# THE WICKED WORLD.

## OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

# WALES SENDS US COAL

## NEW YORK ALARMED AT THE FUEL SHORTAGE.

**Frick Knew of the Armor Plate Frauds—Heirs to a Fortune in Hungary—Forced to Trade for Hostages—Small Packing-House Profits.**

**From Far and Near.**

New York dispatch: The coal famine has begun to make itself felt in all lines of business in New York and the East, and unless relief comes speedily there will be a serious interruption of manufacturing and transportation industries. The corporations which have reserved fuel for ordinary uses are observing strict economy in the use and are refusing to sell their holdings under any circumstances. The usual source of supply being cut off by reason of the strike among the miners in Pennsylvania and in the West, New Yorkers have been compelled to send to Wales for fuel. Thirty big ships are now on their way to this port with coal from the Welsh mines, but under the most favorable circumstances the relief to be afforded by their arrival will be but temporary. Coal contractors say that by the time the vessels arrive New York will be entirely out of fuel and that the supply they will bring will be exhausted in a week or ten days.

—In the armor plate investigation it was learned from Capt. Sharp, one of the government tests were made by Carnegie employes with Carnegie machines, and that H. C. Frick knew of the doctoring of defective plates.

—E. S. Karoly, an electrician of Chicago, and his brother, C. S. Karoly, also an electrician, of Aurora, have fallen heir to an estate in Hungary estimated to be worth $2,000,000. Proper powers of attorney were forwarded to Buda-Pesth which will put the new millionaires in possession of their own. This is not a story of two unfortunates who long struggled in adversity and poverty, for the Karolys are well-to-do. But nevertheless there is a story of romantic interest, wherein a search for the scion of a noble house, who had eloped with an actress, led to the finding of these heirs to a great fortune. The father of the Karoly brothers was a Hungarian nobleman.

—Sheriff Bowers released Russell, Mason, and Todd, the three miners captured at Wilbur, Colo., in pursuance of an agreement made in order to save the lives of Superintendent Sam McDonald. Fireman Charlie Robinson, and Miner Jack Donahue, who were captured by the strikers at the Strong mine after the blowing up of the shafthouse. President Calderwood, of the Victor Miners' Union, when notified of the Sheriff's action, telephoned that the three men, with their arms, must be delivered to him on Bull Mountain. The miners are hatred of McDonald is intense, and they had determined to put him to death and then execute their other prisoners if an exchange of prisoners was not agreed to.

—Net profits of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company for the year ending March 31, according to the annual report, were $383,310. The net profits of the G. H. Hammond Packing Company for the fiscal year, according to a circular issued by the Secretary, were but $259,099. The annual meeting has been deferred.

—In the United States Court at Indianapolis Percival B. Coffin, Francis A. Coffin and Albert S Reed were convicted of bank wrecking.

—Julia Marlowe, the actress, was married at Philadelphia to Robert Taber, formerly her leading man.

—Milwaukee Methodist ministers favor abandonment of Lawrence University at Appleton and the building of a home for students at Madison.

—Chief Ramsey, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was exonerated of all charges at the convention in Denver.

—Judge Johnson, of Milwaukee, denied the district attorney's charges of prejudice in the cases of the indicted Plankinton Bank officials and refused a change of venue.

—O. A. Sanpear, traveling salesman for a Chicago firm, died at Dayton, Ohio, from injuries received in a runaway.

—Joseph O'Connor was killed and Burnett Rowe fatally shot near Newport, Tenn., in a quarrel about a woman. Rowe is a relative of the husband of Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett.

—Gottlieb Bower, 70 years old, a tailor, ended his life at Kokomo Ind., with arsenic.

—Michael Kuntz, of Brockville, Ind., committed suicide at Connersville, Ind., by cutting his throat.

—Craven & Craven, worsted spinners, at Bradford, England, have failed with liabilities of $1,000,000.

—The Czar of Russia has issued a ukase depriving all ministers, governors and other high dignitaries of the power they have hitherto freely exercised of appointing and dismissing their official subordinates of all classes. All appointments and removals after Nov. 13 will be vested in a committee of control. The ministers talk of resigning.

—Obituary: At Peru, Ind., John A. Graham, one of the framers of the State constitution. — At Jeffersonville, Ind., Henry M. Norton. —At Independence, Mo., Elder T. M. Smith, of the Mormon Church. —At Rensselaer, Ind., Benjamin Tuteur. —At Stanberry, Mo., L. E. Shattuck. —At Montreal, Sir Francis Johnson, chief justice of the Quebec supreme court, aged ninety-eight.

—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois has elected these officers: President, Thomas P. Hodnett, Chicago; First Vice President, Mrs. Ducey, Springfield; Second Vice President, James Reed, Ottawa; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. Slattery, Peoria; Treasurer, E. P. Hayes, Chicago; Delegates to the National Convention, E. P. Hayes, Walter Gibbons and Mr. Quinlan, of Chicago. Streator was selected as the next meeting place.

—A protest against the admission of Utah as a State was adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly. Pittsburg will be the next place of meeting.

—Princess Josephine of Belgium and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, were quietly married at Brussels. Magnificent presents were received.

—A farewell service in honor of Miss Frances Willard was held by temperance advocates in London.

—A slab believed to have been inscribed in 1654 and to be a relic of the Antinomian sect, has been unearthed at Fredonia, N. Y.

# TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## A FORCEFUL DISCOURSE ON THE BURDENS OF LIFE.

**He Gives Comfort to the Weary and Heavily Laden—Burdens of the Heart and of the Body—Living Troubles and Dead—Subject Was "Heavy Weights."**

**Sermon in San Francisco.**

Dr. Talmage while in San Francisco before embarking for Honolulu on his round the world tour, preached to a large and deeply interested audience on the subject of "Heavy Weights," the text being taken from Psalms lv, 22, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

David was here taking his own medicine. If anybody had on him heavy weights, David had them, and yet, out of his own experience he advises you and me as the best way of getting rid of burdens. This is a world of burden bearing. During the past few days tidings came from across the sea of a mighty and good man fallen. A man full of the Holy Ghost was he, his name the synonym for all that is good, and kind, and gracious, and beneficient. Word comes to us of a scourge sweeping off hundreds and thousands of people, and there is a burden of sorrow. Sorrow on the sea and sorrow on the land. Coming into the house of prayer there may be no sign of sadness or sorrow, but where is the man who has not a conflict? Where is the soul that has not a struggle? And there is not a day of all the year when my text is not gloriously appropriate, and there is never an audience assembled on the planet where the text is not gloriously appropriate, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

In the far East wells of water are so infrequent that when a man owns a well he has a property of very great value, and sometimes battles have been fought for the possession of one well of water, but there is one well that every man owns, a deep well, a perennial well, a well of tears. If a man has not a burden on this shoulder, he has a burden on the other shoulder.

**A Practical Religion.**

The day I left home to look after myself and for myself in the wagon my father sat driving, and he said that day something which has kept with me all my life: "De Witt, it is always safe to trust God. I have many a time come to a crisis of difficulty. You may know that, having been sick for fifteen years, my income, depending for my support a family, but always God came to the rescue. I remember the time," he said, "when I didn't know what to do, and I saw a man on horseback riding up the farm lane, and he announced to me that I had been nominated for the most lucrative office in all the gift of the people of the county, and to that office I was elected, and God in that way met all my wants, and I tell you it is always safe to trust Him."

Oh, my friends, what we want is a practical religion. The religion people have is so high up you cannot reach it. I had a friend who entered the life of an evangelist. He gave up a lucrative business in Chicago, and he and his wife finally came to severe want. He told me that in the morning at prayers he said: "O Lord, Thou knowest we have not a mouthful of food in the house! Help me, help us!" And he started out on the street, and a gentleman met him and said: "I have been thinking of you for a good while. You know I am a flour merchant. If you won't be offended, I should like to send you a barrel of flour." He cast his burden on the Lord, and the Lord sustained him. Now, that is the kind of religion we want.

In the strait of Magellan, I have been told, there is a place where, whichever way a ship captain puts his ship, he finds the wind against him, and there are men who all their lives have been running in the teeth of the wind, and which way to turn they do not know. Some of them may be in this assemblage, and I address them face to face, not perfunctorily, but as one brother talks to another brother, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

**Heart Burdens.**

There are a great many men who have business burdens. When we see a man worried and perplexed and annoyed in business life, we are apt to say, "He ought not to have attempted to carry so much." Ah, that man may not be to blame at all! When a man plans business, he does not know what will be its branches. There is many a man with keen foresight and large business faculty who has been flung into the dust by unforseen circumstances springing upon him from ambush. When to buy, when to sell, when to trust and to what amount of credit, what will be the effect of this new invention or machinery, what will be the effect of that loss of crop and a thousand other questions perplex business men until the hair is silvered and deep wrinkles are plowed in the cheek, and the stocks go up by mountains and go down by valleys, and they are at their wits' ends and stagger like drunken men.

There never has been a time when there have been such rivalries in business as now. It is hardware against hardware, books against books, chandlery against chandlery, imported article against imported article. A thousand stores in combat with another thousand stores. Never such advantage of light, never such variety of assortment, never so much splendor of show window, never so much adroitness of salesmen, never so much acuteness of advertising, and amid all these severities of rivalry in business how many men break down! Oh, the burden on the shoulder! Oh, the burden on the heart!

You hear that it is avarice which drives these men of business through the street, and that is the commonly accepted idea. I do not believe a word of it. The vast multitude of these business men are toiling on for others. To educate their children, to put wing of protection over their households, to have something left so when they pass out of this life their wives and children will not have to go to the poorhouse—that is the way I translate this energy in the street and store, the vast majority of that energy. Grip, Gouge & Co. do not do all the business. Some of us remember that when the Central American was coming home from California it was wrecked. President Arthur's father-in-law was the heroic captain of that ship and went down with most of the passengers. Some of them got off into the lifeboats, but there was a young man returning from California who had a bag of gold in his hand, and as the last boat shoved off from the ship that was to go down that young man shouted to a comrade in the boat: "Here, John, catch this gold. There are $3,000. Take it home to my old mother it will make her comfortable in her last days." Grip, Gouge & Co. do not do all the business of the world.

Ah, my friend, do you say that God does not care anything about your worldly business? I tell you God knows more about it than you do. He knows all your anxieties. He knows what mortgage is about to foreclose. He knows what note you cannot pay. He knows what unsalable goods you have on your shelves. He knows all your trials, from the day you took hold of the first yardstick down to that sale of the last yard of ribbon, and the God who helped David to be king, and who helped Daniel to be prime minister, and who helped Havelock to be a soldier will help you to discharge all your duties. He is going to see you through. When loss comes and you find your property going, just take this book and put it down by your ledger and think of the eternal possessions that will come to you through our Lord Jesus Christ. And when your business partner betrays you, and your friends turn against you, just take the insulting letter, put it down on the table, put your Bible beside the insulting letter and then read of the friendship of Him who "sticketh closer than a brother."

A young accountant in New York city got his accounts entangled. He knew he was honest, and yet he could not make his accounts come out right, and he toiled at them day and night until he was nearly frenzied. It seemed by those books that something had been misappropriated, and he knew before God he was honest. The last day came. He knew if he could not that day make his accounts come out right he would go into disgrace and go into banishment from the business establishment. He went over there very early, before there was anybody in the place, and he knelt down at the desk and said: "O Lord, Thou knowest I have tried to be honest, but I cannot make these things come out right! Help me to-day—help me this morning!" The young man arose, and hardly knowing why he did so opened a book that lay on the desk, and there was a leaf containing a line of figures which explained everything. In other words, he cast his burden upon the Lord, and the Lord sustained him. Young man, do you hear that?

**Other Crosses.**

Oh, yes, God has a sympathy with anybody that is in any kind of toil. He knows how heavy is the hod of bricks that the workman carries up the ladder on the wall, He hears the pickax of the miner down in the coal shaft, He knows how strong the tempest strikes the sailor at masthead, He sees the factory girl among the spindles and knows how her arms ache, he sees the sewing woman in the fourth story and knows how few pence she gets for making a garment, and louder than all the din and roar of the city comes the voice of a sympathetic God, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

But there are a great many who have a weight of persecution and abuse upon them. Sometimes society gets a grudge against a man. All his motives are misinterpreted, and all his good deeds are depreciated. With more virtue than some of the honored and applauded he runs only against raillery and sharp criticism. When a man has a load on, he has not only the force of natural gravitation, but a hundred hands to help him in the precipitation. Men are persecuted for their virtues and their successes. Germanicus said he had just as many bitter antagonists as he had adornments. The character sometimes is so lustrous that the weak eyes of envy and jealousy cannot bear to look at it.

It was their integrity that put Joseph in the pit, and Daniel in the den, and Shadrach in the fire, and sent John the Evangelist to desolate Patmos, and Calvin to the castle of persecution, and John Huss to the stake, and Korah after Moses, and Saul after David, and Herod after Christ. Be sure if you have anything to do for church or State and you attempt it with all your soul the lightning will strike you.

The world always has had a cross between two thieves for the one who comes to save it. High and holy enterprise has always been followed by abuse. The most sublime tragedy of self sacrifice has come in the burlesque. The graceful gait of virtue is always followed by scoff and grimace and travesty. The sweetest strain of poetry ever written has come to ridiculous parody, and as long as there are virtue and righteousness in the world there will be something for iniquity to grin at, along the line of the ages and in all lands the cry has been, "Not this man, but Barabbas. Now, Barabbas was a robber."

**Ill Treatment.**

Now, if you have come across ill treatment, let me tell you you are in excellent company—Christ, and Luther, and Galilei, and Columbus, and John Jay, and Josiah Quincy, and thousands of men and women, the best spirits of earth and heaven.

Budge not one inch, though all hell wreak upon you its vengeance, and you be made a target for devils to shoot at. Do you not think Christ knew all about persecution? Was he not hissed at? Was he not struck on the cheek? Was he not pursued all the days of his life? Did they not expectorate upon him? Or, to put it in Bible language, "They spit upon him." And cannot he understand what persecution is? "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

Then there are others who carry great burdens of physical ailments. When sudden sickness has come and fierce choleras and malignant fevers take the castles of life by storm, we appeal to God, but in these chronic ailments which wear out the strength day after day, and week after week, and year after year, how little resorting to God for relief! Then people depend upon their tonics, and their plasters, and their cordials rather than upon heavenly stimulants.

Oh, how few people there are completely well! Some of you, by dint of perseverance and care, have kept living to this time, but how you have had to war against physical ailments! Antediluvians, without medical college and infirmary and apothecary shop, multiplied their years by hundreds, but he who has gone through the gantlet of disease in our time and has come to seventy years of age is a hero worthy of a palm.

**Efficiency of Faith.**

The world seems to be a great hospital, and you run against rheumatisms and consumptions and scrofulas and neuralgias and scores of old diseases baptized by new nomenclature. Oh, how heavy a burden sickness is! It takes the color out of the sky, and the sparkle out of the wave, and the sweetness out of the fruit, and the luster out of the night. When the limbs ache, when the respiration is painful, when the mouth is bot, when the ear roars with unhealthy obstructions, how hard it is to be patient and cheerful and assiduous!

"Cast thy burden upon the Lord." Does your head ache? His wore a thorn. Do your feet hurt? His were crushed of the spikes. Is your side painful? His was struck by the spear. Do you feel like giving way under the burden? His weakness gave way under the cross. Oh, you who are in every possible way to try to restore your physical vigor, you are to remember that more soothing than any anodyne, more vitalizing than any stimulant and more strengthening than any tonic is the prescription of the text, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He will sustain thee."

We hear a great deal of talk now about faith cure, and some people say it cannot be done and it is a failure. I do know that the chief advance of the church is to be in that direction. Marvelous things come to me day by day which make me think that if the age of miracles is past it is because the faith of miracles is past.

A prominent merchant of New York said to a member of my family, "My mother wants her case mentioned to Mr. Talmage."

This was the case. He said: "My mother had a dreadful abscess, from which she had suffered untold agonies, and all surgery had been exhausted upon her, and worse and worse she grew until we called in a few Christian friends and proceeded to pray about it. We commended her case to God, and the abscess began immediately to be cured. She is entirely well now and without knife and without any surgery." So that case has come to me, and there are a score of other cases coming to our ears from all parts of the earth. Oh, ye who are sick, go to Christ! Oh, ye who are worn out with agonies of body. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

**The Burden of Bereavement.**

Another burden some have to carry is the burden of bereavement. Ah, these are the troubles that wear us out! Life we lose our property, by additional industry perhaps we may bring back the estranged fortune; if we lose our good name, perhaps by reformation of morals we may achieve again reputation for integrity, but who will bring back the dear departed?

Alas, me, for these empty cradles and these trunks of childish toys that will never be opened. Alas, me, for the empty chair and the silence in the halls that will never echo again to those familiar footsteps! Alas, the cry of widowhood and orphanage! What bitter Marahs in the wilderness, what cities of the dead, what long black shadow from the wing of death, what eyes sunken with grief, what hands trembling with bereavement, what instruments of music shut now because there are no fingers to play on them! Is there no relief for such souls? Aye, let that soul ride into the harbor of my text:

The soul that on Jesus has learned to repose
I will not, I will not desert to its foes.
That soul, though all hell shall endeavor to shake,
I'll never, no never, no never forsake.

Now the grave is brighter than the ancient tomb where the lights were perpetually burning. The scarred feet of him who was "the resurrection and the life" are on the broken grave hillock, while the voices of angels ring down the sky at the coronation of another soul come home to glory.

**Burden of Sin.**

Then there are many who carry the burden of sin. Ah, we all carry it until in the appointed way that burden is lifted. We need no Bible to prove that the whole race is ruined. What a spectacle it would be if we could tear off the mask of human defilement or beat a drum that would bring up the whole army of the world's transgressions—the deception, the fraud, and the crime, and the murder, and the crime of all centuries! Aye, if I could sound the trumpet of resurrection in the soul of the best men in this audience, and all the dead sins of the past should come up, we could not endure the sight. Sin, grim, and dire, has put its clutch upon the immortal soul, and that clutch will never relax unless it be under the heel of Him who came to destroy the works of the devil.

Oh, to have a mountain of sin on the soul! Is there no way to have the burden moved? Oh, yes, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." The sinless one came to take the consequences of our sin. And I know he is in earnest. How do I know? By the streaming temples and the streaming hands as he says: "Come unto me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Why will prodigals live on swines' husks when the robe, and the ring, and the father's welcome are ready? Why go wandering over the great Sahara desert of your sin when you are invited to the gardens of God, the trees of life, and the fountains of living water? Why be houseless and homeless forever when you may become the sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty?

It is the privilege of every Christian to have a mountain-moving faith, and yet how many grow faint at the sight of a mole hill.

TEACHER of Political Economy—Mention an infant industry. Lively Young Student—Sitting still and sucking one's thumb.

THE man whose religion never gets beyond singing and praying and going to church, is not driving the devil back a single inch.

IF a mother has lots of time, the public never discovers that her little girl's hair is naturally straight.

IF there were less platitudes in pulpits there would be fewer snores in pews.

# TROOPS CALLED OUT.

## NINE COMPANIES OF ILLINOIS MILITIA UNDER ARMS.

**Five Under Command of Colonel Smith to Help Sheriff Helms at Centralia—Streator, Ottawa and Aurora Soldiers Directed to Assist Sheriff Taylor at La Salle.**

**Strikers Defeat the Sheriff.**

The worst case of rioting during the present strike in Illinois took place at La Salle Thursday afternoon. The strikers gathered around the coal buildings and on the property of the coal company. Sheriff Taylor warned them they must keep away, but they did not heed, and a motley congregation of foreigners was the result. A little later a shout went up, which was the first intimation the authorities had that the crowd meant fight. A moment after the entire mob rushed forward, and, throwing a volley of rocks and bricks, succeeded in temporarily repulsing the Sheriffs. It was only for a minute, however. Sheriff Taylor gave the order to fire in the air and the mob scattered, but, seeing the deputies fire at blank space, they rushed in again, this time firing revolvers, accompanied by another shower of rocks, and for a little while there was a hand to hand battle between deputies and strikers. The Sheriff, two deputies and five miners were wounded. The Sheriff and local authorities felt incompetent to cope with the mob and telegrams were sent to Governor Altgeld for assistance. It was learned that the Sheriff's life would be taken if he was removed to Ottawa in a closed carriage.

Sheriff Taylor, of La Salle, telegraphed the Governor that while protecting the property of the La Salle County Carbon Coal Company with a large force of deputy sheriffs they had been attacked by several hundred striking miners with stones, revolvers and other weapons, who shot three of the deputies, severely injuring them, and surrounded several others, including the sheriff. He stated that he was unable to quell the riot, and there was imminent danger of great destruction of property and loss of life if immediate action was not taked. He asked for such military aid as could be furnished. From 2,000 to 3,000 strikers were reported at Spring Valley, Ladd and Seatonville, who were likely to move upon La Salle at any time and destroy property. The mob, the sheriff further said, was surrounding the hotel where he was lying wounded. Mayor F. W. Matthieson sent a telegram confirmatory of that of the sheriff, and stated that the mob had released one of the strikers from jail. Later on Sheriff Taylor telegraphed that the strikers were running riot and asked that troops be forwarded at once.

Sheriff M. J. Helms telegraphed from Centralia that he had arrested seventy-five men for conspiracy and destroying property, and that he had 200 armed deputies. The mines at Sandoval, Kinmundy, and Odin were threatened with destruction, and he could not protect all the points at once. He said he was threatened by approaching forces of strikers in superior numbers, who came for the purpose of releasing those arrested.

Acting on these telegrams Gov. Altgeld ordered Col. Relcy M. Smith, of the Fourth Infantry, to report with five companies of his command to the Sheriff of Marion County, at Centralia, and Col. Fred Bennett, of the Third, to report with one company from Streator, one from Ottawa and two from Aurora at LaSalle. Col. Bayle also goes to Centralia and Adjt. Gen. Orendorff to LaSalle.

**Sure Cure for Smallpox.**

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* writes to that journal as follows: "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst case of smallpox cannot be effectually cured in three days simply by cream-of-tartar. This is the sure and never-failing remedy: One ounce of cream-of-tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drank when cold at short intervals. It can be taken at any time, and *is a preventive as well as a curative.* It is known to have cured in a *hundred thousand cases without a failure.* I myself have restored hundreds by this means. *It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering.* If the people would only try it, and report all the cures to you, you would require to employ many columns if you gave them publicity."

**Reserve Your Decision.**

"Believe nothing you hear and only half of what you see," says the old adage. It is well to bear this in mind while listening to the latest bit of scandal. Never condemn your neighbor unheard, however many the accusations which may be preferred against him. Every story has two ways of being told, and justice requires that you should hear the defense as well as the accusation; and remember that the malignity of enemies may place you in a similar predicament.

**The Difference.**

At one time there were two members of the House of Commons named Montagu Matthew and Matthew Montagu; the former a tall, handsome man, and the latter a little man. During a session of Parliament, the Speaker, having addressed the latter as the former, Montagu Matthew observed that it was strange he should make such a mistake, as there was as great a difference between them as between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse.

**Telegraphic Clicks.**

STREET-CAR employes at Brooklyn refused to buy new uniforms and are not permitted to work.

CARL SCHIERINGER, 40 years old, cut his throat and died in St. Louis. Despondency caused the act.

THOMAS NILES, a publisher of Boston, died at Perugia, Italy. Mr. Niles was born in Boston in 1825.

WITH the gold exports of the last week deducted, the Treasury reserve will stand at about $83,000,000.

# 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 disposed of seven paragraphs of the metal schedule Tuesday, after eight hours of debate. The debate was marked by quite a number of interesting clashes between the Republicans and Democrats. The question of civil service reform was given full way. In the House, the occasion being the amendment to strike out the paragraph in the legislative appropriation bill providing for the civil service commission. It gave opportunity for some stirring and not a few amusing speeches. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 109 to 71 amid great Democratic applause and Republican cries of "Spoils." No other amendments of any importance were made in the bill, the changes adopted being to correct the totals of a few amendments. In the earlier proceedings the resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged armor plate frauds was adopted.

A test vote was taken in the Senate Wednesday, and to the surprise of many the tariff was not finished. In the House discussion of the civil service commission was resumed, and several times during the day the question was dispersed of only to break out a moment later in another place. The appropriation for commissioners and clerks of the Civil Service Bureau having been stricken out the next paragraph, providing for the transfer to the Civil Service Commission of clerks from the departments was also stricken from the bill. The House refused to strike out, however, the appropriation of six thousand dollars for traveling expenses of civil service examiners. Another amendment was made to the bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion in the temporary appointment of clerks to make up the accounts of the divisions proposed to be abolished, instead of taking them from the classified service. Prior to going into committee of the whole the House passed the Senate bill amending an act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the confederated tribes of Missouri Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas. The House adjourned at 5:05 o'clock after getting half way through the legislative bill.

The Senate on Thursday interviewed J. Edwards, of the Philadelphia Times, author of the "Holland" letter, in which Herbert Gladstone figured so disgustingly. The examination was secret. The Senate went into committee of the whole to consider the legislative appropriation bill, and Mr. Richardson was called to the chair. There was an unsuccessful effort to amend the pension paragraph so as to strike out the $200,000 appropriation for special investigation of alleged frauds. Mr. Mills then tried to have struck out the provision for contingent expenses of the Civil Service Commission, but was voted down. Mr. Stone offered an amendment striking out the provision for assistant attorneys to defend the Government against war claims, and it was defeated. Finally the bill was reported to the House and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution declaring the laws repealed authorizing the docking of members' salaries for absence, and on the amendment striking out the appropriations for the civil service. The ayes and nays on this amendment was defeated—yeas, 104; nays, 127. The amendment of Mr. Hale striking out the appropriation for the civil service commission was defeated—yeas, 126; nays, 158—amid Republican applause. The legislative bill was then passed. The House bill to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of North America was adopted setting apart Saturday, June 23, for eulogies on the late Representative Houk, of Ohio. The House then, at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Senator Kyle's Hawaiian resolution and the tariff were tangled up Friday, and the tariff came out a little ahead. The senate on several articles was changed, and the Senate bill is several pages longer completed than before. At the conclusion of the morning hour in the House the House went into committee of the whole for consideration of private bills. Springer gave notice that on the first Saturday he would call up the Bragg bill for repeal of the State bank tax. The entire afternoon was consumed in discussion of an omnibus consisting of the Committee on War Claims, including together thirty-seven claims for cotton, etc., aggregating $1,940,000. Half the time was taken up in a discussion on a point of order against grouping of so many bills in one resolution. The only business transacted during the day was the passage of a bill for the relief of Thomas B. Reed. At 5 o'clock the committee rose and the House took a recess. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

The Senate spent eight hours Monday discussing the question of free lumber. Not a vote was taken. The tariff bill places lumber on the dutiable list. The debate was upon Mr. Hale's proposition to transfer lumber to the dutiable list at the rates fixed by the Mckinley law. In the House the Brawley bill for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues was side-tracked temporarily, and the few members present gave particular attention to District of Columbia bills. The interesting event of the day was the reading of a letter from the sons of Louis Kossuth in reply to the letter recently addressed to Speaker Crisp under direction of the House. The letter from the brothers is a touching one of Marse Peyton's fat chicken to de ole man, dere was no notice took of de partition, but w'en I pray de Lord would sen' de old man fo' de chicken de matter was 'tended to befo' de next mornin'."

**Where Man First Appeared.**

As to where man first appeared, nothing beyond doubt has this earliest known was in Southern Europe, or possibly North Africa. No earlier traces of him have been found than those of Neanderthal in the area that is now England, France and Spain.

**Medicines.**

NUTRIENTS are remedies which nourish the body, as sago, etc.

DIAPHORETICS produce perspiration, such as tartrate of antimony.

NARCOTICS are medicines which cause sleep or stupor, and allay pain, such as opium, etc.

DIURETICS act upon the kidneys and bladder, and increase their secretions, as nitre, squills, etc.

SIALAGOGUES are medicines which promote the flow of saliva or the mouth, such as salt, calomel, etc.