vanced by speculative buying, and, in short, fluctuations were greater on that side than on the other. Continuing, Aldrich said that if the bill under consideration passed, it would be

THE MOST DISASTROUS THING

for farmers that could happen, and would deprive them of their options of marriage. Aldrich said that it would not be overestimated to say that only $5,000,000 was up in Chicago in margins at one time. Aldrich said that if the committee would report a bill, simply doing away with fictitious sales, he thought there was no doubt that it would meet with approbation of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

A. J. Sawyer, one of the largest elevator men in Minneota, said that he would make no attack on the bill, but, before the present method of handling grain was destroyed, he would ask the committee to devise some substitutes by which it could be better handled. Sawyer appealed to the committee not to knock away the unsteadying by which wheat merchants like himself protected themselves from losses, without giving them in its place something equally as good.

The committee today received a protest against the passage of the Washburn bill, relating to that subject, from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The document makes a distinction between "futures," which it decides as legitimate contracts, and options, commonly known as "puts and calls," which are characterized as nothing more nor less than wages. It is further set out that "futures" serve as a restraint to serious declines in times of depression.

A Scalded Accident.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—A horrible accident occurred at the glass furnace this afternoon, two men being killed outright and six injured. A hot-blast stove was being erected and the men were working on a scaffold in the interior of the walls, fifty-eight feet from the ground. Suddenly the scaffold gave way and the men, with all their implements and a portable forge, fell to the ground. John Stanton and John Rubbie were killed and the others badly hurt. Some of them may die.

Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The steamer "Bolton" arrived at Quarantine today from Santos, Brazil, with four cases of yellow fever on board. Five deaths have already occurred from the disease.

A FEARFUL MISTAKE.

A Mother Gives Her Son Lye Instead of Soap.

DES MOINES, Feb. 4.—C. F. Duke, a prominent druggist of this city, is dying in horrible agony tonight, as the result of an unfortunate accident. Today his mother had two pots on the kitchen stove, one filled with lye and the other with soap. She being near-sighted, accidentally filled her son's soap plate from the wrong pot, and he swallowed a spoonful of it before the mistake was discovered. His sufferings are terrible.

Governor Boies' Candidacy.

DES MOINES, Ia. Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central committee today the question of the candidacy of Governor Boies was discussed and it was formally decided to push him for first place on the ticket. A large delegation will be on hand in Chicago to push their candidate.

White & Co. Reinstated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The stock exchange this afternoon reinstated the firm of S. V. White & Co., as members in good standing.

A Murderer Suicides.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Pitzimmons, the Pitsburg thief and murderer, committed suicide at the parish prison this morning by cutting his throat with a penknife.

THE THREE TICKETS.

The "Liberal," Democratic and Republican Nominees to be Voted for at the Coming Municipal Election.

LIBERAL CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—Robert N. Baskin.
For Recorder—Charles E. Hanson.
For Treasurer—Harry T. Duke.
For Assessor and Collector—F. J. Leonard.
For City Marshal—E. W. Jansen.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct—C. F. Loofbourow, C. E. Woodland, George Gibson.
Second Precinct—S. C. Ewing, H. F. Evans, J. A. Heine.
Third Precinct—J. W. Farrell, W. F. Miner, A. F. Doremus.
Fourth Precinct—C. M. Bell, F. O. Horn, P. J. Moran.
Fifth Precinct—M. H. Beardsley, L. C. Karrick, A. L. Simonds.

FOR JUDGES OF THE PEACE.

First Precinct—P. Loebrin.
Second Precinct—Clarence W. Hall.
Third Precinct—John Brown.
Fourth Precinct—Fred A. Kessler.
Fifth Precinct—W. W. Gee.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—H. C. Lett.
For Recorder—R. P. Morris.
For Treasurer—A. R. Walker.
For Assessor and Collector—George W. Snow.
For Marshal—G. A. McLean.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct—William Fuller, A. T. Schroeder, J. D. Timmony.
Second Precinct—William Burks, Jefferson Rhodes, A. J. Gingue.
Third Precinct—E. A. Pollard, E. E. Rich, O. H. Hardy.
Fourth Precinct—J. P. Burbe, J. E. Caine, H. W. Young.
Fifth Precinct—Henry Siegel, George R. Cushing, P. W. Madsen.

FOR JUDGES OF THE PEACE.

First Precinct—H. S. Lasey.
Second Precinct—Clarence W. Hall.
Third Precinct—John Brown.
Fourth Precinct—John W. Cannon.
Fifth Precinct—W. J. Hodges.
Fourth Precinct—George E. Blair.
Fifth Precinct—E. O. Woolley.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—Heber M. Wells.
For Recorder—A. Hamilton Jr.
For Treasurer—Ernest R. Eldredge.
For Assessor and Collector—Frank D. Kimball.
For City Marshal—Bowman Cannon.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct—S. J. Kenyon, George M. Dow, J. R. H. McAllister.
Second Precinct—Barlow Ferguson, John G. Robinson, H. G. Sutton.
Third Precinct—Nicholas Treweek, A. W. Carlson, L. C. Trent.
Fourth Precinct—James Sharp, H. O. McMillan, W. H. Rowe.
Fifth Precinct—G. J. Salisbury, N. A. Empey, George A. Lowe.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Precinct—W. T. Jack.
Second Precinct—W. J. Burton.
Third Precinct—Arthur Parsons.
Fourth Precinct—L. A. Wilcombe.
Fifth Precinct—J. H. Rolfe.

He Wanted a Dollar.

Tax Collector Stewart comes in for his share of amusing incidents. The other day a fat, little, undersized, gray-headed negro man waddled into the apartment for taxpayers. It was early in the morning and he was the only taxpayer there. By getting on tiptoes the old negro could just peep through the window between the apartments, but as one in the tax office seemed to see him. At last Mr. Stewart's attention was attracted by various and cooky noises.

"What is it uncle" asked Mr. Stewart.

"Hewum, hoo, mawum. I jes' wanted ter fix out how much my nie lady's tax was, boss. Tax 'bout she's o'ttwo six forty."

Mr. Stewart consulted the tax books.

"Only five forty."

"Hoo," said the old fellow in a dubious tone. "I guess you better look right. I'm shy dt nine ter a dollar."

In spite of all the old tax collector would say the old fellow handed him $6.40. The tax collector returned the old man a dollar and gave him a receipt.

"Thankee, boss, thankee," said the old negro when he saw the dollar returned. He pocket the dollar and departed with the receipt.

The next morning Mr. Stewart met the same old negro fellow on a street car. When the negro saw Mr. Stewart he broke into a laugh.

"Look here, uncle, why did you want to pay more tax than was necessary?"

"Why, boss, I'm on the way, boss. I wanted a dollar. I didn't know exactly how yer gin 'em. I paid you $6.40, didn't I, boss? I goes home an tells the ole lady I done paid Mr. Stewart $6.40. Dat dollar be longs to me."—Atlanta Herald.

A Practical Joke.

The British sense of humor frequently finds its expression in practical jokes, and the young "scion of the aristocracy" enjoys with artless glee a species of fun that an American would feel was adapted only for schoolboys. The following playful manifestation is reported from over the water as having recently occurred in a well known country house. A pompous and very dignified member of the government arrived at a friend's house where he was due for a week's visit, and was met at the door by a tall footman whose familiar and impudent greeting immediately aroused the ire of the old gentleman. He mentally resolved to report the fellow's insolence to his master.

What was his surprise and horror, however, when the servant, assuming the attitude of a prize fighter about to begin operations, danced around him, interspersing his movements at every turn. "Is the man mad?" thought the startled statesman; "surely he has taken leave of his senses." In vain he spoke soothingly to the supposed maniac; the creature, who was of huge proportions, curled the waxing around him, and it was only after a few minutes of really uncomfortable anxiety that the indignant guest found himself the victim of a little practical joke on the part of the eldest son of his host.—New York Tribune.

What Will It Be.

No one has ever told us exactly what will be. Dr. Isaac Barrow, a famous English divine and a man of brilliant wit himself, has given the best definition yet known, and he confesses that office it consistoth in one hardly knows what." He says, in his old fashioned style:

"Sometimes it doth in a pat allusion to a known story, or in seasonable application of a trivial saying or in forging an opposite tale. Sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense or the affinity of their sound; sometimes it darketh under an odd similitude; sometimes it is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd imitation, a tart irony, a lusty hyperbole or a startling metaphor; sometimes an affected simplicity and sometimes a presumptuous bluntness giveth it being; sometimes it arises from a lucky hitting upon what is strange, sometimes from a crafty wrestling of obvious matter to the purpose."

Isn't that excellent? Study this clause and find a witticism to match it. I have not given the entire definition, but just enough to stimulate some one to look it up for himself.—New York Home Journal.

Curious Legal Tender.

Almost every age and tribe, as well as every epoch, has had its peculiar currency or medium of barter and exchange. Not only gold, silver, copper, brass, iron, lead and paper, but such out of the way articles as bits of glass, shells, beads, stones, soap, bits of various colored cloth and numerous other objects, some of them absolutely valueless to our way of looking at the matter.

The Burmese, Kasens, Hangees and Ghins have no coined money, lead and silver in bullion being the ordinary tender in trade, weight and purity being the standard of value. For a long time salt was the ordinary money of the Abyssinians.

Dried fish has long been, and is even today to a certain extent, the legal tender of Iceland. Shad scales are also the medium of exchange in many of the North Sea islands.—St. Louis Republic.

Hundreds of Professors.

In the counties of Lucerne, Schurfhill, Chelan and Wenatchee, Island, Pa., there are 478 men who insist upon the title of "professor." This includes musicians, teachers of music, schoolmasters, two sleight-of-hand men, one ventriloquist, four claiming to be professional "sparring," nine dancing masters, two center squares and twelve drink mixers or bartenders. Twenty years ago the title was a scarce one in the coal fields. It was worn only by college teachers and it carried a weight with it.—Hazleton Sentinel.

Why They Are Called "Suspers."

Fifty years ago policemen wore no uniform, their badge of office being merely a copper shield. It was from this shield that they took their name of "suspers" which is often abbreviated to "susps."

A Trifle Absent.

Little girl of seven being asked why she ate her tart all around the edge first, and consequently got her fingers covered with jam, answered reproachfully: "Please, don't you know—duty first and pleasure afterward."—London Truth.

An apparatus for purifying lubricating oils coming from machinery has been patented in Norway whereby the same oil can be used many times of a trifling expense.

How to Remove Fly Stains.

Fly stains may be removed from silver by rubbing the metal vigorously with common table salt.

How to Saddle a Horse.

This would seem to be a very simple matter, and yet it is so rare that a person knows how to do it properly that every careful horseman should know how it should be done, and no should never mount his horse without making a thorough examination of saddle, blanket, girths and sidepad leathers. The saddle blanket with round corners in front and points behind should be placed on the horse's back and care taken that there are no wrinkles in it, the saddle should then be placed on the back of the horse just behind the withers and so that the weight of the rider shall not bear on the withers and make the back of the horse sore. The girths should be placed with an English saddle always by two—should be fastened so that they lear directly from the center of the saddle and one girth should lap well over the other. There is no use in drawing girths so unmercifully tight, but they should never be loose, as in that case the movement of the saddle to and fro will certainly make the horse's back sore. The object is merely to secure the saddle so that it will stay firmly in its place. The proformation of the back of each horse must determine in each instance the exact place of the saddle, but it should as a rule, a few inches behind the withers.

How to Gild on Glass.

Dissolve in boiled linseed oil an equal weight of either copal or amber, and add enough oil of turpentine to thin sufficiently to apply to glass. Make the glass warm and apply the size, put on the gold leaf, sweeping off superfluous portions. When quite solid lay a piece of Indian paper over the work and polish with a burnisher.

How to Make an Apology.

For a stiffnecked man, who in his vanity and self conceit is fond of believing that he is always in the right, nothing is more difficult than for him even when he is sure he is in the wrong to apologize with frankness and humility. When self interest does bring such a man to own that he is wrong and to sue for pardon he usually makes the amends honorable so clumsily that he immediately rubs out or blurs the original offense. It is often hard to acknowledge that one has been in the wrong, and especially so when in dispute hot and angry words have been spoken. This is made even harder when there is a difference of position between the persons who have had a controversy. It is hard for an employer to apologize to his employes, and the opposite is also hard. But there is but one way for all. If you are wrong go to the person aggrieved by your injustice as soon as you clearly see that you have been wrong and say so with entire frankness and candor and say that you are sorry. Do it without and do not attempt to justify yourself, but be simple and manly, and if the good opinion of the person to whom you thus go be worth having you will regain it. When a fault has been acknowledged, apologized for and forgiven, never under any circumstances refer to it again. It is then as though it had never been, and there is nothing left to talk about. Some persons, having been in a party to a quarrel, never tire of referring to it. This kind of nagging will break up any friendship and array an hostile sides the persons around a dinning hearth who should sit there in peace and harmony.

How to Pronounce Certain Words.

Solder—sole jer. Soot—as spelled, not sut. Spectacle—spe-tuk, not spek-tu. Soon—as spelled, not sun. Synod—sy-nud, not sin-ud. Tomb—too-um, not tom. Tomb—tow-ers, not tow-ers. Tow—ard, not tow-ard. Than—as spelled, not then. Tremor—tree-or, not tre-mor. Tuns—as spelled, not tons. Twelfth—should have the th sounded. Was—ooz, not wuz. Weary—ee-ery, not wee-ery. Were—wur, not ware. Wont—wunt, not as spelled. Yacht—yot, not yat. Yeast—ee-ast, not yest. Zenith—ze-nith, not ze-ith.

How to Teach a Girl to Ride.

See that her shoulders are squarely to the front; that her left knee is close to the horn, so that she may press hard against it if necessary, and close to the saddle flap as well. This will prevent "rocking." See that her hands remain steady, and that in rising her stomach and back do not fall into the unpraceful sawing movement. The corners should be particularly closely heed.

How to Cure for Birds.

Always use a large cage. Keep plenty of gravel in the gravel pan in the bottom of the cage. Hang a small red pepper in the cage and sprinkle a very small quantity of Hungarian or red pepper in the cups. Lettuce leaves and plantain seed in moderation are good. Feed a little hard boiled egg and Irish potato once a week, and a little finely chopped beef once a month. Never feed salt.

How to Detect Smallpox.

Smallpox is more to be dreaded than any other eruptive disease. Intense headache, backache and high fever first, with thirst and frequently delirium, and then the eruption. Smallpox pustules are always round, and they are generally in clusters of three to five close together, but in very bad cases they cover the whole surface. They are at first a sort of salmon pink on a red background, changing to yellow and later to brown scabs.

All eruptions show first near the small of the back and on the stomach. In case of any of the symptoms named above a physician should be sent for at once, and the child should not be kept in bed until the doctor says it is best.

Is Bad Not Gone.

One hundred and twenty seven years ago England seized the two eight holes of cotton grown in the south, and declared that its production should cease. For back year the estimate of the coming crop is a trifling new 8,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each.—Manufacturers' Record.

A Hopeless Search.

Little Dot (gazing out of the window)—I've stood here an watched an watched over an over again, an I never saw a letter go over those telegraph wires yet.

Little Dick—No, an you never will, goosey. Those is lectric light wires.—Good News.

TO GET EGGS IN WINTER.

An Egg Hatched in the Among French Poultryman—Try It.

M. Vuitelin, a French poultry expert, in an article on means of hastening laying, recalls an old, simple and easy way, the efficacy of which he claims is not questioned among French poultrymen, of making hens lay in the winter. It is simply giving the fowls grain that has been kiaed, the sense as grain prepared for sowing. Without showing special fondness for such grain the fowls eat it perfectly. This diet, he affirms, is harmless, provided it is not continued too long. Wheat is generally used for that purpose. However, all grain, barley, oats and rots can be treated in this way. For the benefit of readers who may not be initiated in poultry grain, for sowing the modus operandi is given.

Take a quart of unslaked lime and slake it in about ten or twelve quarts of warm water. Heap up the grain that is to be kiaed in a conical shape and pour on the center of it the whitewash, previously stirred and thoroughly mixed with a stick. Then take a wooden shovel and stir the heap until all the grain has been soaked sufficiently. Before feeding let it be spread out and dried. This mode of preparation has the additional advantage of freeing the grain from certain parasites or germs which might affect the health of the fowls. In cases where the birds die in large numbers without apparent cause, M. Vuitelier advises the trial of feeding them with kiaed grain. He says: "This may prove a palliative. At all events, we cannot recommend it too highly for promoting laying."

The Poultry Journal, commenting on the foregoing, says: "The above is easily tried and will cost only the labor of preparing the grain and the very small amount of lime used. Our French poultrymen are entitled to considerable respect, as in France the poultry business is successful. Dr. Roth, in the journal quoted, states it appears that the lime in oyster shells is assimilated by the hen and influences the formation of the shell. As to the cost there is nothing cheaper than oyster shells. The use of quicklime is seldom spoken of in this country, but in France it is used for the purpose of hastening laying."

Fat Stock Prize Animals.

We copy from The Breeder's Gazette pictures of two of the fine beef animals that secured prizes at Chicago at the American Fat Stock show of 1891. The

PRIZE HEREFORD BULLOCK.

two illustrations show well the points of comparison and contrast between two of the leading beef breeds of the time.

The first illustration shows the prize Hereford bullock, Hickory Nut, a magnificent specimen of the beautiful white faces.

In the second picture is seen a famous prize Shorthorn fat bullock, the one bearing the curious name of Fellow-That-

PRIZE SHORTHORN BULLOCK.

Struck-Billy-Patterson. The Kentucky blue grass breeders stick to the Shorthorn, and the "Fellow" is one of the results of their fidelity.

Which of the two breeds is really the best? "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

The Horses Knew the Tune.

A relation of mine, who has spent many years in India, remembers well how, when living in Lucknow and enjoying the evening drive with other English residents in the Indian city, the carriage horses would toss their heads and paw the ground impatiently when the first notes of "God save the Queen" were played by the military band every evening. It was the last tune played the signal for dispersion.

A skeptic—perhaps, more than one—having insisted that the horses only knew the tune because it was always played last, and they were able to calculate time, the experiment was tried of playing "God Save the Queen" in the middle, instead of at the end of the evening. Instantly there was the same excitement in the horses standing round "the center." The same impatient tossing of the head and pawing of the feet. The same general stampede and eagerness to start homeward.

No one could any longer doubt that they knew and recognized the air; in fact, that they could tell one from from another.—London Spectator.

A Triumph of Civilization.

There is a large farmer near me, a clever and successful man in his way, who, however, has sometimes not a foolish wife. His daughters are placed at as expensive school in Brighton, and are carefully debarred by their mother from all acquaintance, not only with farmers and tradesmen, but with such elementary feminine knowledge as the simplest servant maid can enjoy. They may not wash or mend their own clothes; they may not use the needle.

"I am happy to say," their proud mother said lately to a lady, "I am happy to say, ma'am, that my daughters cannot even sew." But they can play the piano—after a fashion—they have a smattering of French; they can and do mount if they were asked go to garden parties in evening dress. So greatly has civilization triumphed in their case.—Notes and Queries.

Election gave rather a shrewd intimation to a spinster who insisted upon accompanying him in a walk after a summer shower:

"It has cleared up enough for sun, maidam, but not enough for fun."

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Roxbury Tapestry Carpet	1 10	85
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Tapestry Carpet	85	60
Tapestry Carpet	75	50
Union Ingrain Carpet	50	35
Union Ingrain Carpet	60	40
All Wool Extra Ingrain	75	60
All Wool Ingrain Carpet	85	65
Extra Super Ingrain Carpet	90	70
Three-ply Extra all Wool Carpet	1 00	87
Three-ply Extra all Wool Carpet	1 25	90
Smyrna Mats	65	35
Skin Mats	2 50	1 00
Skin Mats	3 00	1 50
Window Art Rugs	2 00	1 15
Smyrna Rugs, 18 x 36	1 50	95
Smyrna Rugs, 21 x 41	2 00	1 25
Smyrna Rugs, 24 x 54	3 00	1 95
Smyrna Rugs, 30 x 60	3 50	2 25
Smyrna Rugs, 36 x 72	5 00	3 25

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Per Satin Finish Table Linens for 50c.
$1.00 Double Damask for 75c.
$1.50 72 inch Double Damask for 90c.
Cream White Table Linen for 75c.
Cream White Table Linen for 90c.
$1.50 Linen Napkins for 1.10
40c. Cream White Table Linen for 30c.
60c. Cream White Table Linen for 45c.
5c. Twilled Crash for 3½c.
12½c. Glass Toweling for 8½c.
15c. Glass Toweling for 10c.
12½c. 18 inch Crash for 9½c.
Extra Heavy all Linen Twilled Crash for 10c.
Turkish Bath Towels at 10c. per doz.
Turkish Bath Towels at 50c. per doz.
Turkish Bath Towels at 10c. each
Turkish Bath Towels at 12½c. each
Honeycomb Bath Towels at 7½c. per doz.
Honeycomb Bath Towels at 10c. per doz.
500 doz. 18 x 35 Damask Towels at 10c. each
500 doz. Knotted Fringe Towels at 12½c. each
400 doz. 18x36 Huck Towels with knotted fringe 20c. each
Odds and ends of 40c. 50c. Towels at 25c. each
100 dozen Turkey red Damask at 25c. per doz.
300 doz. Colored Border Damask at 25c. per doz.
60c. Linen Napkins for 40c.
75c. Linen Napkins for 50c.
$1.00 Linen Napkins for 75c.
$1.50 Linen Napkins for 1.10
$2.00 Linen Napkins for $1.60
80c. 7-4 Turkey red Table Covers for 55c.
90c. 8-4 Turkey red Table Covers for 60c.
1.00 10-4 Turkey red Table Covers for 75c.
$1.15 10-4 Colored Border Table Covers for 90c.
$1.25 12-4 Colored Border Table Covers for 90c.
75c. 5-4 Fancy Table Covers for 50c.
90c. 7-4 Fancy Table Covers for 60c.
90c. 7-4 Fancy Table Covers for 60c.
$1.50 Raw Silk Table Covers 12 yards square for 90c.
$2.00 Raw Silk Table Covers 2 yards square for $1.10
$3.75 Chenille Table Covers 12 yards square for $1.75

F. AUERBACH & BRO.