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builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

Strictly Pure White Lead

manufactured by the "Old Dutch Process" of slow corrosion, and with one of the following standard brands:

"Armstrong & McElvay"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Eckstein"
"Fahnestock" "Anchor"
"Kentucky" "Morley"
"Southern" "Shipman"
"Red Seal" "Collier"
"Davis-Chambers"

For colors they use the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in small cans, each being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade.

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints and hardware.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send us for a book containing information that may save you many dollars; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York
Cincinnati Branch,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

COWBOYS HASTEN FORWARD.

They are Now Racing Through Illinois

—Berry in the Lead.

GALENA, Ill., June 26.—The cowboys did not strike Galena, but took the Council Hill Road, four miles north of here. Berry went through at 4:30 two hours in advance of all others. Jones did not arrive until 10 o'clock, after a long rest in Dubuque. Rattlesnake Pete is on the Shullsburg Road, farther north.

DURQUER, Iowa, June 26.—Berry was the first of the cowboys to reach Dubuque. He spent the night at Dyersville, passed Farley at 5:20 a. m., and registered here at 9:40, crossing the river at 12:30. His horses were sore and appeared jaded.

Gillispie and Rattlesnake Pete slept in Manchester, the latter leaving that place at 3:30 a. m. and Gillispie half an hour later. Pete passed Farley at 8:05 and registered here at 12:35. His horse was in good condition when he entered Illinois at 12:35.

Jones arrived at 5:55, left 7:30. Smith at 6:30 and left at 7:15. Their horses are in fair condition, except that one of Smith's was slightly lame. Nothing has been seen or heard from Middleton and Albright.

MAN, IOWA, June 26.—Smith arrived here at 3 a. m., Jones at 4 a. m., Middleton at 1:20 p. m., and Albright at 1:30. Smith and his two horses are in fair condition. Jones and his horse looked better than any of the rest, although Middleton's horse was in fine condition.

All right had two horses, both in good shape, but there is a moratorium in town that Albright's sole a march in the race by stripping his horses in an Illinois box, from here to Peosta, a small station west of Dubuque, a small station west of Dubuque.

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

Suicide of Edward H. Todd, a Wealthy Business Man of Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., June 26.—Edward H. Todd, nephew and partner of E. M. Miller in the omnibus and tally-ho manufacturing business, and one of the most prominent citizens of Quincy, committed suicide in his elegant bachelor apartments in the Newcomb Hotel by blowing out his brains. He came in from Chicago at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and went to his rooms. At noon yesterday the chambermaid found him seated in a chair, dead, with the pistol lying beside him. He left no note of any kind and the cause of the shooting is still a profound mystery. He was prosperous and in the best of health and had no embarrassing ties whatever, so far as his friends knew.

He was about 35 years of age and was one of the prominent masons of the State. He was known all over the country as the business representative of the big firm of E. M. Miller & Co. His errand to Chicago was to close up the firm's relations with the Columbian Coach Company, for whom they made four tally-ho coaches at a cost of

Yield of Wheat in the Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—The Modern Miller has complete returns from Oklahoma, I. T., and Texas. The thrashing advices are quite elaborate and show a much better wheat yield than anticipated. From present indications and a very complete correspondence, covering Missouri and Kansas, the Miller predicts an output of 18,000,000 bushels for Missouri and 3,000,000 bushels for Kansas. The corn advices are unusually favorable, and if present conditions are any criterion the corn crop for the Southwest will break all previous records.

Dakota Wheat Writings.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26.—Reports from North Dakota indicate that wheat is wilting under the hot sun and continues to high winds. Already the damage may be placed at from 25 to 50 percent. Many fields are worthless. Local showers in the James River Valley have been a blessing to some, but the general outlook is discouraging. With the most favorable weather half a crop is all that can be hoped for.

Discussing the Midwinter Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26.—Herr B. Cornely, representative of Germany at the Columbian Exposition, arrived here Saturday in the interest of the midwinter fair. He will meet a number of citizens to-day and canvass the subject with them. Herr Cornely says it is possible for California to secure 10,000 out of the 12,000 exhibitors at Chicago. He is sure 1,000 European exhibitors will come.

Grand Trunk and Heading.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A Montreal special says L. J. Sergeant, general manager of the Grand Trunk, has confirmed the story of the alliance between the Grand Trunk and the *Heading* system.

THINKS IT A MISTAKE

CONGRESS SHOULD HAVE BEEN CALLED BEFORE THIS TIME.

View of an Anti-Silver Man—Thinks It Will Be Much Harder to Repeal the Sherman Act in September Than Ten Days Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—"Cleveland made a mistake in not issuing a call for Congress to meet a week or ten days ago," said a Congressman. "I am for the repeal of the Sherman law. Ten days ago the whole country favored it unanimously. The extraordinary gold called for by Austria—\$50,000,000, I think—added to what naturally went from us to Europe, had fairly got us on the rocks. The truth is, we're yet. But people are getting over this scare and getting more or less used to being on the rocks. The iron is cooling. Our wheat is beginning to go to Europe. Some of the gold is coming back. People are getting steadier. Things may brighten up materially before Congress convenes. In fact, I expect confidently that they will. If the financial skies seem clearer when Congress comes together in September you will find that while the Sherman law will be repealed it will take harder work, and the free coinage people will claim and get better terms than if Congress had been called at once. If Congress had been called, say, three weeks ago it would have saved a great many business lives and gained from the hands of Congress a much stronger and better system of money laws than I think will be possible in September. The administration, like everybody else, should dig its potatoes when they are ripe."

BLATCHFORD MAY RESIGN.

His Physician Advises Him to Retire From the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It has been stated that Justice Blatchford is not so ill as represented in the press dispatches, but the possibility of his retirement from the bench after recovery from his present attack is generally recognized. It is said that his physician has advised such a course, holding that the two slight attacks of paralysis from which he has suffered may develop into something worse. Should Justice Blatchford resign it is conceded that Mr. Cleveland would appoint a Democrat. Even, however, with a Democrat chosen there would still be a Republican majority in the Supreme Court. Of the nine members three are Democrats—Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Jackson. With a Democrat in the place of Justice Blatchford there would be five Republicans left. The political complexion of the court would be more nearly divided than the figures show upon their face, as Justice Brewer, who is a nephew of Justice Field, is more nearly independent than anything else. He is a very plain man, with a habit of speaking his mind in as few words as possible.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President made the following appointments:

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—William H. Doyle for the First District of Pennsylvania; Richard B. Morris for the District of Kansas.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE ENGAGED

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The engagement of Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Miss Madeline Polard, who is now a guest of Mrs. Blackburn, is announced.

COWBOYS REACH WATERLOO.

John Berry the First to Register Horses in Good Condition.

WATERLOO, Iowa, June 24.—Agent Tatro of the Humane Society, Minneapolis; Harvey Weir, Chadron, Neb., manager of the cowboy race, and Maj. Burke of Chicago came in in advance of the riders. Berry, the leader, left Iowa Falls, forty-eight miles west of here, at 8:15 a. m. and reached Waterloo at 9:40. At 10:40 Gillespie and Stevens left Iowa Falls. Jones followed at 4 p. m. and Campbell, Smith and Albright are somewhere between Fort Dodge and Iowa Falls. Jones is looked upon as the probable winner. He has a fresh horse and has the advantage of forty to fifty pounds in weight over the others.

The riders left Chadron June 13 and have covered about 700 miles. They expect to reach Chicago Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning. Their average daily ride has been about sixty-five miles. Of the ten starters all but two will complete the distance. Berry is riding under protest, registering by affidavit before a notary. He is protested because he made a map of the route.

Great interest is taken all along the route and last night a large crowd awaited the arrival of the riders. The agent of the Humane Society says he has so far had no cause for interfering with the race.

SOCIAL SENSATION AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24.—A social sensation was created here by the arrest of Charles M. Bunker, son of a former leading officer of the Minnesota National Guards, on the charge of embezzlement from the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, Mich. The arrest was made on a warrant secured by H. C. Keely, State Agent of the company. The specific charge in the complaint is that Bunker robbed the company of \$375. Bunker is a young man of 21 and moves among St. Paul's 400. The total amount of his peculations will probably not be known for several days. He had been acting as city agent for the company.

Fire in a Michigan Factory.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 24.—Fire started in the molding room of the spring and axle works, of which Senator Stockbridge is the principal owner, just before noon and gutted the rear end of the building, causing a loss of \$10,000, fully insured. The fire was so sudden that many of the workmen lost their tools and clothes.

FULL BROTHERS AHEAD OF HALF BROTHERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24.—The Supreme Court of Ohio in the Deshler will case has decided that brothers and sisters of full blood inherited before half brothers or sisters. This added nearly \$1,000,000 to the wealth of William G. Deshler.

NO MORE INSPECTION.

SECRETARY MORTON MAKES A RADICAL CHANGE.

The System of Meat Inspection Introduced by Secretary Rusk to Be Abolished—Morton Says It Is an Expensive Luxury—Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—"Cleveland made a mistake in not issuing a call for Congress to meet a week or ten days ago," said a Congressman. "I am for the repeal of the Sherman law. Ten days ago the whole country favored it unanimously. The extraordinary gold called for by Austria—\$50,000,000, I think—added to what naturally went from us to Europe, had fairly got us on the rocks. The truth is, we're yet. But people are getting over this scare and getting more or less used to being on the rocks. The iron is cooling. Our wheat is beginning to go to Europe. Some of the gold is coming back. People are getting steadier. Things may brighten up materially before Congress convenes. In fact, I expect confidently that they will. If the financial skies seem clearer when Congress comes together in September you will find that while the Sherman law will be repealed it will take harder work, and the free coinage people will claim and get better terms than if Congress had been called at once. If Congress had been called, say, three weeks ago it would have saved a great many business lives and gained from the hands of Congress a much stronger and better system of money laws than I think will be possible in September. The administration, like everybody else, should dig its potatoes when they are ripe."

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Morton does not believe in governmental paternalism. His policy in this respect is exactly the reverse of that of his predecessor, Secretary Rusk. The constant aim of Mr. Rusk was to expand the work of the Agriculture Department and give it the broadest possible scope. Mr. Morton is seeking to limit the work of the department to strictly governmental functions. The Secretary has just prepared a statement which shows the unsatisfactory results of doing private business at public expense. It shows that the so-called meat inspection is not only useless but highly expensive and the fact that he has reduced the force of salaried employees in the bureau of animal industry 24 since he took charge of the agricultural bureau making a saving to the government thereby of about \$200,000, is evidence to show that he intends to render the meat inspection less expensive in the future, if not abolish it entirely.

Secretary Morton's statement of the cost of the Department of Microscopy is only one of the expensive features of meat inspection and does not include the cost of taggers and the various other officers necessary to carry out the scheme of meat inspection. The result is shown in the following figures, as applied to six of the large packing cities of the country on the country on the export of pork alone for the eleven months ending May 31, 1893:

Chicago—Number of pounds of pork exported to countries requiring certificates of inspection, 17,452,975; value of pork exports at 12 cents a pound, \$207,957.48; cost for microscopy, \$66,102.48.

Kansas City—Number of pounds of pork exported to countries requiring certificates of inspection, 1,306,021;

value of pork exported, estimated at 12 cents a pound, \$163,994.52; cost of microscopy, \$4,808.41.

Indianapolis—Number of pounds of pork exported to countries requiring certificates of inspection, 2,546; value of pork exports, estimated at 12 cents a pound, \$305.52; cost of microscopy, \$4,934.08.

South Omaha—Number of pounds of pork exported to countries requiring certificates of inspection, 1,478,898;

value of pork exported, estimated at 12 cents a pound, \$176,276.76; cost of microscopy, \$25,212.40.

Pittsburg—Exports none; cost of microscopy, \$3,878.91.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Exports none; cost of microscopy, \$6,805.63.

Secretary Morton's statement shows that the entire value of the pork exports to countries requiring certificates of inspection for the eleven months ending May 31, 1893, was \$3,477,743 and that the cost for microscopy was \$230,000.

Great Britain, which requires no certificates of inspection, bought \$40,000,000 worth, or nearly ten times as much in the same period, without any expense on the part of the United States government for microscopy. Secretary Morton recently addressed the German government through the State department a communication asking a number of questions on the subject of meat inspection. He expects, when this reply is received, to have official evidence that American pork exports to Germany is not affected by the inspection in this country, for the reason that our exports are not admitted into Germany even on a certificate of inspection until they have all undergone a thorough inspection by the German government.

TELEGRAPH PEOPLE ELECT.

J. A. Scrymser the New President of the South American Company.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The directors of the Central and South American Telegraph company, have elected the following officers: James A. Scrymser, president; Edward A. Adams, vice-president; Sebastian Camachi, resident vice-president, City of Mexico; Samuel C. Blackwell, treasurer; James W. Beard, secretary. The usual quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent was declared, payable July 1. The statement for the quarter shows the gross surplus of the company to be \$372,942.

KINSEY IS IN LUCK.

Appointed to Superintend the New Postoffice Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Secretary Carlisle has appointed John W. Kinsey of New Philadelphia, Ohio, Superintendent of Construction of the Postoffice Building at Washington.

He was backed by the United Ohio Democratic Congressional delegation. Mr. Kinsey has held office for the past ten years, is a practical builder, has superintended the construction of many public buildings and is an active Democrat.

BIG STRIKE AT BRIDGEPORT.

Street Car Men Refused to Work Sixteen Hours a Day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 24.—The conductors and drivers of the Bridgeport Horse Railway Company are on a strike.

There is dissatisfaction because the men were compelled to work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day. Their petition for shorter hours was given no attention. One hundred men are on strike and not a car is running.

Funeral of De Oliveira.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Marshal Simões de Oliveira, president of the Brazilian commission to the Columbian Exposition, were held at the Hotel Savoy at 9 o'clock.

Only the family and immediate friends of the deceased were present. After the services at the hotel the Brazilian government, through its legation represented by the Hon. Salvador de Mendonça, celebrated high requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Secretary of State Gresham tendered a military escort from the hotel to the cathedral, which offer was accepted.

Conductor Loses a Leg.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 26.—Andrew Colvin, a conductor on the Wisconsin Central, had a leg cut off while coupling cars at Mellen. It is feared he will die.

LOOKING AHEAD TO '96

TALK OF A THIRD TERM FOR CLEVELAND.

Some of His Friends Urging His Re-nomination—Stevenson, Cresham and Carlisle Also Considered Candidates for the First Place on the Ticket.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Some of Vice-President Stevenson's friends are trying to make it appear that he is not receiving proper recognition at the hands of the President. They claim to have discovered signs of jealousy on the part of the President, indicating in their minds that Mr. Cleveland has thereby determined to make himself his own successor at the close of his present term. There is no way to verify a rumor like this, for the reason that neither of the principals would talk upon such a subject, and it is hard to find out just what patronage Mr. Stevenson has claimed, or what share of the appointments asked for by him have been made.

Mr. Stevenson seems, as a matter of fact, to be occupying the political position in which he has been placed by his predecessors under Republican and Democratic administrations alike. It was the complaint under the first term of Mr. Cleveland that Mr. Hendricks did not get the recognition he deserved and Mr. Hendricks grew to believe in the course of time that he had been ignored.

The friends of Mr. Morton, Vice-President under Mr. Harrison, made similar charge, but Mr. Morton never could be induced to say word on the subject. Even before Mr. Cleveland's time vice-presidents have been relegated to their proper position as presiding officers of the Senate and only considered a power in the possibility of their assessment to the chief magistracy. The talk, however, has opened discussion as to the chances of Mr. Stevenson succeeding Mr. Cleveland as the candidate of the Democratic party. Although the time for such talk is far enough off to make speculation seem almost useless enough gossip has been developed to bring four Democratic candidates of prominence before the public.