Habits of Bruin.

If food is very plenty bears are lazy, but commonly they are obliged to be very industrious, it being no light task to gather enough ants, beetles, crickets, tumble-bugs, roots and nuts to satisfy the cravings of so huge a bulk. There is always a touch of the comic, as well as a touch of the strong and terrible, in a bear's looks and actions. It will tug and pull, now with one paw, now with two, now on all fours, now on its hind legs, in the effort to turn over a large log or stone; and when it succeeds it jumps round to thrust its muzzle into the damp hollow and lap up the affrighted mice or beetles while they are still paralyzed by the sudden exposure.

The true time of plenty for bears is the berry season. Then they feast ravenously on huckleberries, blueberries, kinnikinicberries, buffaloberries, wild plums, elderberries and scores of other fruits. They often smash all the bushes in a berry patch, gathering the fruit with half luxurious, half laborious greed, sitting on their haunches and sweeping the berries into their mouths with dexterous paws. The still hunter is in luck who in the fall finds an accessible berry-covered hillside which is haunted by bears; but, as a rule, the berry bushes do not grow close enough together to give the hunter much chance. Aside from man, the full-grown grizzly has hardly any foe to fear. Nevertheless, in the early spring, when weakened by the hunger that succeeds the winter sleep, it behooves even the grizzly, if he dwells in the mountain fastnesses of the far Northwest, to beware of a famished troop of great timber wolves.—Globe Democrat.

Scientists May Differ

As to the causes of rheumatism, but there is no difference of opinion among them as to the danger which attends it, the symptoms by which it manifests itself, and the difficulty of dislodging it in its chronic stage. Several mineral and vegetable poisons are prescribed for it, but none of these has been shown by experience to possess the same efficacy as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This benign specific depurates the blood by promoting vigorous action of the kidneys, which strain from the blood as it passes through them the rheumatic virus when it exists in the system. Physicians of eminence testify to the value of the Bitters in rheumatism, and the professional opinions regarding it are borne out and corroborated by ample popular evidence. The Bitters remedy chills and fever, liver complaint, dyspepsia, and constipation.

HE who permits his farm machinery to rot in the fence corners makes a first-class "calamity howler."

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases. ①

KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA

Laughing Dog, age 10 yrs.

The greatest Liver, Stomach, Blood and Kidney Remedy. Made of Roots, Barks and Herbs, and is Absolutely Free From All Mineral or Other Harmful Ingredients. Druggists, $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5.

Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., Heafy & Bigelow, Agents, New Haven, Ct.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

J. D. WILLCOX.

CURED ME.

Doctors Said I Could Not Live.

POOR HEALTH FOR YEARS.

Mr. Willcox is a practical farmer and Postmaster in the village where he resides, and is well known for miles around. He writes:—"I had been in **poor health** for a long time. Four years ago the crisis came, and a number of our best physicians **said I would not live a year.** I began using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure; then my doctor said it might help me for a time, but I would not be here a year hence. My difficulties, aggravated by Rheumatism, were so bad I could not get either hand to my face. I continued the medicine nearly a year, and now **I am as well as any man** of my age—sixty-eight years.

Swamp-Root Saved My Life and the good health I now enjoy is due to its use." J. D. WILLCOX, Jan. 9, '93. Olmsville, Pa.

At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's U & O Anointment Cures Piles Trial Box Free. — At Druggists, 50 cents.

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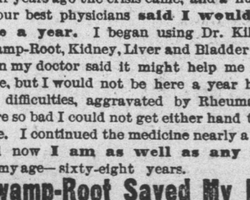

This Trade Mark is on the best WATERPROOF COAT in the World! Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

DISCUSS THE DOLLAR

SPEECH THAT IS SILVER AND ANTI-SILVER.

Specimens of the Oratorical Outflow Mined from the Veins of the Congressional Record—Many Proposed Solutions of a Great Question.

Debate in Congress.

Silver-tongued orators in Congress have spoken for silver and against silver. Some have not spoken at all, while still others, not silver-tongued, have talked and have said nothing of interest to the public. Many of the speeches made during the two weeks' debate have been of such length as to be tiresome, and no paper except our esteemed contemporary, the Congressional Record, has cared to print these speeches in full. From the columns of this more or less interesting journal we extract the following from the efforts of some of the prominent debaters:

Senator Voorhees' Plan.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana (Dem.): We are confronted by a law without precedent or parallel in American history; a law which for months past had been the theme of all tongues and pens, and in whose name financial panic, alarm, and distress had been invoked, and for whose repeal this Congress has been convened. As a firm, unfaltering believer in bimetallism, I voted against the passage of the Sherman act, and for the same reason will vote for its repeal. The question has been asked whether a vote should be given for its unconditional repeal or whether a substitute must be agreed up n. I would at once eradicate this confessed evil from the body of our laws, with no other condition than my right and free agency to support and to secure, in connection with its repeal, or afterward by an independent measure, as the success of its immediate repeal—the primary duty of the hour—may at the time dictate, a sound financial system, embracing the coinage of silver on an equality with gold. In making this statement I only repeat the declaration of the Chicago platform. The banks intensely realize that the present supply of government bonds for banking purposes must be very largely increased within the next five years or they will be forced to commence winding up and retreating from the theater of action on which they have so long appeared. I stand against the existence, the increase or the perpetuation of the national debt for purposes of national banking and call upon the millions who constitute the great army of the laborers to take notice of this issue from this time on—an issue that will not down at any man's bidding. I do not expect the government ever to abandon a national currency, though it would abandon the system of national banks. The great value of State bank money is, and ought to be, mainly local. It will increase the home circulation and the home accommodation of every agricultural community on American soil. In the meanwhile it should be the duty of the Federal Government to issue its own unassailable notes by retiring much of the present outstanding currency, and also by the payment of its debts, and to issue them in amounts equal to the requirements of trade as nearly ascertained as possible. Those who live to witness the adoption of this policy will look upon the safest, strongest and most beneficial system of finance ever before known in American history. It has in it the elements with which to accomplish these paramount and indispensable features of all sound financial legislation:

1. A sufficient volume of currency at all times, State and national, on practically a specie basis, guaranteed also by public honor, with which to transact the growing and expanding business developments of the country.

2. The absolute denial and destruction of all power in the hands of individuals, corporations or syndicates to cause fluctuations in the amount of the different currencies in circulation, thus rendering panics and business distress impossible for the future.

3. Every dollar in circulation, whether gold or silver, State bank paper or United States notes, on a strict parity and interchangeable with every other dollar, thus securing to the people the benefits and advantages of both a State currency and a national currency circulating in harmony and uniformly performing all the functions of money at home and abroad.

4. The settlement of the vexed question of silver money at once and forever by authorizing it to form its portion of the specie basis required by the Constitution for every chartered bank in the Union; by recognizing it when defining the powers of the State to make legal tender money, thus making the use of silver coined into money as imperative as it was useful to the great body of the people.

5. The total and complete overthrow of the dangerous centralization of the money power now existing at a few money centers and in the hands of a few individuals by giving to the people of the States the right of home rule on the subject of money, and thereby securing to them a reliable, nonfluctuating home circulation.

No Question of Sectionalism.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts (Rep.). Mr. President, any man or party in the Eastern States who should desire to have the value or the purchasing power of the dollar increased in order that the value of debts, or that assured and permanent incomes might be increased, or in order that speculation in gold or in credits might be rendered more profitable, would be hurled from power and buried in infamy by the swift and righteous indignation of the whole people of those States. The prosperity, the power, the happiness, the rapid growth of the Northwest and the South are as dear to the people of New England as their own. What they want, what they desire and strive for, is not an appreciating standard of value, but an unchanging standard of value, so far as the lot of humanity will admit. Appreciation and depreciation can be ascertained and provided for. But, to use the expressive phrase of Mr. Balfour, "money is the record of obligations extending over long periods of time." And it is an injury, it is destruction to any community which has risen in civilization above the pirate stage, when that record is liable to uncertainty or is the subject of speculation or gambling. If the people of the Northeast seem to the people of another part of the country to be contending for anything likely to bear hardly upon them, it is because they do not see or anticipate such a result, and not because they desire it or are indifferent to it. I do not believe that any large number of the people of the Northwest desire the destruction of property, impairment of credit or any injury whatever to the people of the Northwest. Their ambition is to acquire property; their hope is in the establishment and maintenance of credit. They always have depended, and for a long time in the future must depend, for these things on a close alliance and an interchange of advantages with the people whose children they are, with the States whence they came, and with communities from whose institutions they have modeled their own, and with whom in the great and glorious future they must live or bear no life. Chief among the resources of the West is its alliance with a wealthy and prosperous East. The wealth of the East must perish but for its alliance with a wealthy and prosperous West.

No Time for Contraction.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado (Rep.) When the papers yesterday and the day before announced that the banks were unable to furnish the farmers of Indiana and Minnesota and the Northwest with even the currency sufficient to move their grain, do you mean to tell us that confidence is to come back if you will only unconditionally repeal the Sherman act? Will it bring confidence back to the railroads, who see diminishing earnings week after week, earnings which will diminish in a still greater ratio in the months to come, with a poverty-stricken people unable to get their currency from the banks, and with the price of their grain constantly decreasing? Is it to bring confidence back to them? Will it bring confidence to the millions of people in the far Northwest, who have seen their principal industry stricken down by the existing condition of affairs, and which the passage of this resolution would entirely obliterate? Will it bring them confidence? Those people, Mr. President, law-abiding and orderly, ask, under the protection of the flag, to be permitted to earn their living and to carry on an industry which the law has recognized since the foundation of the republic. The Senator from Massachusetts tells us that we want first unconditional repeal, and afterwards some measure will be enacted for the recognition of silver. You say to those people, already almost homeless, with the roof of their cabin gone and poverty before them, "If you let us knock out your foundation stone and obliterate all trace of your home and the place of your habitation, in the time to come, after we have had consideration, we will build you a stone-front house." Now, Mr. President, confidence will not thus be brought back.

Locating the Responsibility.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri (Dem.). Mr. President, I confess that the people have lost confidence; but in whom? In the financiers, the gold monometalists, who are undertaking to fasten their iniquitous and oppressive and robber system upon the toiling millions of this country. Confidence has been lost in the banks that made this panic to order, who cut and hedged and rolled it in to suit themselves, and then it escaped from their clutches and is playing sad havoc with them and with all the people of the United States. It passed beyond their control, and the people have lost confidence in them. What is the result? The people go to the banks to draw out the money that is in the banks, and when they have drawn out 10 or 15 per cent. of the liabilities of the banks they have absorbed all the money in the United States, and there is no money that anybody else can get for any purpose. There is not money enough in this country; as a matter of course there is not; but the whole financial system that the distinguished financiers in the East have been building for years is based upon confidence, faith, hope, and charity. Destroy confidence, and the fabric falls. That is all there is about it. We have got just as much money in this country as we ever had. The people have confidence in every dollar we have got, but they have no confidence in the men who have misled them. Now, let the men who are complaining and whose actions produced this panic say to the people of this country, "This money is all good; we are not solvent; we have misled you," and then they may restore confidence. Confidence in them is all that is wanted; confidence for the people to take back to the banks and deposit there the money and let it circulate; confidence that the people will take their money there and let the banks pay somebody else, and that person deposit it, and then somebody else can pay it. You have got to keep the money of this country turning over almost daily or you will have a panic. There is not money enough in the country. I pointed it out here in 1891, and showed the statistics to prove that there was only about 10 per cent. of the liabilities of the banks in cash. I then showed (and I shall at some proper time read what I then said) that the whole financial structure was based upon confidence, and that the moment you destroyed that you had a collapse. I was called an inflationist then, a silver crank.

"I Would Act."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts (Rep.). The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) yesterday said, in referring to the condition of the silver States, that if we were to have legislation to close the mills of New England every Senator from those States would be here ready to offer the most bitter resistance. Mr. President, the mills of New England are closed now. There is no need of further legislation. At this moment, with the exception of two mills, there is not a spindle turning in the city of Lawrence, and they employ 12,000 hands. There is only one mill going in the city of Lowell, and they employ over 20,000 hands. There are over 30,000 people out of employment at this moment in only two of the cities of the Commonwealth that I in part represent. Multiply it by ten and you get some idea of the distress that rests upon the State of Massachusetts. Multiply it by 100 and you get some idea of the distress pervading the Northern States, and when there is such a blight resting on the industries of my own State, and of all the other great industrial States of the North, for one I have no mind for party politics or for delay. I simply ask for action. I believe it is the highest duty that the Senate can perform to take the quickest possible action. It seems to me a case, Mr. President, to which I may apply the words of a very distinguished predecessor of mine, Mr. John Quincy Adams, "I would not deliberate; I would act."

Palmer for Repeal.

Senator Palmer (Dem.), of Illinois, argued in support of the repeal bill. It could not fairly be asserted, he said, that the President did not favor the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, nor did it follow that, because the President had failed to say a word in reference to bimetallism in his recent message to Congress, he would disapprove of legislation providing for coinage of both metals that would be of equal exchangeable and intrinsic value. He expressed the opinion that the great majority of the American people would not only approve but would rapturously applaud legislation that would establish and maintain the bimetallism of the Chicago convention. He believed, however, that in the present state of the market it was beyond the power of any finite mind to fix the ratio of silver to gold, because the market value of silver was in a state of chronic fluctuation. The present ratio should be adhered to, the Sherman law repealed, and the use of silver coin encouraged by judicious laws, and then the influence of events upon the relative values of the metals might be calmly watched, with the hope that by the use of effective means the country might at no distant day reach the point where both gold and silver could be coined and used without discrimination between them.

The Fifty-eight Cent Dollar.

Mr. Cox, of Tennessee (Dem.). I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the gentleman's argument. He has stated that the silver dollar is worth to-day 58c. Mr. Harter, of Ohio (Dem.) Fifty-eight cents. Mr. Cox. Well, 58c. Now, the question is, do you know of any man in the United States who has silver dollars that he will sell at that price, 58c? Mr. Harter. Certainly not, under present conditions. But I know every man who has a silver dollar— Mr. Cox. One moment, please. Does not the 58c silver dollar buy just as much of the products of this country as any other dollar? Mr. Harter. To that I answer yes. But that is not the point. That is the present condition under limited coinage, but you are proposing to change it. In further answer to my friend from Tennessee, whom I regard as an authority on his side of this subject, I say to him that while it is true to-day, the very morning that you have by your law established free coinage in this country, then it ceases to be true, and that every dollar in existence which is now held up to its full nominal value by our present law will sink to 58c, the bullion value, as soon as your law becomes operative.

Impossibility of Bimetallism.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio (Dem.). I say to my friend from Louisiana, without a miracle we cannot keep both gold and silver coin in circulation at any fixed ratio. It is as much the law of God as if it were written between the covers of the Bible. You cannot do it without a miracle, and miracles must originate on high, not on this floor. Your legislative enactments cannot accomplish it. I say to-day it would be more easy for Congress to secure bimetallism under free coinage—that is, keep both metals in general circulation at a fixed ratio, no matter how high or how low the ratio—than to discover perpetual motion. We could just as easily mix oil and water. We could go out to the Soldiers' Home Cemetery over there and clothe the dried bones of the dead with flesh, put seeing eyes into their sightless sockets, and erect from their remains living, breathing men, as readily as we could keep the two metals in general circulation under free coinage at any ratio whatever. And how then, can we do it, as proposed here, at 16 to 1? Why, this morning, if the ratio of 16 to 1 were fixed as the basis of your coinage, a dollar of silver would be worth 58 cents.

The Evolution of Currency.

Mr. Hendrix, of New York (Dem.). It is no new thing, sir, in the history of money evolution for the more desirable currency to dominate. When the Australian used to send some slabs as the medium of exchange; when the Fiji Islander used red feathers for his currency; when the Roman used his oxen; when in the early ante-Roman days in Ireland female slaves were a medium of exchange—in the use of eggs, in the use of iron, in the use of tin, in the use of zinc, the process of evolution worked out the inferior and worked in the superior article. One by one have these mediums of exchange been discarded and a higher level reached. The world has advanced step by step; and the preference of the world to-day, from barbaric Africa to highly civilized England or America, is, between silver and gold, for the more precious of the two metals. When you gentlemen begin to quarrel, you must quarrel with the forces of evolution.

A Texan Appeals to Shakspeare.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas (Dem.). But, gentlemen, you deceive yourselves as to the temper of the people on this subject if you imagine that you can pacify them by shallow declamations about a dishonest dollar. If the present silver dollar is not an honest one, the people are willing to make it so, according to any reasonable provision that can be proposed, and all they ask of you to-day is an opportunity to fairly test the matter. Will you deny them this? Dare you do so in the face of your platform? If you do, then when you come again to ask their confidence and their support they may answer you with the bitter words of Macbeth about the weird sisters:

"And be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That palter with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope."

The California Reason.

Mr. Bowers, of California (Rep.). I asked a man who was working for me, and who, as soon as he learned of the run on the banks, rushed down to get his money, why he did it. He did not want the money. He replied: "I don't know how it looks to you, Bowers, but to me it looks like corky times ahead. I am afraid of Congress. If it knocks out silver, stops coining it, they have got money cornered sure." And that is what has happened. And when you, gentlemen, ask why you can not get money to do business, it is because it is cornered. That is the plain English of it. It was only necessary to send a few millions out of the country, lock up a few millions in bank vaults, the proper notices in the press, and the stocking could be depended on to complete the corner.

England Is Financial Heaven.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois (Rep.). I understand you to say that the condition of England under its financial arrangements and of the English people is better to-day than that of any other country on the globe. Mr. Harter, of Ohio (Dem.): I did say so. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois: Does the gentleman mean to say that the condition of the laboring classes of England is better than that of the laboring classes of America? Mr. Harter: I say that the laboring man's condition in England to-day, compared with the laboring man's condition in the State of Ohio, from which I come, is as much better (owing to the ruin wrought by this same silver question, however) as a berth in heaven is superior to a cot in purgatory.

A Massachusetts Illustration.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts (Rep.). Some of the speeches that I have listened to on this floor on this subject make me think of the boy whose father was a clergyman, who was asked by another boy if his father ever preached any of his old sermons. "Oh, yes," he said, "but he does not holler in the same place." The arguments during this debate are the same old arguments which have often been refuted by abler tongues than mine. The only difference is that the speaker does not "holler" in the same place.

DO NOT strain your relations.

ACRES ARE IN ASHES.

RUIN WROUGHT BY THE SOUTH CHICAGO FIRE.

Many Families Destitute of Shelter, Food and Clothing—Thieves Pillage the Terror-Stricken People—Money Loss Not So Great as Reported.

A Blackened Waste.

Late reports say that the loss from the terrible fire which nearly swept the village of South Chicago off the earth will be at least one-fourth less than was estimated during the progress of the conflagration. The official report of the police is that 131 houses were burned in place of 200 or 250 as reported first. One who is familiar with the character and cost of the structures said that the average cost of the burned dwellings was $1,500, and that they were mostly insured. A conservative estimate of the losses on buildings, exclusive of the larger ones, churches and the like, is $196,500. It seems impossible, however, to get anything like an accurate statement as to the amount and value of property destroyed. By the time the cooler estimates of the fire were complete the total losses were figured like the sums given below:

LOWEST ESTIMATE.

131 buildings at Louis Frey's estimate of average cost of $1,500	$196,500
German Lutheran Church, 91st street and Superior avenue	11,000
Zion's Lutheran School, 91st street and Superior avenue	3,500
First M. E. Church, Superior avenue, between 90th and 91st streets	5,000
Sunday Creek Coal Company, George K. Edwards' estimate	50,000
A. T. Thatcher estate, coal plant, Harbor avenue and river	25,000
Total	$291,000

HIGHEST ESTIMATE.

131 buildings at George K. Edwards' estimate of average cost of $2,200	$286,000
German Lutheran Church at 91st street and Superior avenue	11,000
Zion's Lutheran School at 91st street and Superior avenue	3,500
First M. E. Church, on Superior avenue, between 90th and 91st streets	5,000
Sunday Creek Coal Company, Superintendent L. H. Bullock's estimate	175,000
A. T. Thatcher estate, coal plant, Harbor avenue and river	25,000
Total	$505,500

Various rumors were current as to the origin of the fire, which those best informed declared was caused by a small bonfire built by the children of Conrad Papp, who lived at 142 Ninety-first street. In some manner a spark from this bonfire fell upon some hay which was stored in a barn in the rear of Papp's house. A hot breeze from the northwest had blown steadily all day, and everything was like tinder. When the flames were seen bursting through the roof of the barn, the combustible material with which the Papp residence was surrounded proved to be ready fuel for their progress, and it was evident from the start that a serious blaze was inevitable. The flames were spread rapidly by the flying sparks in every direction, and seeing that the surrounding property was in imminent danger, Captain Wilson at once turned in a 4-11 alarm.

Another theory is that 9-year-old Birdie May, daughter of John May, who lived at 9048 Superior avenue, started the conflagration while at play in the yard of Patrick Tulley's house in the rear of William Giles' residence at 159 Ninety-first street. It is said that the child threw away a burning piece of paper she had lighted and it lodged under the porch of the Tulley house, setting the rubbish on fire, the flames from which caught the house. Mrs. Tulley barely escaped from the house with her two children. From there the fire spread to the Giles' house and soon through the entire burned district.

Nearly one hundred and forty buildings went down before the flames like straw in a furnace, and an immense district, twenty acres in extent, is all that remains in blackened and distorted ugliness of what was the site of a multitude of happy and contented homes. Immense lumber yards and huge coal sheds vanished before the fierce onslaught of the fire, and hundreds of South Chicago's population stood panic stricken and appalled around the charred fragments of their former homes. Utter desolation prevailed among the homeless. Women and children roamed the streets until 3 o'clock in the morning. Some of them were given shelter by kind neighbors. Others slept on the bare ground in back yards and vacant lots. Children were crying for food and their parents had none to give them. The community seemed paralyzed by the misfortune that had overtaken it.

If the stories of the homeless ones around those ruins are to be believed the excitement attending the fire was made the occasion of wholesale robbery. Men with wagons drove up to the houses nearest the fire, coolly loaded on their vehicles everything portable in the places and drove away in spite of the protests of the rightful owners.

SINGLE TAX CONGRESS.

Advocates of That Doctrine Meet at the Art Palace, Chicago.

A congress in which much interest is centered met at the Art Palace in Chicago. It was the single tax congress. Advocates of the doctrine of equal tax on all land and that nothing should be taxed but land were there and listened to speeches by the most noted advocates of that belief. Henry George, the Rev. Edward McGlynn, Jerry Simpson, and others nearly as well known were in attendance. Henry George spoke on "The Single Tax." The Rev. Mr. McGlynn followed him. His subject was "The Single Tax and the Church." The relation of single tax to the temperance question, the commercial crisis, education, the press, sanitary reform, and many other measures were discussed. The women advocates of single tax met in hall 3 and several female speakers were heard.

Notes of Current Events.

THE graduating class at Chautauqua numbers 225.

A NEW case of yellow fever is reported at Brunswick, Ga.

RAILROAD property in Indiana is assessed at $160,000,000.

THE George H. Lain Furniture Company, St. Paul, assigned. Liabilities, $100,000.

MISS OPIE KINRISCH, passenger on the steamer Majestic, died on the voyage between New York and Queenstown.

BUT 1,000 men are now employed in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, Kas. Last year at this time 2,000 men were at work.

G. A. REYNOLDS, a Utica (N. Y.) shoe manufacturer, has failed. His assets are $500,000 and the liabilities are $260,000.

BECAUSE Missouri River lines refuse to accept its basing rates, the Union Pacific declares the Western Association agreement void.

A RAINFALL of over two inches in three quarters of an hour at Sioux City did unprecedented damage. It was accompanied by fearful electrical disturbances.

ILLINOIS' GREAT DAY.

MYRIADS OF HER CITIZENS AT THE FAIR.

Rushed by the Train Load from All Sections of the State—Formalities Are Dispensed With and a Whoop-La Time Is Enjoyed.

Jackson Park Was Crowded.

Illinois day, Thursday, at the World's Fair, was a revelation. While everyone expected that the attendance would surpass that of any day except the opening, no one ventured to predict the crowd that was present. The Prairie State did herself proud. All day Wednesday the regular incoming trains were crowded; and on Thursday, when the half-rate trains were running, both regular and excursion trains—the latter in three to five sections of ten to twelve cars each—were literally packed like sar—suckers. They came irom from all sections of the State. There was the husky farmer, the prosperous business man, and the brawny artisan from the northern and central portions, and the man with whiskers like a goat from Egypt, and all brought their families. Lines of transportation to the grounds swarmed with human beings like an apple tree

ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

with bees. The boats were fairly buried; and at the entrances to the grounds the silver streamed in as it had never done before, and the turnstiles clicked and registered as if the crowd would never cease. Inside, the boasted elbow-room was at a premium, especially at points of interest. Everybody was out for a time; and if he didn't have it, he will at least never come so close to it again.

There was no tiresome oratory, but there was lots of circus. Every few rods in any direction a brass band crashed and blared. Here and there, till everybody thought that the whole standing army was on the grounds, squads of the Illinois National Guard of 5,000 were marching to their rendezvous. The different parades of the day were forming, and people of every nation on earth scurried hither and thither until it must have seemed to some of the visitors that the millennium had dawned.

The formal program began with the march of the people from Midway Plaisance. The State militia led at 9 a. m., and as they passed the natives from each village filed in on their camels, donkeys and Arabian horses. But there was no parading by these through the grounds. So far as the Plaisance crowd was concerned, it simply marched to the Illinois Building and back. The concessionaires would not lose two or three hours of business in the middle of the day. Promptly at 11 o'clock there was a grand parade of the "Congress of Rough Riders," from Buffalo Bill's. This was headed by the Cowboy band. The parade of the Illinois troops returned to the State building at 12, headed by Gov. Altgeld in his capacity as Commander-in-chief. Here the Governor paused to review the troops. The festivities with the military department continued until late in the afternoon, and included an exhibition drill by Company C of the Third and the Springfield Cadets. At 2 o'clock an informal reception was held by the Governor. But the evening furnished the greatest sight. There was a fine display of fireworks from the lake east of Manufactures Building, the electric fountains were running, the search lights going, Wooded Island was illuminated, and gayly lighted craft floated about the waters of the lagoons. In the fireworks display in addition to the numerous novel effects furnished there were two special set pieces, one showing the facade of the Illinois State Building, 60 by 40 feet in size, containing 12,000 separate burning pieces, and the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, 40 by 40 feet, with 10,000 burning lances. "Old Glory" and the American eagle burned in the eastern sky. It was a fitting culmination to a grand day—one long to be remembered by the hosts of proud Illinoisans present.

CYCLONE AT GOTHAM.

Destructive Storm Sweeps Over the Atlantic Coast.

A hurricane struck the Atlantic coast the other night doing incalculable damage. It swept the coasts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. The wind came from the northeast and attained a velocity of over seventy miles an hour at times and was accompanied by torrents of rain. Reports from towns and cities in the storm-swept districts tell of vessels and pleasure yachts being swept from their moorings and wrecked. No loss of life is reported. The streets in upper New York were flooded, while trees were torn up by the roots and hurled into the streets. Some of the streets of Brooklyn were impassable because of fallen trees and debris. At Bayonne, N. J., all but one of the vessels of the yacht club were driven ashore and destroyed. Many washouts are reported on the railroads. A washout at Mount Vernon, N. Y., caused the wreck of a New Haven and Hartford freight train. Telegraph and telephone wires are down. The storm left its mark over the whole region around New York within a sweep of fully one thousand miles. The rainfall, measuring 3.82 inches during twelve hours, is the heaviest that has ever been recorded by the New York signal man. Through the dragging of anchors in the North River, more than fifty cables of the Western Union Telegraph Company were torn, and are now lying useless on the bottom of the river.

Overflow of News.

NO CHOLERA exists in Berlin.

NINE new cases of cholera are reported at Naples.

EIGHTEEN cases of small-pox are reported at Muncie, Ind.

THE severest storm of thirty years has swept the coast of Nova Scotia.

ROBBERS secured $125 from the Chicago and Erie depot at Decatur, Ind.

THE Indiana Manufacturing Company, of Peru, Ind., has cut wages 10 per cent.

A METHODIST Church and parsonage and four dwellings burned at Wellington, Mo.

FLOODS in the Arkansas Valley, in Oklahoma, caused heavy loss. One family was drowned.

SAMUEL W. CLARK, lumber dealer at Zanesville, Ohio, failed. Assets and liabilities are $1,500,000.

For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

A Philosopher on Wheels.

On the front platform of a Broadway car can be seen an interesting variety of life. Ride down behind some old stager, for instance, who has been on the route for many years. Get him to talk. I know one Broadway driver by sight who is a charming conversationalist. He is a second edition of the famous Mark Tapley of romance. No sort of weather and no conditions of travel can ruffle his temper or quell his delightful flow of dry humor. He appears to know every driver and conductor on the line. As they meet he is hailed by them with a smile and a rough and cheery salutation of some sort. Even the shaggy fellows who drive the cross town lines call out to him or wave a hand at him from their brakes when too far away for word of mouth. His honest, round red face glows with good nature which cannot be disturbed by the most obstinate truck driver that ever blocked the track with wagon.

"Oh, yes," said he to me one day. "I know 'em. They ain't half bad. I used to drive stage on this line long ago. Then I've been driving car ever since. Now I'm taking lessons on a grip. (Come, tune 'er up a little, Bill!) The road changes, but I'm here. (Hello, old man! How's Sally?) Sally's his girl. See?"

The other man takes a half turn on his brake and with a broad grin sweeps by.

"Know 'em? Well, I should say! And every inch of this road, you can bet! (All right, now; hurry up there or you won't get no dinner!) He thinks he's driving in Kansas City. That fellow's an old timer, but he's been off the line a dozen times. Been on a brake in every city in the country. They always come back here. No place like old New York. See?"

And thus he runs on—chatting and chaffing and twisting down and letting go and keeping a sharp lookout to the right and left—a sound mind in a sound body and a great big heart throbbing under all.

No Sentence.

A French gentleman who visited Dalmatia, in Austro-Hungary, tells how he unconsciously posed as a native dignitary. He visited the police court of Zara, the capital of the country, one day, to take some sketches of the Dalmatian peasants who had been summoned from neighboring villages as witnesses in a case that was being tried. Among others he sketched two fine-looking old women.

Each wore on her head a large, snow-white turban trimmed with red ribbons, and great braids of false hair tied with green ribbons. Their broad, silver girdles were ornamented with uncut jewels. They stood with their hands clasped, motionless, and apparently frightened about something, I could not tell what.

Later the judge called me to him, and told me that the two old peasants who had posed for me an hour with such apparent good will had come to him to make a complaint.

They had solemnly related how "a man had kept them standing an hour, looking at them sternly and writing all the time, and that finally he had given them each a florin, but had not passed sentence on them."

The poor old women had thought I was a judge, and that while I was studying them to catch the expression of their faces and the pose of their heads, I was trying to read their hearts to discover if there were any guilt on their consciences.

Latest Music Free to You.

Are you a lover of music? If so, the following will interest you.

"Ta-ra-ra Boom-ta-ray," "Hail to the Chief," "After the Ball," "The Happy Farmer," "Metophone Waltz," "Christmas March," "Denmark Polka," "The Rotation Schottische," "Village Bells," "Prayer from Freischutz," "Song Without Words," "My Baby's Grave," "Almira Polka." All the above twelve pieces and thirty-three others equally as good, full sheet music size, bound in handsome colored covers, sent free to all who send TEN CENTS to pay cost of three months' trial subscription to AMERICAN NATION, a splendid monthly journal. Bought singly this music would cost $11.25 at stores. Remember, any reader who cuts out this notice and returns it with 10 cents, silver or stamps, will receive the above. Address AMERICAN NATION PUB. CO., P. O. Box 1729, Boston, Mass.

To Promote Heathenish Morality.

The Chinese government has issued a stringent decree against immoral literature. It is ordered that "all government officials who allow immoral books to be published within their respective jurisdictions shall be discharged. Every private person publishing such a book shall receive 100 blows and be banished from his place of residence to a distance of 3,000 lees. The seller of an obscene book shall get 100 blows. Within thirty days from the issue of this law all the obscene books of the empire shall be destroyed, beginning with those now in print."

An Equine Freak.

A colt was born on a farm near Richwood, Ohio, which is certainly a curiosity. Instead of having one eye located in the usual place at each side of the face, it had both eyes merged together in the center of the forehead, and the mouth is cut in across the face, more like a human mouth than like that of a horse. It was almost devoid of anything like nostrils, otherwise it was well shaped. It only lived about four hours.

BECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on the liver and other vital organs. One dose relieves sick headache in 20 minutes.

WHEN the new Minister to Germany, Mr. Theodore Runyon, presented himself at the court of Berlin with his credentials, he dazzled beholders by appearing arrayed in the uniform of major general of the New Jersey National Guard.

The Testimonials

We publish are not purchased, nor written up in our office, nor from our employes. They are facts, proving that

Mrs. Burt.

HOOD'S CURES

"For over twenty years I have suffered with neuralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a vast amount of good. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. E. M. BURT, West Kendall, New York. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Give the Boys a Chance.

Not the least injury from unrestricted immigration is the gradual closing of the trades to American boys. It is a curious fact that the trades unions, whose leaders' main object is to prevent the ranks of the workers from becoming overcrowded, agitate much more strenuously against admitting apprentices than they do against admitting foreign workmen.

Mr. Auchmuty, whose trade schools in New York have had a good object and excellent methods, has met with constant resistance to his attempts to keep the boys out of idleness and vice by equipping them with trade skill. On the other hand, one hears only of weak and occasional attempts to enforce the contract labor law.

A report of the New York Commissioner of Labor quotes a Hungarian mechanic, who was about to return to his mother country, as saying:

"I go back to Hungary a rich man. There I live like a baron. I get married and enjoy myself for all my trials here. * * * Capital in America wants protection. America had better protect its native-born poor workman. I have got enough for myself. Now I can tell the truth."

Why should not the sons of our citizens have at least as good an opportunity to compete in the labor market as the foreigner?

Give the American boy a chance.—Youth's Companion.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health, and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs.

Fairy Rings.

The pasture freaks usually referred to as "fairy rings" or "fairy circles" are generally composed of one or more circles of tall green grass, separated from another circle equally as luxuriant by an intermediate strip of earth destitute, or almost destitute, of vegetation. A second class, and which is by far the less numerous, is a "fairy circle" of healthy-looking grass which gradually enlarges year by year, always in the form of a perfect circle. Their cause is attributed to the spread of the spores of a species of fungi which proceed by an annual enlargement from the center outward; or, in the other species, a gradual encroachment upon the center of the circle.—Chicago Herald.

S. K. COBURN, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE infinitely little have a pride infinitely great.—Voltaire.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Spr