was no movement in any part of the entire frame. "Close," commanded Dr. MacDonald, and the small lever at the switch-board was pushed back to its place. The current was cut off at 11:12 a.m. A power of 1000 volts electric motive force had been busy for forty-nine seconds. Dr. Ward reacted down into the cell on the right side of the chair and was feeling for the pulse beats, when from the livid lips of the subject there showed an exculation of sputum and almost at the same instant there came from the throat a broken exhalation of air from the lungs. Then came a shorter gasp, which was cut short in a gurgle by the re-application of the current. Quickly there come to the ears of those nearest the chair a sound of a gentle hiss. Steam simultaneously curled up from the electrode on the calf of the taxed leg. "Stop," again ordered Dr. MacDonald, and the lever again cut off the current from the subject. Dr. Ward advanced again to test the wrists for probable pulse beats. There were none. The mask on the face was relaxed, so the action, if any, of the blood in the lugular vein could be observed. Dr. Wardsfired. Dr. McDonald tried both at wrist and neck and then other physicians did likewise, but there came no more of tremor, or action anywhere. The tense figure gradually relaxed from the terrible strain under which the man had labored at the moment the bolt entered his frame. The neck relaxed, head slipped down and the entire frame sank down, an inert, senseless, dead substance.

McIlvaine was carried to death at 11:12. The first contact was 45 seconds in duration. A few seconds after the current was cut off, froth issued from his mouth and almost simultaneously there was a quick gurgling sound as of a person strangling. The current was at once reapplied and continued for 45 seconds, when the doctors examined the subject and declared him dead.

The condemned man came into the chamber with the priests, himself carrying before him a crucifix, and murmuring prayers. The chair used was never before employed. On each side, at the arms, was a jar into which the hands were immersed in a solution of salt. The arms were strapped at the elbow and wrists, and the contact on the head was made at the forehead. An electrode, as in previous cases, was here present for use on the leg. In case of failure or mishap at other points of contact. The first contact was made through the hands and head, the second through the head and calf of the right leg. The doctors, with one exception, believe that life and consciousness were destroyed at the same instant. As compared with the Kemmler execution, that of McIlvaine was much less distressing.

NOMINATION ACCEPTED

A Louisiana Republican's View of the Position of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Hon. A. H. Leonard, the Republican nominee for governor, today sent a lengthy letter to Chairman Duodit of the State committee, accepting the nomination and dealing with the issues of the campaign. In the course of his letter he says: "Where people are free, opposing political parties are invariably found, where such parties do not last, the people are not free. In 1877," says he, "the Democratic party took forcible possession of the State government, and has ever since maintained absolute power by violent and fraudulent means. For sixteen years the people of Louisiana have not had a government such as is guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States. A condition of things so utterly abnormal has been woefully injurious in consequence. The development of magnificent resources are retarded and the moral tone of the people lowered to a degree that seriously threatens the underlying principles on which society itself is based. The results have been disastrous even to the Democratic party, for under the conditions which that party has created, reckless and unscrupulous men have naturally risen to power. What else can be expected, when force usurps the place of argument, when ballots are substituted for ballots, when men who claim to be, and are accepted as, members of the self-styled "ruling class," act as officers of election, and consider it simply a joke to certify to returns which they know to be, and in many instances unknowingly admitted to be, false and fraudulent. All that is necessary in the coming contest is a free election and an honest count. We ask for nothing more. We should submit to nothing else. In the words of the Republican platform, "The right of every citizen to cast one vote and have that one vote duly counted is their paramount right."

In conclusion Leonard says: "There is reason to hope that the influence of many of the more intelligent members of the Democratic party will be exerted to prevent balloting and fraude at elections, which have so long disgraced Louisiana. Moreover, the disruption of the Democratic party will, to a certain extent, dispel the unreasonable prejudice which has heretofore existed in the minds of many Democrats against the Republican party, and make it difficult for the returning officers to count out Republicans in a large majority."

He accepts without reservation the platform adopted by the Republican State convention, and proposes to stand by it in the coming campaign.

Decision in the Silver Brick Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The supreme court of the District of Columbia this morning delivered the opinion in the silver brick case. The petition of Mercer, Morse and others for a mandamus to compel the secretary of treasury to receive and coin two dollars silver bricks tendered him by the petitioners, was denied.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Edward O. O'Brien New York, commissioner of navigation, vice Bates, resigned; George H. Mash, Idaho, agent for the Indians of Lombi Agency in Idaho.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The national democratic committee appointed Col. Bright of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms at the national democratic convention.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Pool to-day introduced a bill authorizing the enlistment in the regular army of 8,000 Indians, under the same conditions that govern the enlistment of other persons. The strength of the army is to be increased to that extent.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The hearing of the House committee on agriculture on the anti-option bill was resumed this morning. Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., editor of several agricultural papers, was the first to address the committee. He argued against option selling. He was followed by two representatives of the New Orleans cotton exchange.

INCREASED SERVICE.

HOW THE TYPEWRITER HAS AFFECTED TELEGRAPHY.

Backed by an Extensive Code, the Telegraphic Service of the Various Big Press Associations Has Been Remarkably Doubled by the Machine.

By far the most important and valuable improvement in the efficiency of the electric telegraph in the past three or four years has been brought about by the introduction into telegraph work of a machine that has absolutely nothing electrical about it—the typewriter. It has become absolutely indispensable in several of the more important branches of the telegraph service, a necessity to the comfort of every first class operator, and seen its lovely patter will be the unvarying accompaniment to the brisk clicking of the sounder in every telegraph office to the land.

The most striking example of the value of the typewriter in telegraphy is afforded by the press service. In the beginning it was entirely superseded the pen and stylus throughout the whole country, and no operator is eligible for a position on a United Press or Associated Press circuit, or practically on any press circuit, unless he is a typewriter expert. He simply could not do the work. The typewriter was first introduced into the office of the Associated Press as an experiment about seven years ago, and for the last two years it has been used uniformly in all offices of the United Press and the Associated Press.

The United Press has six circuits running out of New York, reaching all the principal points as far west as San Francisco and south to New Orleans. The number of offices on a circuit varies from eight to twenty. The Associated Press serves practically the same points by substantially similar circuits. Over these wires the special dispatches from the various points are received, and the main volume of news collected in New York, the great collecting and distributing point, is sent out for service to the newspapers in the associations. Before the introduction of the typewriter the "night report" averaged about 8,000 words on each wire, and the whole day's work amounted to about 18,000 words. Now the night report runs to about 14,000 words and the whole day's service averages about 30,000 words.

SERVING THE OPERATOR.

A first class operator can send about forty words a minute, continuously and well, but experience has shown that it is very difficult for a man to write with a pen or stylus more than thirty or thirty-five words a minute, steadily and continuously, for a number of hours. The service of the press associations in New York require from twenty to thirty copies to be taken of every dispatch. In other cities the number varies from four or five copies upward. They were formerly made with an iron or agate stylus on these paper interleaved with carbonized sheets. The labor of pressing through so many thicknesses of paper in order to make a legible copy on each is enormous.

The strain, muscular and mental, of writing thirty-five words a minute in this manner for eight or nine hours nightly, following the dictation of a sender who could always greatly exceed the writer in speed, has been responsible for the nervous and physical breakdown of hundreds of operators. On the typewriter a speed of seventy words a minute is easily acquired and maintained, and with slight modifications in the machine thirty copies and more can be taken with as much ease as one. There is no cramp and little fatigue in the operation of the typewriter, for eight figures do what was the work of two, or practically eight motions take the place of one.

With the introduction of the typewriter the sending operator dropped away in the rear. Then the practice of abbreviating came into use, and the sender is his off or to keep up to the machine slipped his words and dropped out their vowels. Walter P. Phillips, general manager of the United Press, has devised and compiled a code of abbreviations and telegrams, skillfully arranged with a view to the best utilization of the shortest and most convenient signals in the telegraphic alphabet. It is a very excellent system of telegraphic shorthand, and is now in general use for press work.

EXAMPLES OF THE CODE.

A few excerpts from the code will show its character and scope and give an idea of what may be accomplished in the way of speed with its aid. Short phrases that occur frequently are represented by single letters, as "P" means "of the," "K" means "out of the," "Y" means "of which," and so on. There are about 4,000 abbreviations and symbols of two and three letters representing much used words or short phrases. "Tpra" stands for "preparation," "shy," "subsequently," "Abh," "neighborhood," "Kcs," "constitution." There are some especially brief contractions, as "Oljbd," meaning "only a limited jobbing demand;" "Mrdc," "market without decided change."

This aggregation of letters, "If on sign can o alw be i sign adj a rpentg trad, ty r At lose diligt in the divon to sgllnss," coming over a wire would be written out by the typewriting operator. "If our belongs cannot be kept up to the supreme advantage of representing trade, they are at loss diligent in their devotion to sgllness."

With the aid of the Phillips code the sending operator can transmit sixty words a minute with greater ease than he could send thirty without it. The receiving operator with his typewriter can keep up to his speed as a pleasant pastime. It is impossible to rush him. The actual speed of transmission has been increased from between thirty and thirty-five words to from fifty to sixty words a minute.—Electricity.

Mark Twain put an old truth in an attractive dress when he said, "A lie will stick to because history."

A Custom Very Like American.

According to Colonel Rockfill, the devils are driven out of the house in Crown on New Year's eve by firing off guns and crackers. This is a curious parallel, if not an explanation, of the manner of our own New Year's shooting.

The amount of temperance drinks consumed in England or exported annually reaches the enormous total of 250,000,000 drams.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF A BEEHIVE.

Opinions Expressed by an Apiarist at a Bloomfield Beekeepers' Convention.

The average apiarist, in speaking of modern progress in beekeeping, is almost sure to place emphasis on "system" as the highest point to be attained in the art of beekeeping. That a certain amount of time and talent should be used in this direction will be agreed by without argument, but to lead every energy in this direction I think is a mistake. When we investigate the subject we find that practical beekeepers are succeeding equally well with the many different makes of hives. This fact alone indicates that good management and adaptability to the business overbalance everything else.

A hive to facilitate labor should be simple, strong, and adapted and of reasonable price. If these points are combined they will be almost sure to produce a popular hive. I use the simplicity hive, improved, nine frames or eight frames and a division board; fill the brood chamber, one can depth, section crates with broadgauge honeyboard and section support combined, and follow the tiering up plan for comb honey. For extracted honey use same size brood chambers with perforated zinc queen excluder, and tier up two or three stories high with empty combs; nine combs to the story above the brood chamber.

In talking to a bee journal upon a subject of my subject, I will be governed by what branch of honey production I want the hive for. If I were working for comb honey exclusively, I would possibly adopt the eight frame hive, but do not think I would. I do not like a small hive, especially for the general beekeeper. They need more attention, will furnish more desertion colonies in a season and are much more swarmy than hives of larger capacity.

If I were running for extracted honey alone I would without hesitation recommend a large hive, the only point of doubt would be convenience in handling. But for both comb and extracted honey from the same apiary I have adopted a size of hive suited equally well for both kinds of honey, and of uniform size, viz., the nine frame simplicity single walled hive, with shallf hive for winter and early spring protection. In conclusion I want to be liberal, I want to be found broad in my scale up, and I recommend to the beginner and to those who have not got a movable frame hive to secure some reasonably good movable frame hive with crates to hold one pound sections and learn to succeed with it.

Cheapest Feeding Materials.

Linseed cake is the staple food with many farmers. It is not improbable that this article will advance beyond a reasonable price, and the farmer should cast about to see if there is not some food which can be bought so as to pay him better. A good linseed cake is the best food for general purposes, because it contains the proportions of the different forms of feeding matter that animals require, and one of its great features is the oil, a substance not strongly represented in grain. As English authority explains that it is only because the feeding constituents are well balanced that it is preferred to other foods, and if other foods are mixed so as to possess the same properties equally good results are obtained. The oil is the chief difficulty, but that may be easily arranged by buying the linseed instead of linseed cake, for then the whole of the oil is obtained. Linseed contains about four times as much oil as linseed cake, so if in making a mixture we bear this point in mind, the most difficult portion of the problem will be solved. Of course the linseed must be crushed or boiled. To supply the albuminoid matter which is found in the cake we have to turn to the pulse crops—beans, peas, lentils, vetches and barley.

Curing Beef.

The object in salting beef is to get it just salt enough to preserve it, and not so salt as to make it hard and dry when cooked. The following is a recipe much used:—Cover the meat in a tub or barrel with brine strongly strong enough to float an egg. Then take it out and wash it in cold water, and press it well with the hands and squeeze out all the blood you can before salting it down. Then throw the bloody brine away. Now make a new pickle, and for 100 pounds of beef, be in the same proportions for other quantities, dissolve six pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar and two ounces of saltpeter in water enough to cover the meat when weighted down; skim it well before pouring it on, and whenever scum arises on it afterward, indicating the beginning of fermentation, scald it, skim it and pour it back when cold. Keep it in a cool and well ventilated place. For the south and for keeping for late in the summer more salt will be required. Some people use a little sugar and remain uncovered with brine any longer than is necessary while taking out a piece for use.

Poultry Points.

After burning sulphur in the poultry house (some people use it as a remedy for mites) it is best not to let the chickens out into rain or mist. They will catch cold then very easily, the same as a person who has been taking sulphur.

Don't feed dry oats; scald them well first.

If you want to get eggs, keep the hens from ever getting chilled. This is the biggest "secret" of the egg business.

Don't give food or drink to a fowl for at least twelve hours before killing it.

Ground bone is not only excellent to prevent leg weakness and for the general health, but it encourages egg production, it is said.

At the present season the dusting box serves its most valuable purposes.

Whole wheat is fine egg food, but too much of it may cause looseness of the bowels.

Scalp logged fowls are a disgrace to any yard, for they are generally caused by neglect and are easily cured.

If you have birds whose combs from really apply a little glycerin to them when the weather is unusually cold.

Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, has two elaborate equipments—one for hot and the other for cold regions—and passports for every country on the globe.

A wave of warmth and coldness can be produced by the pleasant use of some United Kingdom Electric Belts, which are cheap, safe and expensive, if desirable. Address Voltaic Belt, 1032 Market Street, San Francisco, California, and full particulars will be cheerfully furnished in this way.

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Circular, both Solid & Chisel Point Teeth And "TRIUMPH."

For Felling Trees with, and are Selling at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

Also a Full Stock of Their Renowned RASPS & FILES always on hand

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GUNPOWDER.

Let him who shot who never shot before, And he who never shot shot shot the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
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SAPONIFIER, and Get no other.

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For a few cents any person can obtain a supply to send abroad to friends, and these silent messengers frequently preach the Gospel as effectually as missionaries. Try it by buying some and mailing to your friends abroad.

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Now is the time to breed CANARIES!!

SPECIAL PRICES on German Canaries.

Males.....$1.00 Females.....$1.00
ENGLISH (Bring Orange Mosaic)
Males.....$2.00 Females.....$2.00

Hartzers Mockbirds, Cardinals, Mocking Birds and Screw Birds. Parrots and Mocking Birds are now in full song. Also Mocking Birds and Parrots, Young Parrots from $5.00 up. Imported Parrots (talkers), mates.

Largest assortment of CAGES in the West, at Eastern Prices.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Corns, HEADACHE, and ALL PAIN.

The California Positive and Negative ELECTRIC COUGH CURE CURES COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION.

Graefenberg PILLS.

They cure Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. No griping or nausea. These

PILLS

Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from general debility and nervousness. Sold by all druggists. 25c. per box.

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Cures all forms of Female complaints, weakness, nervousness and general debility. Sold by all druggists.

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S. R. MARKS & CO.,

Opposite South of Temple Block.

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Fancy Rockers, Toys, etc.

TEASDEL'S.

BIG CUT IN PRICES!

Men's Plush, Seal and Cloth Caps.

$1.00,	Reduced to	70c.
65,	"	40c.
1.25,	"	90c.
1.00,	"	60c.
3.00,	"	1.75

Ladies' Fur Caps.

$1.75,	Reduced to	$1.00
2.50,	"	150

Ladies' Woolen Hoods.

$1.00,	Down to	70c.
1.25,	"	90c.

Men's Overcoats, 1-4 to 1-3 Off.

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At 50 Cents on the Dollar, or less, in order to make room for our Immense Spring Stock Daily Arriving.

We proceed to sweep out our Entire Stock of Winter Goods, and have Cut Prices right and left.

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	WAS.	NOW.
30 pieces Moquette Carpet	$1.25	$1
Our Best Moquette Carpet	2.10	1.65
Body Brussels Carpet	1.50	1.00
Bishop Tapestry Carpet	.70	.55
Velvet Carpet	1.50	1.05
Tapestry Carpet	.85	.60
Tapestry Carpet	.75	.50
Union Ingrain Carpet	.75	.50
Union Ingrain Carpet	.90	.60
All Wool Extra Ingrain	.75	.60
All Wool Ingrain Carpet	.80	.55
Extra Super Ingrain Carpet	.90	.70
Three-ply Extra all Wool Carpet	1.00	.80
Three-ply Extra all Wool Carpet	1.25	.90
Smyrna Mats	.65	.35
Skin Mats	2.50	1.00
Skin Mats	3.00	2.00
Window Art Rugs	2.00	1.15
Smyrna Rugs, 18 x 36	1.00	.85
Smyrna Rugs, 21 x 44	2.00	1.35
Smyrna Rugs, 28 x 54	3.00	1.85
Smyrna Rugs, 33 x 66	5.00	2.25
Smyrna Rugs, 36 x 72	5.00	3.25

This is an opportunity to Secure Greater Bargains than have been offered before.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

60c. Bleach Linens for	35c.
65c. Bleach Table Linens for	40c.
75c. Bleach Table Linens for	45c.
75c Satin Finish Table Linens for	50c.
$1.00 Double Damask for	60c.
$1.50 72 inch Double Damask for	75c.
50c. Cream White Table Linen for	35c.
65c. Cream White Table Linen for	45c.
75c. Cream White Table Linen for	50c.
90c. Cream White Table Linen for	60c.
50c. Twilled Crash for	35c.
12½c. Glass Toweling for	8½c.
15c. Glass Toweling for	10c.
12½c. 18 inch Crash for	7½c.
Extra Heavy all Linen Twilled Crash for	10c.
Turkish Bath Towels at 5c. per doz.	
Turkish Bath Towels at 40c. per doz.	
Turkish Bath Towels at 10c. each	
Turkish Bath Towels at 12½c. each	
Honeycomb Bath Towels at 45c. per doz.	
Honeycomb Bath Towels at 60c. per doz.	
300 doz. 19 x 35 Damask Towels at 15c. each	
300 doz. Knotted Fringe Towels at 15c. each	
400 doz. 19x38 Huck Towels with knotted fringed	25c. each
Odds and ends of 450,000 Towels at	25c. each

500 dozen Turkey red Dresses at	25c. per doz.
250 doz. Colored Border Doylies at	20c. 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
$2.75 Linen Napkins for	$1.90
65c. 7-4 Turkey red Table Covers for	35c.
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1.50 10-4 Turkey red Table Covers for	75c.
$1.00 8-4 Colored Border Table Covers for	70c.
$1.15 10-4 Colored Border Table Covers for	80c.
$1.25 12-4 Colored Border Table Covers for	90c.
75c. 6-4 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 11 yards square for	$1.10
$2.00 Raw Silk Table Covers 11 yards square for	$1.50
$3.75 Cheniile Table Covers 11 yards square for	$2.75

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