroad stocks and agents. On the contrary, he said, full and ample notice had been given to all parties who desired to sell. The committee could not undertake to subpoena patrons of these roads. The latter could present their views if they so desired.

WERE NOT INVITED. Mr. Allen, populist, insisted that the patrons, traders, etc., along the line had not been invited to the hearing. The only persons heard were Mr. Huntington, Mr. Winslow and other interested parties. There was a sharp, three-cornered debate between Messrs. Gor, Allen and Wolcott as to the committee's course. Mr. Gor said he knew what Mr. Allen wished to have heard.

Mr. Allen responded that the Farmers' alliance in Nebraska had a large fund of influence. Why was the committee not invited to the hearing? Mr. Peffer asked Mr. Allen, "possibly securing them passes, as they would doubtless decline to come at their own expense as contrary to the principle of the bill." Mr. Allen continued his criticism of the committee at considerable length.

Secretary Carlisle Has Not Yet Rendered His Opinion. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Carlisle has not yet decided to whom shall be awarded the bonds upon which default of payment of the first installment was made. Mr. Sherman wanted to refer the resolution to the finance committee, but that if such an inquiry were made, a regular committee of the senate should conduct it, thus avoiding the needless expense of special inquiry. Mr. Peffer said that if the rule he considered it desirable, when charges of impropriety were made against officials of the government, that an inquiry should be made.

HILL STARTED THE TROUBLE. The appearance of Mr. Hill in opposition to the proposed inquiry was the signal for a spirited debate. He was opposed, he said, to any investigation at this time by the finance committee. He deprecated the custom of following every idle rumor, every indefinite charge that the right thing had not been done. The senate had heretofore dignified such rumors by serious investigation. The senator (Peffer) who proposed this inquiry did not make personal charges against the president or secretary of the treasury, but he was making charges against the president or secretary of the treasury.

IN FAVOR OF MORE BATTLESHIPS. Committee Will Recommend Four and Probably Six. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A considerable increase in the number of battleships for the navy is likely if the views prevail of the subcommittee of the house naval affairs committee having in charge the naval appropriation bill. The subcommittee was in session several hours today and the discussion disclosed a majority in favor of making provision for at least four, and probably six line-of-battleships. The torpedo boats to be authorized will depend largely on the number of battleships recommended. Should only four battleships be provided for some of the members think twenty torpedo boats should be allowed, but if an agreement is reached that six battleships are wanted, then the number of torpedo boats will probably not exceed six to ten.

MAIL MATTER IN POSTAL CURS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Postoffice department has issued a general order directing all division superintendents of the railway mail service to stop the practice of depositing mail matter in a postal car unless a clerk in the car to receive it. The action is the result of complaints of damage by fire and water to such mail deposited prior to the arrival of clerks.

THEY CRY FOR THEM. They know the old price was \$1.75 because they have worn nothing else since they began wearing shoes—and they know that the price of \$1.00 is dirt cheap for them. These boys' shoes are of solid leather and wear like iron. We have more trouble refusing to sell more than one pair to a customer than they want to sell them. They cry for them—they want them. They want them and they want all they can get—but as we use them as a leader we won't sell but a pair to a customer.

THEY CRY FOR THEM. They know the old price was \$1.75 because they have worn nothing else since they began wearing shoes—and they know that the price of \$1.00 is dirt cheap for them. These boys' shoes are of solid leather and wear like iron. We have more trouble refusing to sell more than one pair to a customer than they want to sell them. They cry for them—they want them. They want them and they want all they can get—but as we use them as a leader we won't sell but a pair to a customer.

APPEALS FOR PEACE IN CUBA

President of Ecuador Addresses a Letter to the Queen of Spain.

STRANGE ACTION OF STIMULANTS

The Sphygmograph, a Delicate Piece of Mechanism, Writes What the Heart Dictates.

One of the most intricate and wonderful little instruments applied in the science of medicine is the sphygmograph. The mechanism of this tiny machine is so minute that it is somewhat difficult to convey a comprehensive idea of it by means of a written description. The accompanying illustration, however, will assist the reader in building an ideal sphygmograph in the mind's eye, and the study of it will afford a little exercise and consequent development of the faculty through which we gain most of our knowledge—perception.

The sphygmograph is an instrument used to measure and record the action of the heart, using the pulse as its key. In other and plainer language, it sketches on paper, by means of a very fine point, in irregular up and down zigzag strokes, every beat and movement of that great little blood pump, the heart.

The utility and importance of such an instrument is readily understood when we remember that the heart's action manifests itself through the pulse. The heart acts and the pulse exhibits the action, or rather the manner of the action. This action is perceptible to the touch when we "feel the pulse," manifesting itself by different degrees of intensity in the pulse beat. Thus a strong heart produces a strong, firm swell or wave in the pulse, and vice versa.

The office of the sphygmograph is to indicate the degree of intensity and regularity of the heart beat, which performance is accomplished as follows: The instrument is attached to the wrist by means of a silk band, thus holding a sensitive disc, fastened to the hand, in juxtaposition with the pulse artery. The pulsations, acting on this disc, move a pointed marker, held by an armature, up, down and across the surface of a slip of paper which is kept moving by means of a delicate mechanism within the instrument.

Dr. F. Woodbury, professor of clinical medicine at the Medical Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture to medical students, called attention to a most important series of these sphygmographic tracings made by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, late director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, which illustrated in a striking manner the effects of alcohol and other stimulants upon the heart. The illustrations here shown are adapted from those of Dr. Leuf. Cut No. 1 represents the condition of the pulse in its normal state.

Cut No. 2 shows the high, stiff and erratic pulse produced by an ounce of alcohol taken in the form of whisky, a half hour after administration.

Cut No. 3 shows the reaction, or depression—mental or physical—which follows the use of alcohol. It will be noted that the pulse is reduced to one-third its normal strength.

Cut No. 4 shows the reaction following the use of alcohol and whisky actions of the heart respectively.

Cut No. 5 shows the condition of the pulse after stimulation of the pulse gradually decreased in strength until its natural state is attained. Tracings taken every fifteen minutes for five hours showed that at no time was the pulse lower than normal, whereas with alcohol the reaction was so pronounced, the pulsations so feeble, that the sphygmograph

HEART STENOGRAPHY

A Remarkable Instrument Which Records in Detail the Movements of the Heart.

STRANGE ACTION OF STIMULANTS

The Sphygmograph, a Delicate Piece of Mechanism, Writes What the Heart Dictates.

One of the most intricate and wonderful little instruments applied in the science of medicine is the sphygmograph. The mechanism of this tiny machine is so minute that it is somewhat difficult to convey a comprehensive idea of it by means of a written description. The accompanying illustration, however, will assist the reader in building an ideal sphygmograph in the mind's eye, and the study of it will afford a little exercise and consequent development of the faculty through which we gain most of our knowledge—perception.

The sphygmograph is an instrument used to measure and record the action of the heart, using the pulse as its key. In other and plainer language, it sketches on paper, by means of a very fine point, in irregular up and down zigzag strokes, every beat and movement of that great little blood pump, the heart.

The utility and importance of such an instrument is readily understood when we remember that the heart's action manifests itself through the pulse. The heart acts and the pulse exhibits the action, or rather the manner of the action. This action is perceptible to the touch when we "feel the pulse," manifesting itself by different degrees of intensity in the pulse beat. Thus a strong heart produces a strong, firm swell or wave in the pulse, and vice versa.

The office of the sphygmograph is to indicate the degree of intensity and regularity of the heart beat, which performance is accomplished as follows: The instrument is attached to the wrist by means of a silk band, thus holding a sensitive disc, fastened to the hand, in juxtaposition with the pulse artery. The pulsations, acting on this disc, move a pointed marker, held by an armature, up, down and across the surface of a slip of paper which is kept moving by means of a delicate mechanism within the instrument.

Dr. F. Woodbury, professor of clinical medicine at the Medical Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture to medical students, called attention to a most important series of these sphygmographic tracings made by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, late director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, which illustrated in a striking manner the effects of alcohol and other stimulants upon the heart. The illustrations here shown are adapted from those of Dr. Leuf. Cut No. 1 represents the condition of the pulse in its normal state.

Cut No. 2 shows the high, stiff and erratic pulse produced by an ounce of alcohol taken in the form of whisky, a half hour after administration.

Cut No. 3 shows the reaction, or depression—mental or physical—which follows the use of alcohol. It will be noted that the pulse is reduced to one-third its normal strength.

Cut No. 4 shows the reaction following the use of alcohol and whisky actions of the heart respectively.

Cut No. 5 shows the condition of the pulse after stimulation of the pulse gradually decreased in strength until its natural state is attained. Tracings taken every fifteen minutes for five hours showed that at no time was the pulse lower than normal, whereas with alcohol the reaction was so pronounced, the pulsations so feeble, that the sphygmograph

HEART STENOGRAPHY

A Remarkable Instrument Which Records in Detail the Movements of the Heart.

STRANGE ACTION OF STIMULANTS

The Sphygmograph, a Delicate Piece of Mechanism, Writes What the Heart Dictates.

One of the most intricate and wonderful little instruments applied in the science of medicine is the sphygmograph. The mechanism of this tiny machine is so minute that it is somewhat difficult to convey a comprehensive idea of it by means of a written description. The accompanying illustration, however, will assist the reader in building an ideal sphygmograph in the mind's eye, and the study of it will afford a little exercise and consequent development of the faculty through which we gain most of our knowledge—perception.

The sphygmograph is an instrument used to measure and record the action of the heart, using the pulse as its key. In other and plainer language, it sketches on paper, by means of a very fine point, in irregular up and down zigzag strokes, every beat and movement of that great little blood pump, the heart.

The utility and importance of such an instrument is readily understood when we remember that the heart's action manifests itself through the pulse. The heart acts and the pulse exhibits the action, or rather the manner of the action. This action is perceptible to the touch when we "feel the pulse," manifesting itself by different degrees of intensity in the pulse beat. Thus a strong heart produces a strong, firm swell or wave in the pulse, and vice versa.

The office of the sphygmograph is to indicate the degree of intensity and regularity of the heart beat, which performance is accomplished as follows: The instrument is attached to the wrist by means of a silk band, thus holding a sensitive disc, fastened to the hand, in juxtaposition with the pulse artery. The pulsations, acting on this disc, move a pointed marker, held by an armature, up, down and across the surface of a slip of paper which is kept moving by means of a delicate mechanism within the instrument.

Dr. F. Woodbury, professor of clinical medicine at the Medical Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture to medical students, called attention to a most important series of these sphygmographic tracings made by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, late director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, which illustrated in a striking manner the effects of alcohol and other stimulants upon the heart. The illustrations here shown are adapted from those of Dr. Leuf. Cut No. 1 represents the condition of the pulse in its normal state.

Cut No. 2 shows the high, stiff and erratic pulse produced by an ounce of alcohol taken in the form of whisky, a half hour after administration.

Cut No. 3 shows the reaction, or depression—mental or physical—which follows the use of alcohol. It will be noted that the pulse is reduced to one-third its normal strength.

Cut No. 4 shows the reaction following the use of alcohol and whisky actions of the heart respectively.

Cut No. 5 shows the condition of the pulse after stimulation of the pulse gradually decreased in strength until its natural state is attained. Tracings taken every fifteen minutes for five hours showed that at no time was the pulse lower than normal, whereas with alcohol the reaction was so pronounced, the pulsations so feeble, that the sphygmograph

HEART STENOGRAPHY

A Remarkable Instrument Which Records in Detail the Movements of the Heart.

STRANGE ACTION OF STIMULANTS

The Sphygmograph, a Delicate Piece of Mechanism, Writes What the Heart Dictates.

One of the most intricate and wonderful little instruments applied in the science of medicine is the sphygmograph. The mechanism of this tiny machine is so minute that it is somewhat difficult to convey a comprehensive idea of it by means of a written description. The accompanying illustration, however, will assist the reader in building an ideal sphygmograph in the mind's eye, and the study of it will afford a little exercise and consequent development of the faculty through which we gain most of our knowledge—perception.

The sphygmograph is an instrument used to measure and record the action of the heart, using the pulse as its key. In other and plainer language, it sketches on paper, by means of a very fine point, in irregular up and down zigzag strokes, every beat and movement of that great little blood pump, the heart.

The utility and importance of such an instrument is readily understood when we remember that the heart's action manifests itself through the pulse. The heart acts and the pulse exhibits the action, or rather the manner of the action. This action is perceptible to the touch when we "feel the pulse," manifesting itself by different degrees of intensity in the pulse beat. Thus a strong heart produces a strong, firm swell or wave in the pulse, and vice versa.

The office of the sphygmograph is to indicate the degree of intensity and regularity of the heart beat, which performance is accomplished as follows: The instrument is attached to the wrist by means of a silk band, thus holding a sensitive disc, fastened to the hand, in juxtaposition with the pulse artery. The pulsations, acting on this disc, move a pointed marker, held by an armature, up, down and across the surface of a slip of paper which is kept moving by means of a delicate mechanism within the instrument.

Dr. F. Woodbury, professor of clinical medicine at the Medical Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture to medical students, called attention to a most important series of these sphygmographic tracings made by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, late director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, which illustrated in a striking manner the effects of alcohol and other stimulants upon the heart. The illustrations here shown are adapted from those of Dr. Leuf. Cut No. 1 represents the condition of the pulse in its normal state.

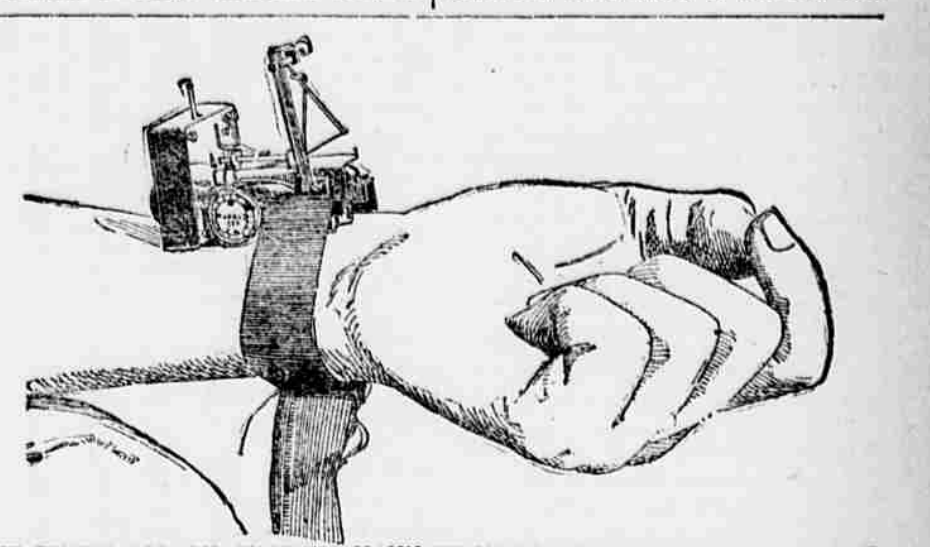
Cut No. 2 shows the high, stiff and erratic pulse produced by an ounce of alcohol taken in the form of whisky, a half hour after administration.

Cut No. 3 shows the reaction, or depression—mental or physical—which follows the use of alcohol. It will be noted that the pulse is reduced to one-third its normal strength.

Cut No. 4 shows the reaction following the use of alcohol and whisky actions of the heart respectively.

Cut No. 5 shows the condition of the pulse after stimulation of the pulse gradually decreased in strength until its natural state is attained. Tracings taken every fifteen minutes for five hours showed that at no time was the pulse lower than normal, whereas with alcohol the reaction was so pronounced, the pulsations so feeble, that the sphygmograph

of the drug is spent the pulse gradually decreased in strength until its natural state is attained. Tracings taken every fifteen minutes for five hours showed that at no time was the pulse lower than normal, whereas with alcohol the reaction was so pronounced, the pulsations so feeble, that the sphygmograph



THE SPHYGMOGRAPH, SHOWING MANNER IN WHICH IT IS ATTACHED TO THE WRIST WHILE RECORDING THE HEART MOVEMENTS.

colleges during the past season, Prof. Woodbury says: "As athletes and it sustains them during their severe muscular and nervous exercises, it is a fair inference that in wasting diseases it will similarly conserve muscular and nervous forces." These remarkable characteristics exhibited in the action of Vio-Kolofra would seem to lend it a distinction in value far beyond that possessed by any other stimulant known to the merits of which are known to us. Its application in sickness and disease will certainly prove a valuable innovation in the science of medicine.

Much has been said about Vio-Kolofra, and the scientific and indisputable evidence of the sphygmographic tracings as detailed by Dr. Leuf, add only to the cumulative proof of its merits.

EXPECTS A MONSTER CONVENTION. Chairman Taubeneck Talks of the Populist Gathering. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee of the people's party, who has established national headquarters here at the Lindell hotel, says that the populist convention next July will be composed of 1,300 delegates, with an equal number of alternates. The convention of the Bimetallic league, which will be in session in another hall at the same time, will be composed of about 200 delegates, so that when these two bodies combine in one convention, as they are confidently expected to do on the second day, the biggest strictly political assembly ever gathered in this country will be the result.

In an interview Chairman Taubeneck said: "We will declare for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and seriously urge that when these two bodies combine in one convention, as they are confidently expected to do on the second day, the biggest strictly political assembly ever gathered in this country will be the result."

Prominent Cleveland Man Killed in an Accident. CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—A shocking accident occurred at Bedford, a suburb of this city, this morning. While Mr. Alfred Whitaker, until recently chairman of the democratic county central committee, and a very prominent business man, was driving with his two stepsons, Dana and Don Cannon, were driving in the village, a Cleveland, Ontario and Southern half train struck their car, scattering Mr. Whitaker a distance of fifty feet, and seriously injuring Dana Cannon, and seriously injuring the driver, John Rich.

The driver failed to see the rapidly approaching train, and the engine struck the car with terrific force. Mr. Whitaker was thrown from the car, his brains being dashed out, and almost every bone in his body broken. Mr. Whitaker was the proprietor and manager of the Brooks Oil company of this city.

Explosion of a Steam Kettle. ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 18.—A steam kettle used in the manufacture of candy exploded at the candy factory of G. W. Chase & Son this morning, and as a result one man was killed and two others seriously injured. George J. Ridley was struck in the forehead by a piece of the kettle, the blow causing concussion of the brain. Edward Rich was struck by a piece of flying metal and Edward Ott was scalded. The latter two will recover. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, as the steam gauge registered ten pounds at the time of the accident.

Sued Her Mother-in-Law. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Bella P. Lovett has commenced a suit against her mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry P. Lovett of Boston, for \$25,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband, Albert Lovett, who is a well known newspaper man. In her complaint Mrs. Lovett alleges that her husband was told that unless he deserted her he would be disinherited. Mrs. Lovett was struck by a piece of flying metal, going with her to Boston and leaving his wife in a destitute condition.

Squatters After the Indian Lands. SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 18.—Three hundred mining men and prospectors have left here for Colville, on the Indian reservation, in anticipation of the president signing the bill extending the mineral rights to the north and south sections of the reservation. Marcus and Spokane and the northern road, while others are going over the Central Washington reservation to prospect for coal. Some hundred men are in camp at Marcus, but others have gone in regardless of the warning of the Indian police.