

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Vermont Central Road is said to have secured a lease of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain track.

A statue of Daniel Webster was formally unveiled at Concord, New Hampshire. Senator Evarts, B. F. Butler, and Robert C. Winthrop delivered addresses.

The packing-house of Sperry & Barnes, at New Haven, valued at \$300,000, was destroyed by fire.

The Trustees of Cornell University have decided to open a law school in September of next year, and the name of Judge Cooley is mentioned as its chief.

The ten-mile bicycle race for the world's championship, at Lynn, Mass., was won by John R. Prince in thirty minutes eight and three-fifths seconds, Neilson second, and Woodside third.

Workmen employed by Peter Herdic in digging a reservoir at Huntington, Pa., discovered an earthen pot filled with coin, believed to amount to several thousand dollars. The finder, the contractor, and the former owner of the land are preparing for a triangular suit over the treasure.

WESTERN.

Police Officer Hansen, the eighth victim of the anarchist riots in Chicago on the 4th of May, died at the County Hospital in that city, after a vain effort had been made to save his life by the transfusion of healthy blood into his system.

Estimated improvements to the Duluth (Minn.) dock system, aggregating an outlay of over \$2,000,000, are under way.

A scientific expedition from Princeton College will explore the Uintah Mountains in Western Utah and Wyoming.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the admission of Michigan to the Union attracted fifteen thousand citizens of the State to Lansing, where representative men delivered addresses from three stands. A grand barbecue was held at the fair grounds.

A shower of fish several inches in length fell at Wyoming, Ohio, where the children gathered them by the pocketful.

Benjamin Zehner, one of the wealthiest farmers in Delaware County, Ind., was stung twice while working with bees, and in half an hour died in great agony from the effects of the poison.

Eli Owens, arrested for assaulting Ida Grine, his 16-year-old sister-in-law, was taken from jail in Hebron, Neb., and hanged to a tree by masked men.

The Ohio Supreme Court has decided that the acts of the State Senate after the desertion by the Democrats of their seats are perfectly legal.

Fire at Minneapolis swept away Goodenough's North Star Saw-mill. The loss is \$155,000, with \$42,500 insurance.

The Missouri Car and Foundry Works, at St. Louis, were burned, causing a loss estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Sixteen hundred reports received by a Toledo firm from the six principal winter-wheat States give the prospects as favorable, except in Kansas and Michigan. The indications are that farmers will sell freely immediately after threshing.

Dr. S. A. Richmond, who is said to be insane, drove in his carriage to the *Herald* office at St. Joseph, Mo., entered the counting-room, and shot and killed Colonel J. W. Strong, manager of the paper. The murderer then retraced his steps to the sidewalk and shot himself in the head, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

S. P. Hollingsworth made 281½ miles on a bicycle at Greenfield, Ind., in twenty-four hours. He rested two hours and forty-nine minutes.

Gaul, the Sioux chief who was in command at the massacre of Gen. Custer and his soldiers, has agreed to go to the battle-field on the tenth anniversary and describe to a party of army officers the chief features of the affair.

SOUTHERN.

Rev. S. W. Bicknell, of Hampton, Va., denounced Miss Emma Clark from the pulpit for personal reflections upon his character. The lady and her brother revenged themselves by administering a caning.

Reports from Delaware indicate that the peach crop will be almost a complete failure.

A rainfall of twenty-eight inches in fifty hours is reported from Alexandria, La.

A conspiracy to murder a ranchman near Sipe Springs, Texas, was exposed by one of the parties. Five neighbors seized the ringleader, perforated him with bullets, and hanged him to a tree, where his body was allowed to dangle for five days, as the Comanche County officers were away on vacation.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Oscar Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, confirms the report that the President and his wife will make a tour of the great lakes during the summer.

The Cabinet considered the Canadian fisheries troubles at its last meeting, says a Washington dispatch. Advice from Minister Phelps confirm the press reports that the English Government is not altogether satisfied with the course pursued by the Dominion authorities.

The first official reception of President and Mrs. Cleveland was held at the White House on the evening of the 15th inst., being one of the largest ever held at the Executive Mansion. The diplomatic corps, Congress-

men, with their wives, officers of the army and navy, and many distinguished persons residing in Washington were present to pay their respects to the President and his bride.

The Senate Commerce Committee, at the request of Messrs. Logan and Cullom, has agreed to an appropriation of \$300,000 for the Hennepin Canal.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild estimates the receipts for the next fiscal year at about \$233,000,000.

The Secretary of War has detailed Major John M. Bacon to visit the camp of the Minnesota militia, and Captain Gaines Lawson to perform similar duty among the Illinois brigades at Springfield.

Senator Blair's educational bill has been disposed of for the present session of Congress by the Education and Labor Committee of the House, which made a final adjournment without acting upon the New Hampshire statesman's scheme. This bill was debated in the Senate for weeks, and the discussion will no doubt have to be gone over again.

POLITICAL.

The Nineteenth Illinois District Democrats have renominated Hon. R. W. Townsend for Congress.

"Massachusetts is on the ragged edge of another Butler scare," says a Boston dispatch. The announcement in a morning paper that he is in training for the Governorship caused a decided sensation in Boston. "The comments on the streets and at the hotels showed there was more in the movement than Butler's friends are willing to admit. The general impression, however, is that Butler is playing a little game of bluff as a feeler, and if he finds his grip is as strong as formerly he will exert it for another candidate. It is believed that he looks favorably upon the proposed candidacy of Judge Abbott. A rumor, which is being much repeated, is that Butler is ready to back Abbott for Governor by his personal effort on the stump, and has more than half a mind to run for Congress himself at the same time, by way of stirring up the case more thoroughly. Butler has a residence in two districts, and may run either in the Seventh or Eighth."

A. Easton has been nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Fifteenth Illinois District.

Congressman Hepburn, of the Eighth Iowa District, has been nominated for his fourth term.

The Vermont Republican State Convention nominated Lieutenant Governor Ormsby for Governor, and renominated C. W. Porter, the present Secretary of State; W. H. Dubois, the present Treasurer, and E. H. Powell, the present Auditor, by acclamation. The platform indorses the prohibitory law; the bill regulating the sale of oleomargarine; favors State and national railroad commissions, and expresses sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell. In referring to the disposal of public offices it says:

Whatever may be the case elsewhere, the course of the national administration in reference to the disposal of Federal offices in this State, in committing appointments to party bosses, supplanting faithful officers, not justly chargeable with offensive partisanship, by active and offensive partisans and removing honest, experienced, and respected officers to make place for saloon-keepers, pot-house politicians, and Democratic strikers, has been a most absolute burlesque of civil-service reform, and deserves the condemnation of all who desire clean, efficient, and trustworthy public service.

The State Convention of the Maine Prohibitionists was held at Portland. Aaron Clark of Buxton was nominated for Governor. T. B. Hussey and Col. W. S. Eustis are the Prohibition nominees for Congress in the First and Second Congressional Districts, respectively.

A Norwich (Conn.) dispatch says that Judge Hewitt asked Hon. James G. Blaine if he was going to be a Presidential candidate in 1888. Mr. Blaine smiled and said: "Perhaps they had better try some other man next time."

A secret circular of General Master Workman Powderly has been published. It is dated Philadelphia, June 12, and the Knights of Labor are warned against what he considers a plot to pack the Knights' convention, to be held in the month of October, with politicians. Mr. Powderly claims to have discovered a movement on foot to disrupt the order by underhand means.

The Greenback-Labor party of Ohio, in State convention at Mansfield, nominated a ticket with Christopher Evans, of Perry, for Secretary of State. A ratification meeting held in the evening was addressed by Hon. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, and others.

Gov. Hill of New York has signed a bill which provides that a person charged with crime in another State or Territory shall not be taken out of New York State either with or without his consent unless he is regularly extradited, and any person or officer who aids or assists in removing any fugitive from justice out of that State without a requisition being first obtained shall be guilty of felony and imprisonment in State Prison.

Washington telegram: Speaker Carlisle does not appear at all cast down by the fate of the tariff bill. He is credited with saying: "Since a majority of the House were inimical to the bill it is better the motion to consider it should have been defeated rather than to have got it before the House and chopped its head off by striking out the enactment clause. Under present circumstances it will remain on the calendar, where it can be taken up at any time the House chooses. I don't look for any action upon it at this session, but I am sincere in my belief that we will not only get it before the House next session but that we will pass it."

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The cooks and waiters in the large restaurants at San Francisco struck, the other day, compelling the closing of many eating houses. The posting of certain rules caused the trouble.

In the iron and steel mills at Pittsburgh the men are working overtime, indicating a prosperous condition of the trade. The iron output this year, compared with last year, shows an excess of 203 tons.

After a six weeks' attempt to force

manufacturers to accede to their demand for the adoption of the eight-hour system, the St. Louis furniture workers have ended their strike, and the men, about 500 in all, have returned to work on the old plan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Paris states that there have been fresh massacres of Christians in Annam.

Louis Laurent Simonin, the French engineer and traveler, is dead.

In an affray at Bogota between prison guards and some soldiers, one general, several officers, and thirty privates were killed.

There were 155 failures in the United States and Canada last week, against 209 the previous week. *Bradstreet's*, in its weekly review of the industrial outlook, says:

Special telegrams report, with an unusual degree of unanimity, only a moderate activity in general commercial and industrial lines. This is conspicuous at Kansas City, where a check to the late heavy movement of merchandise is visible. Exceptions are noted at Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee, where there is a fair business, as well as at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. New York and Boston each record a full average volume of transactions. The outflow of the customary midsummer dullness is reported to characterize general trade at most interior points. The domestic money markets, with few exceptions, are unchanged, funds offering being in excess of the demand. The New York stock market continued to exhibit bullish tendencies this week, and prices generally advanced. Bonds are unusually strong. Special wheat crop reports to *Bradstreet's* continue favorable, the exceptions being in Kansas and Michigan. The plant has been delayed in Northern Minnesota, but the outlook is for a fair crop. The wheat market continues dull and depressed. The first signs of firmness in hog products are observed. Raw wool is from 2c to 3c higher at interior markets. The late London sales, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. higher, stimulated the improved feeling here. Dry goods distribution for six months will compare favorably with the early half of last year. There is a better tone and a slight advance in some lines of bleached cottons. The next opening of woolen goods is expected to be at higher figures.

The executive of the Irish National League of America has summoned a national convention to assemble in Music Hall, Chicago, Aug. 18 next, and has fixed the quota of delegates. All true friends of Ireland are requested to make the event worthy of the cause they represent.

Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada, has issued a pastoral letter announcing that the Catholic Church cannot consistently tolerate the organization of Knights of Labor or approve of the means resorted to by that organization to obtain its ends.

A. W. McLean, Minister of Fisheries for the Dominion, states that American vessels will be allowed to purchase bait or supplies, or make shipments at Canadian ports, but must not remain longer than one day.

It can be announced as certain that Captain Frank Mason, formerly managing editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, and now United States Consul at Marseilles, and Mrs. Mason are the joint authors of the "Breadwinners," that mysterious novel which has been credited to and disowned by half-a-dozen men, including Col. John Hay.

FOREIGN.

When Mr. Gladstone started from London on his Scotch campaign, fully 10,000 people gathered at the depot to give him god-speed, and when the Premier drove up in his carriage they made frantic efforts to see him, and broke down the barriers which had been provided to keep them back. A great many men and boys climbed to the top of the railway carriages standing in the station, and from that elevation cheered Mr. Gladstone as he passed them. Mr. Gladstone only reached his coach with the greatest difficulty. A squad of policemen surrounded him and by much elbowing succeeded at last in getting him through the cheering masses to the car. The coach window at Mr. Gladstone's seat was open. The crowd, catching sight of the venerable minister through it, cheered vociferously, until the Premier, rising and speaking from the window, said:

Attempts have been made and will be made to divert your attention from the real question at issue. This question is solely whether Ireland shall be trusted to manage her own affairs. Those who deny Ireland this right admit that Canada and other British colonies enjoy such rights. Are we to trust our fellow-subjects in Ireland and govern by love, or are we to adopt the policy of the Government's enemies and introduce into Ireland government by force?

At all the stations along the route the Premier was enthusiastically greeted by enormous crowds, and at Edinburgh 40,000 people lined the streets and wildly cheered the Liberal leader.

The French Senate Committee has rejected by a vote of 6 to 3 all proposals for the expulsion of the princes.

Cholera has appeared at Cadigora, on the Po, eight miles from the Adriatic. Sixteen new cases, on an average, are daily reported at Venice.

As a bid for the vote of the dissenters it is stated that Mr. Gladstone has promised them to disestablish the English Church if they help him to settle the Irish question by supporting home-rule.

A Conservative meeting at Islington, a northern suburb of London, ended in a riot. The speaker's platform was stormed by the crowd. The Duke of Norfolk, who is a Whig, was an occupant on the platform. He was roughly seized by the neck, jammed up against a wall, and hustled off the stage. A number of aristocratic companions who were with the Duke were badly handled. The police were summoned, and succeeded in stopping the rioting.

The funeral of King Ludwig of Bavaria took place at Munich. The procession was three hours in passing from the palace to St. Michael's Church. The bells throughout Bavaria will ring every day for six weeks from noon to 1 o'clock, in mourning for the King.

Hobart Pasha, Marshal of the Turkish Empire, is dead. He was a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, served for many years in the British navy, and in the last war between Russia and Turkey was appointed by the Sultan Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Black Sea fleet.

The influential London journals, with the exception of two personal organs, are united against home rule on the Gladstone plan. Some of the weeklies favor restricted forms of home rule. Lord Greville, an influential Irish landlord, is a convert to Gladstone. *Punch* has gone over to the Tories.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The trial of the indicted anarchists began in Chicago on Monday, June 21, before Judge Gary, who overruled motions for separate trials and to quash the indictments. A. R. Parsons, for whom detectives have hunted high and low, appeared in court, pleaded not guilty, and was placed on trial with the others. The work of selecting the jury then began.

Washington telegram: "About one hundred of the Democratic Representatives who voted for the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill held a caucus in the hall of the House. Representative Bragg, of Wisconsin, was chosen chairman, and Representative McRae, of Arkansas, secretary of the conference. Speaker Carlisle urged the members to stand firm in their purpose of tariff reform. Mr. Morrison then moved that the tariff-reform Democrats select one member from each State to constitute a committee which shall consider the advisability of issuing an address to the country explaining the position of that element and report to another conference to be held later in the present month. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, but was adopted."

The Catholic diocese of Ottawa, Ontario, has been raised to an archbishopric, under Bishop Duhamel.

An extradition treaty with Japan was ratified by the Senate June 21, as also one for the re-survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico. The Senate passed a bill granting Dearborn Park, in Chicago, to the Public Library, Soldiers' Home, and Academy of Design. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Henley introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to prosecute all officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company responsible for issuing collateral trust bonds, guaranteeing interest and paying dividends without the consent of Congress. The naval appropriation bill passed the House. The President sent to Congress fifteen veto messages, three of them being upon private pension bills; the other two were on bills for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa, and Zanesville, Ohio. In refusing to approve of a bill for public buildings at Sioux City, he states that the postoffice is leased until 1889, and that occasional sessions of the Federal courts have been held in the county court house without inconveniencing anyone; in disapproving the bill to provide for a public building at Zanesville, Ohio, the President takes the same grounds. In vetoing a pension bill the President suggests the significance of the startling increase in pension legislation and the consequences involved in its continuance. He says: "I am so thoroughly tired of discussing gifts of public money to individuals who, in my view, have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent Congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their 'apparent Congressional sanction' in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of Government. Thus, in considering these bills I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberative judgment of the Congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives. I have not been insensible to the suggestion which should influence every citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only a just but a generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders. In reviewing the pension legislation presented to me many bills have been approved upon the theory that every doubt should be resolved in favor of the proposed beneficiary. I have not, however, been able to entirely disavow myself of the idea that the public money appropriated for pensions is the soldiers' fund, which should be devoted to the indemnification of those who, in the defense of the Union and in the nation's service have worthily deserved, and who, in the day of their independence resulting from such suffering, are entitled to the benefactions of their Government. This reflection tends to the bestowal of pensions a kind of sacredness, which involves the adoption of such principles and regulations as exclude perversion, as well as insure a liberal and generous application of grateful and benevolent designs. Heedlessness and disregard of the principle which underlies the granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded, crippled soldier who is honored in the just recognition of his Government. Such a man should never find himself side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute their natural life to which humanity is heir to service in the army. Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit and encourages those who for gain urge honest men to become dishonest. Thus is the demoralizing lesson taught the people that against the public treasury the most questionable expedients are allowable."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.25
HOGS—Extra Heavy	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	@ .88
No. 2 Red	.84	@ .84½
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—Western	.33	@ .35
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.75	@ 5.25
HOGS—Common	4.25	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Heavy	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.72	@ .72½
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.15	@ .16
CHEESE—Full Cream	.12	@ .13
Full Cream, new	.07	@ .07½
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .10½
POTATOES—New, per brl.	3.00	@ 3.50
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .79½
CORN—Mixed	.30	@ .31
OATS—Mixed	.26	@ .27
PORK—New Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 10.00
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.80	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	2.25	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .27½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.75
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.25	@ 4.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.83	@ .83½
CORN—No. 3	.35	@ .36
CATTLE	4.75	@ 5.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The bill forfeiting the unearned lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was passed by the Senate on the 15th. The bill declares forfeited so much of the lands granted to that company as are co-terminous with that part of its main line which extends from Wallula Junction to Portland and that part of the Cascade branch which shall not have been completed at the date of the passage of this bill, and makes the right of way in the Territories subject to taxation. Nothing in the act is to be construed to waive any right of the United States to forfeit any other lands granted to them, for failure, past or future, to comply with the conditions of the grant. In the House of Representatives Mr. Hiseock stated that the aggregate of the appropriation bills is \$229,742,313, which will be swelled to \$371,028,133. The receipts are estimated at \$390,000,000, and the next fiscal year, he said, is certain to show a deficit of \$14,000,000 on the most conservative estimate. Mr. Randall explained that the increase this year for pensions is \$15,750,000, and the river and harbor bill adds \$15,250,000.

The Senate passed the military academy appropriation bill on the 16th inst., and the appropriation committee has now no bills before it for consideration. The Senate rejected the President's nomination of John S. Pillsbury, of Michigan, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and of Abraham Rose for Postmaster of Vinton, Iowa. The House of Representatives passed the legislative appropriation bill, and the Senate gave the franking privilege to the widow of General Grant. An adverse report has been made on Representative Grosvenor's resolution providing for the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool, and also upon the Wilkins resolution declaring against any reduction of the duty on the same article.

A large number of bills were passed by the Senate on June 17, among them being measures to construct roads to the national cemeteries at Knoxville and Natchez, to grant the Seal rocks to the city of San Francisco, for the transfer of the Baton Rouge barracks to the University of Louisiana, to purchase land for the Indian training school near Salem, Oregon, for a conference at Washington of delegates from the American republics, and for the appointment of an additional Secretary of the Treasury for one year. A vote taken in the House on the question of taking up the Morrison tariff bill resulted in its defeat. Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would renew the motion on Tuesday, June 22. Mr. Morrison voted in a low tone and Mr. Randall in a loud, defiant way. Neither of the gentlemen was applauded. As soon as the result was known the revenue reformers sitting near Mr. Morrison turned toward him inquiringly. He remarked: "We'll try it again next Monday," and the House rang with the applause of his followers. The formal announcement was greeted with vociferous cheers from the Republican side. An analysis of the vote shows that of the 140 affirmative votes 136 were Democrats and 4 Republicans. Three of the Republicans are from Minnesota and one from New York. One hundred and twenty-two affirmative votes were cast by Democrats from the South and West, and 14 by Democrats from the Eastern and Middle States. Of the 157 negative votes 122 were cast by Republicans and 35 by Democrats. A bill was introduced in the House providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink.

GENERAL LOGAN'S bill to increase the efficiency of the army passed the Senate on the 16th inst. The Senate passed, by a two-thirds vote, the resolution offered by Senator Ingalls, providing for the submission to the several States of a constitutional amendment extending the period of the President's term to the session of the Fifth Congress until the 30th of April, 1889, and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March as the commencement in future of the Presidential and Congressional terms. The Frye bill for the encouragement of the American merchant marine and to promote postal and commercial relations with foreign countries was passed. Mr. Vance's bill to repeal the civil-service law was indefinitely postponed. In the House Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, presented a resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress July 3. The Stanton debate was resumed by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, who savagely criticised the speech of Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa, was passed by the House on June 19. On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, a bill was passed providing for an inspection of hulls and boilers at Duluth, Minn. A message approving the Dingee shipping bill and suggesting a supplementary measure was received from the President. The naval appropriation bill was discussed. The Senate was not in session.

Lafagan's Logic.

Reputation makes the author. Once established, even foolishness will receive the market value for wisdom in dollars and cents.

I believe in charity for the sinner, but am not in favor of trying to compromise with brass-knuckled sin only to get insulted for my pains.

I am grateful to England for one good deed, anyhow. She set the pattern for dudsism in the country, or, in my native tongue, disclosed the fools.

It must be pretty discouraging, this hunting for happiness and never realizing when it is found, and I pity some people in this respect as much as I do a stray dog.

It is a hard thing to say, but when a woman once begins to go down hill man is ever ready to grease the track for her rapid descent.

When a man cannot attain the height of his ambition by honesty, then I recommend rascality. Although this field is pretty well crowded, yet there is always an opening and plenty of people left whose teeth have not yet become so sore but they will bite again.

Do not get discouraged. No one is perfect. And if there is one curse greater than another, it is when despair has fastened its talons upon man or woman and the angel of hope has fled. Do not forget also that every trial or temptation outwitted places you one round nearer the top of "Jacob's" traditional ladder.

I do not believe in sudden wealth. Sudden riches generally make us forget the time when we were poor, but riches accumulated as the steady dropping that fills the rainwater barrel, is one of life's conquests that do not forget the days of want and worry. Such wealth is more often a blessing than otherwise.—*Chicago Ledger*.

A FARMER near Factoryville, Pa., in one day killed a mill snake in his spring house, three water snakes in his duck pond, a black snake in his meadow, and another black snake which was in the act of swallowing a toad. He says that so many snakes appearing early in the spring is a sure sign of a dry summer. He has observed this sign for many seasons and has never known it to fail.