

THE WICKED WORLD.

OCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

ARE AFTER HIS SCALP

PROCEEDINGS INTERESTING TO JUDGE CHETLAIN.

Innocent Man Imprisoned for Murder—Two Starving Yet Honest Men—First Shipment of Michigan Berries—Pavey Had No Right to Fees.

At Chicago, Judge Tuley, Sears and Adams decided Judge Chetlain had exceeded his powers in fixing the Election Commissioners for contempt in not producing certain ballots. The fine of \$1,000 imposed upon the Commissioners by Judge Chetlain has been remitted. Resolutions demanding the impeachment of Judge Chetlain and protesting against the proposition of the law for partisan purposes were adopted by the Democratic County Central Committee. A hearing of the Pendergrass case has been set for June 11 by agreement of counsel and will not take place before Judge Chetlain, whose term in the Criminal Court expires June 4. Judge Chetlain resigned the order, not knowing it would sever his connection with the case.

John Crow, for whose murder John Van Nimwegen is serving a life sentence in Michigan prison is alive and well, and has just learned of his supposed death in 1885.

John Roschlein and Frank Grany, of Chicago, found a package containing 1,300 worth of jewelry and hunted up the owner, George Smith, who was out of work and eating nothing for two days. The owner gave them \$25.

The first consignment of Michigan strawberries—two cases—reached Chicago Tuesday, and excellent stevedores conveyed them with great demonstrations to the consignee, M. Baker, a commission man. That two cases of the succulent little berries should create such a stir on the street is remarkable. But to the consignee, Adam Sinn, of St. Joe; Captain Steins, of the firm of Martin, Stearns, Chicago, that brought the berries over; Frank Foley, assistant superintendent of the Graham and Morck dock, and hundreds of stevedores, the arrival of the first consignment of Michigan berries signifies a great thing. The stevedores make it an occasion for jollity, for it announces the opening of a season that will afford plenty of employment. The honor of the affair satisfies the captain and the fortunate South Water street consignee.

Judge Shirley, of the Sangamon County (Ill.) Circuit Court, rendered a decision for the State in the case of The People against Charles W. Pavey, ex-Auditor of public Accounts. The decision decides in favor of the Auditor, and grants him \$2,000 per annum as compensation for his services as Insurance Commissioner, in addition to his salary as auditor, and this means the restoration to the public of \$100,000 illegally drawn officials in the last twenty years.

At Milledgeville, Ga., a Russell sentenced Alonzo M. B. Hollifield to pay a fine of \$100, or in default thereof to spend ninety days in jail, for the publication of a letter criminally libeling Mayor Eustis. This is the heaviest sentence possible under the law. A woman which was hired on Thursday for four young men was found adrift on the lake at Chicago, and it is believed its occupants were drowned.

Between three and four hundred Santa Fe employees at Topoka have been laid off because of business makes retrenchment necessary.

The J. C. Lane Paper Company, at Elk-hart, Ind., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are \$48,000 and the assets \$25,000.

The State Department has granted permission to the militia of British Columbia to cross the border with arms and equipments and participate in the Fourth of July celebration in Seattle, Wash.

James Parke, son of the Detroit druggist who disappeared from home three weeks ago, has been found at Birmingham, Ala. He left home because his parents objected to the girl he wanted to marry, and has been beating his way about the country of freight trails.

The Democrats in the Rhode Island House of Representatives adopted resolutions. The doors were locked, and the Sheriff given writs to bring in absent members. As soon as a quorum was secured, Watson Cole was expelled and Claude J. Farver substituted as the Democratic representative from Pawtucket. The Sheriff still hunting over the State for absent Republicans.

Bliss Gillilan, a well-to-do young Georgia, Ala., merchant, bearing a report of the death of his daughter, Miss Lewis, of typhoid fever, of which she had been ill, walked to her home and on the front step viewed her brains. The girl was alive, but the shock of the suicide will probably cause her death.

At Bristol, Tenn., snow fell Tuesday, and the neighboring mountains are crowned with it. On White Top the snow is five inches deep.

At Washington Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, was Tuesday confirmed by the House Judiciary Committee by the adoption of the Boston report. There will be the introduction of bills to correct the law so as to prevent a duplication of the law in relation to the offering of a resolution concerning his course.

Three hundred men, armed with revolvers, coupling pins, and clubs, marched to the freight house of the Western Transit Company, Chicago, Tuesday night, and held the 200 employees. Miss Lewis, work. The men refused. One of the strikers was struck on the head. Several shots were fired. Bricks were thrown, and clubs were used. Joe Williams received a blow on the head, and a man named Furling was on the head with a brick. Police prevented further trouble. No arrests were made.

The schooners Lena Ellsworth and Emma J. Neilson are missing, and it is feared they may be disaster in the gale.

The Michigan Supreme Court has ordered a canvass of the returns of a constitutional amendment increasing the Attorney General's salary.

Mayor Koch, of Milwaukee, who had announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has withdrawn from the race.

At Dorseyville, La., Adolph Black and Jules Black engaged in a gun fight with a negro and all three were killed.

Delegates favorable to the renomination of Senator Cullom were selected by the Republican conventions of Sangamon and Jackson Counties, Illinois.

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS.

HOW OUR GREAT NATION CARES FOR ITS DEAD.

Brief History of Those Cities of the Dead That Have Been Laid Out by the Government and Are Kept in Superb Condition by Regular Appropriations.

National Cemeteries.

REpublican ungrateful! For they are in the abstract. But this republic of ours, in at least one respect, sure—its treatment of its warrior dead—is not ungrateful. Such national celebrations as are annually observed all over the land, when the patriot graves of the nation are remembered and decorated with fragrant May blossoms by Grand Army boys, and loving friends and kindred, are well calculated to excite holy thoughts and in-pire love of country. Few witnesses, however, of this touching spectacle are aware that, before the custom was instituted by surviving comrades before its observance was possible, and in order that it might be made so, the Federal Government put forth its kindly hand, and located, marked and preserved those dead relics of the slain, and then gathered them together from the four winds of heaven—from battlefield and fever swamp, and hospital and taken into beautiful gardens of the dead—there happily to be found and taken away by friends or else to rest in peace perpetually. Thousands upon thousands of the fallen were so sought and found and taken away by friends, and their graves were yearly decked with fresh flowers in private and municipal cemeteries of city, village and hamlet from ocean to ocean; but thousands upon thousands of others, whether sought for or not, were not found and taken away, and so were left to hallow and sanctify their resting places.

These resting places, our national cemeteries, eighty-three in number, containing 230,700 honored and loved dead—there happily to be found and taken away by friends or else to rest in peace perpetually. Thousands upon thousands of the fallen were so sought and found and taken away by friends, and their graves were yearly decked with fresh flowers in private and municipal cemeteries of city, village and hamlet from ocean to ocean; but thousands upon thousands of others, whether sought for or not, were not found and taken away, and so were left to hallow and sanctify their resting places.

These resting places, our national cemeteries, eighty-three in number, containing 230,700 honored and loved dead—there happily to be found and taken away by friends or else to rest in peace perpetually. Thousands upon thousands of the fallen were so sought and found and taken away by friends, and their graves were yearly decked with fresh flowers in private and municipal cemeteries of city, village and hamlet from ocean to ocean; but thousands upon thousands of others, whether sought for or not, were not found and taken away, and so were left to hallow and sanctify their resting places.

These resting places, our national cemeteries, eighty-three in number, containing 230,700 honored and loved dead—there happily to be found and taken away by friends or else to rest in peace perpetually. Thousands upon thousands of the fallen were so sought and found and taken away by friends, and their graves were yearly decked with fresh flowers in private and municipal cemeteries of city, village and hamlet from ocean to ocean; but thousands upon thousands of others, whether sought for or not, were not found and taken away, and so were left to hallow and sanctify their resting places.

These resting places, our national cemeteries, eighty-three in number, containing 230,700 honored and loved dead—there happily to be found and taken away by friends or else to rest in peace perpetually. Thousands upon thousands of the fallen were so sought and found and taken away by friends, and their graves were yearly decked with fresh flowers in private and municipal cemeteries of city, village and hamlet from ocean to ocean; but thousands upon thousands of others, whether sought for or not, were not found and taken away, and so were left to hallow and sanctify their resting places.

These resting places, our national cemeteries, eighty-three in number, containing 230,700 honored and loved dead—there happily to be found and taken away by friends or else to rest in peace perpetually. Thousands upon thousands of the fallen were so sought and found and taken away by friends, and their graves were yearly decked with fresh flowers in private and municipal cemeteries of city, village and hamlet from ocean to ocean; but thousands upon thousands of others, whether sought for or not, were not found and taken away, and so were left to hallow and sanctify their resting places.

BRIDGE, TENN., NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Ang. There the sun shines softest, the grass grows greenest, the flowers bloom brightest, the trees spread most luxuriantly. No weeds or brambles or thistles are suffered to enter there. The very atmosphere around them is sacred, and the sympathetic visitor may fancy a halo hovering over them; for in them rest exclusively the heroes who died in the cause of freedom.

Their administration is in the hands of a large corps of superintendents, overseers and gardeners, who are appointed by the War Department, where it is made the function of a special division of that office to look after all matters pertaining to their management, to interments, removals, improvements, headstones, records and the like. Liberal appropriations are supplied by Congress every year for their support, and probably no other set of institutions under the Government is conducted with such minute attention to detail or receives such constant watchful care.

In all this the American republic sets an example altogether unapproached by any other nation under the sun. In September, 1861, the Secretary of War, by a general order, directed that accurate and permanent records be kept of deceased soldiers and their burial places, and that the names of those where the Union armies won the internments were so conscientiously made that over 90 per cent. of the dead were afterward identified. In most of the Southern prisons the Union dead were buried and their graves marked by their living comrades, often under the most adverse and trying circumstances. The result of that admirable system has been that the mortuary records of the Union armies in the war of rebellion excel in completeness by

long odds all similar records ever before known.

First Cemeteries Established. In the second year of the war the President was authorized by Congress to purchase cemetery grounds and have them prepared for use as national cemeteries for soldiers who had died in defense of the country. The following year national cemeteries were established at Chattanooga, Stone River, and Gettysburg, President Lincoln himself participating in the dedication of the latter. The National cemetery at Arlington was established in 1864, the one at Antietam in 1865, and on many another hard-fought field of the war beginnings were made toward the founding of other national cemeteries. In the latter part of the year 1865 general orders were issued from the Quartermaster General's Department for information respecting all soldiers' graveyards with a view to the establishment of the national cemeteries on a recognized system. Upon receipt of the desired information the work was begun vigorously and carried forward without delay, under the direction of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, assisted by Col. M. G. Ludington.

Many thousands of bodies were removed from the places of their original interment and brought together in the new cemeteries. In most cases some part of a battlefield was chosen as the cemetery site. Such bodies as had been buried in the near vicinity of their original resting places, and those collected from the neighboring territory within a radius of from twenty to forty miles. Removals were also made in great numbers from the hospital burying grounds in many cities and towns, so that the bodies could be better cared for at the centrally established points. Owing to the vast area over which the operations of the Union armies had spread, the collection and removal of bodies was found to be exceedingly laborious. Frequently bodies were carried many miles in wagons over rough country roads, and the search for lost remains in tangled swamps and thickets was attended with much

difficulty. In the progress of the work were found many a deep ravine and valley full of dry bones—very many that were very dry, and again very many that were less so. But the faithful men to whom the work was entrusted did not flinch from their ghastly and gruesome task. Pains were taken to preserve all the memorials of identity found on the remains, from the scrap of letter hastily pinned on the breast or buried in a ear-bottle beside the remains to the rudely inscribed head-board set by the wayside. But in thousands of cases there was not a vestige or mark or anything by which identification could be effected. This was particularly true of remains found on the battlefields that were most disastrous to the north, and notably so in the prison pen at Salisbury, N. C., where all records of the internments, if any existed, had been destroyed.

Throughout the State of Virginia, which had been the great theater of the war in the East, it was found necessary to lay out less than seventy different national cemeteries at the most convenient points. In Tennessee and Kentucky, the chief battle grounds of the war in the West, thirteen more were established—seven in Tennessee and six in Kentucky. Four more were planted in North Carolina, four in Louisiana, three in Mississippi, three in Maryland, two in South Carolina, two in Georgia, and two in the District of Columbia—the Soldiers' Home and the "Blue" cemetery in the North and West four were established in Illinois, three in Missouri, two in Indiana, one in Iowa, two in Pennsylvania, two in New York, and two in New Jersey. These latter, except those in Maryland and Kentucky at Gettysburg, far removed as they are from the scenes of battle, were established

terles less than one-fifth reposed in their original graves, and those lay on battlefields where Union victory insured their careful interment, and which afterward happened to become the sites of the cemeteries. More than four-fifths were removed from the rude trenches of the battlefields, and deposited on or from their roadside graves, or from hospital burial plots. Since

1868 thirteen additional national cemeteries have been established, with 14,569 more graves, making to date eighty-three in all, with an aggregate sleeping population, by actual count, of 330,922. Five of these contain the remains of soldiers other than those engaged in the war for the Union—one being located near the City of Mexico, and four others being used solely as attachments to frontier military posts in the West. One of these is of exceptional interest—that on the Custer battlefield in Montana, where now lie the bones of 618 regulars, over 300 of whom were massacred in 1876 by Sitting Bull and his rampant Sioux. In recent years, by provision of law, the interment of any honorably discharged Union soldier may be secured in a national cemetery upon application to the proper authorities. But such interments nowadays are not numerous, and comparatively few of the national cemeteries receive additional interments at this date. The graves of the friends of the deceased are constantly having bodies removed from the national cemeteries to private burial places, so that the total number of graves under the care of the Government changes but little from year to year.

Kept in Superb Condition. All of these national cemeteries, it is a pleasure to know, are beautifully laid out and maintained in superb condition. They have many features in common. Most of them are situated on hillsides or upon uneven ground, where the best landscape effects are produced. In almost all of them the graves are ranged in mathematical rows, circular and rectangular. The mounds are smoothly sodded and kept trim and neat, with a simple but handsome tablet, marble or granite, placed at the head of each. The grassy lawns

between are carefully cut, the walks and paths are rolled and gravelled, and shade trees, with here and there a rustic seat beneath them, besides flowers and a profusion of ornamental shrubbery are planted throughout the surrounding grounds. The inclosures are all of the same height, and the gates are of other enduring material. All the cemeteries are provided with attractive administration buildings, and many contain imposing monuments, erected both to individuals and to the dead soldiers collectively. In all these cemeteries one is struck by the peculiar fitness and aptness of O'Hara's inspired elegiac lines, inscribed repeatedly on the gateways and tombes:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground,
His silent army, with solemn tread,
And glory guards, with solemn tread,
The bivouac of the dead."

DECORATION DAY ON THE PLACE

It's lonesome—nort'—lonesome! it's a Funeral day to me.
It pears like—morn'—any day I nearly ever see!
Yit with stripes and stripes above, a fluster'n in the air.
On every soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there.

UNKNOWNS GRAVES AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT NATIONAL CEMETERY, GETTYSBURG.

They say the old boys marches through the streets in column grand,
A-foller'n the old war tunes they're playin' round 'em on the band,
And citizens all jaber in, 'ad little children, too,
All march'n' under shelter of the old red, white and blue.

With roses, roses! roses!—everybody in the crowd.

Oh, loaded down!
Oh, loaded down! I know it, from their own camp across the hill?
Don't they see their comrades coming and the old flag wavin' still?
Oh, can't they hear the bugle and the rattle of the drum?
Ain't they wonder under heaven they can't rickel-out us some?
Ain't they no way we can coax 'em, know they know they want to say
Decoration Day?

We've tried that—me and mother—where Elias took his rest.

In the orch'—'s in his uniform, and hands all over 'em,
And the flag he died for sail'n' and a-flyin' above 'em,
About his grave and over that—the robin in the tree!
And yet it's lonesome—lonesome!—it's a Sunday day to me,
It pears like—morn'—any day I nearly ever see!
Yit with the stars and stripes above, a-flutter'n in the air,
On every soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there.

The Known and the Unknown.

By the end of the year 1868 seventy-two of the national cemeteries had been founded at great expense and in them, in connection with 320 local cemeteries in various places, the Government assumed charge of 316,233 graves. Of these the names of 175,774 had been preserved and were indicated on the headstones. Concerning the remaining 140,459, it is alone certain that they died fighting in the Union armies, and that the inscription that could be placed over them was, "Unknown United States Soldiers." Of the whole number then gathered into these cen-

MAN WITH A HISTORY
The Terrible Experience that Befell John W. Thomas, of Theta, Tenn.

Afflicted with a Peculiar Disease, His Body Covered with Lumps, Could Not Eat, and Thought He Was Going to Dry Up—His Recovery the Marvel of Tennessee.

(From the Nashville Times, Jan. 11, 1884.)
Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., of Theta, Tenn., is a man with a most interesting history. At present he is interested in blooded horses, for which Maury County is famous.

"Few people, I take it," said Mr. Thomas to a reporter who had asked him for the story of his life, "have passed through as remarkable a chain of events as I have and remained alive to tell the story."

"It was along in 1884, when I was working in the silver mines of New Mexico that my troubles began; at first I suffered with indigestion, and so acute did the pain become that I went to California for my health, but the trip did me little good, and, in fact, I had nearly dawned upon me, I hurried back here to my old home to die."

"From simple indigestion my malady developed into a chronic liability to take any substance that I could get into my stomach, and at times I was prostrated by spells of heart palpitation. This condition continued until one year ago."

"On the 11th of April, 1883, I suddenly became ill, and for days was unconscious, in fact I was not fully myself until July. My condition on Sept. 1 was simply horrible; I weighed but seventy pounds, whereas my normal weight is 160 pounds. All over my body there were lumps from the size of a grape to the size of a walnut, my fingers were cramped so that I could not more than half straighten them. I had entirely lost control of my lower limbs and my hands, and I could not walk without spilling the liquid. Nothing would remain on my stomach, and it seemed that I must dry up before many more days had passed."

"I made another round of the physicians, calling in one after the other, and by the aid of morphine and other medicines they gave me, I managed to live, though barely, through the fall."

Here Mr. Thomas displayed his hands, and, as he did so, he presented a large, a large irregular stain as large as the palm of the hand and of a purple color; the space covered by the mark was sunken nearly to the bone.

"That," said Mr. Thomas, "is what the doctors did by putting morphine into my system."

"On the 11th of December, 1883, just eight months after I took morphine to bed—I shall never forget the date—my cousin, Joe Foster, of Carter's Cove, near the mouth of the Clinch River, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying they had cured him of partial paralysis, with which I knew he had all but died. I followed his directions and began taking the medicine, and to-day the most surprised man on earth. Look at my hand—it is as steady as yours; my face has a healthy look about it; I have been attending to my duties for a month. Since I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, my appetite has improved, and I am still gaining. All the knots have disappeared from my body except this little kernel here in my palm. I have a good appetite and I am almost as strong as I ever was."

"I have not gained any weight on horseback; I feel tired to-day, but not sick. I used to have from two to four spells of heart palpitation every night. Since I began the use of the pills I have had but four spells altogether."

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe firmly that it is the most wonderful remedy in existence to-day, and every fact I have presented to you is true, and my neighbors can testify to myself, and they will certify to the truth of my remarkable cure."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, in the sense that the word implies. They were first compounded by Dr. J. C. Williams, of Lowell, Mass., and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this city at 25 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had from druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Kossuth Needed a Word. Kossuth had a remarkable mastery of English. This story shows how he strengthened his knowledge of our difficult tongue. Speaking at Concord, Mass., Kossuth was called to express the figure of the American people, and making the young freedom of Hungary. "The word escaped him. Stopping for a moment in the full flight of eloquence, he asked a matter-of-fact American who sat near him: "What you say when man tear his coat?" "Hole," was the reply. That word did not satisfy him and Ralph Waldo Emerson, who had overheard the question, whispered to him, with poetic sympathy for the sufferer, and the story sweep of the sentence was completed. He learned the language after his arrest in 1837, when he was sentenced in 1838 to three years' imprisonment, during a part of which he was out of the country in communication with his friends and was denied the use of pen and ink, and even of books. In the second year he was allowed to read, but as all political English was interdicted, he selected an English grammar, and a "Pronouncing Dictionary," and Shakspeare. Without knowing a single word he began to read "The Tempest." He was engaged for a fortnight in getting through the first page.

How She Found Out.

The other night at a fashionable concert I met one of the girls who is presently confined to me that she knew the price of nearly every hat in the house. "How on earth can that be?" I asked, amazedly, for of course Easter hats are of vital importance to all women.

"Why," said she, "you see when I bought my hat I was hard to please and I went to every store in town and tried on a great many, and, of course, I preferred them."—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

THE NATION'S SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

The Senate occupied its time Wednesday in considering tariff bill amendments. The House passed the bill for the validation of affidavits made before United States commissioners in a case involving Mr. Marsh, Illinois, who was arrested in the practice of the Agricultural Department of collecting and publishing statistics of crops, upon which speculators were enabled to manipulate the grain and cotton markets. His amendment to strike out the paragraph prohibiting the publication of monthly crop reports was defeated. Mr. Wilson, of Washington, offered an amendment appropriating \$800 to enable the collector to continue experiments in the production of hemp and flax in the State of Washington. Mr. Carter, of Ohio, offered an amendment which was adopted, including the sheep, swine, pneumonia, tuberculosis and other diseases of animals. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, was authorized to investigate. Mr. Hayes proposed an amendment directing the president to enter into correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain for the abrogation or modification of the law which requires cattle imported into the United States to be slaughtered at the port of entry, and their parts then being carried to other parts of the kingdom.

Mr. McKim offered an amendment providing the appropriation for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seed from \$200,000 to \$100,000. An amendment was agreed to providing that after May 1 the Secretary of Agriculture shall distribute all the seed on hand, and also such seed as may be purchased, whose names and addresses have been furnished by Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also such seed as, during the past season, been supplied by the department.

The Senate again wasted a day, Thursday, in a hotly fought over tariff bill amendment. The bill was introduced by Mr. C. C. Tamm, of New York, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, to improve the Hudson River canal, and to improve the canal from the Hudson River to the great lakes. Concerning the agricultural appropriation bill, Mr. Sherman offered an amendment raising the appropriation for irrigation investigations from \$5,000 to \$25,000. It was defeated. An amendment of the Agriculture to investigate the nutritive value of food products; also an amendment providing for the introduction of a bill to amend the law relating to silk; also an amendment providing that persons who should knowingly or negligently furnish false information of warships should be fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned not exceeding ninety days or both. An amendment was also adopted to require the Secretary of Agriculture to inquire as to the feasibility of displaying weather signals from postal cars. At 5 o'clock the consideration of the bill was adjourned, and the Senate adjourned for the whole week, the bill was favorably reported to the House, and the previous question was ordered, and the bill passed.

The Senate Friday decided to inaugurate longer hours, commencing Monday, and then adjourned until Monday. The tariff schedule, disposing of eleven pages more progress than has been made in three weeks. The House found a filibuster in the Senate, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday. The House adjourned until Monday.