aspect bounties, and the way to reach the question is to repeal this law.

Chairman Holman thought that the subject properly belonged to the ways and means committee. A permanent appropriation had been made for fourteen years to meet this bounty. On account of this, it requires independent legislation, and more properly belongs to the ways and means committee. Notwithstanding this opinion of Mr. Holman, however, the resolution is likely to be referred back to his committee.

OKLAHOMA

Has a Hearing Before the Committee on Territories.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House committee on territories today received a hearing to a delegation of citizens of Oklahoma and Indian Territory on Harvey's bill enabling the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to form a constitution and government and be admitted to the Union as a State. Mr. Clarke, chairman of the Oklahoma Statehood executive committee, made the first address. He devoted himself principally to an argument in favor of including in the proposed new State all the Indian Territory. Clarke earnestly argued that it was the duty of Congress to not delay the passage of the enabling act for Oklahoma beyond this session.

"If you deny us the relief we ask at this session," he said, "you will be forced to pass the bill at the next, by which time there will be 500,000 people in the two territories before the close of this Congress."

He urged, in conclusion, that sound public policy demanded prompt action on the pending bill.

W. F. Hackney made an earnest argument in support of the bill.

Meeting of the Bering Sea Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Bering Sea joint commission met at the State department this afternoon for the first time for business. Nothing could be learned of the proceedings, as an agreement has been reached that they shall be regarded as confidential until the commission is ready to report.

The Census Office Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The secretary of the interior has appointed A. G. Conner appointment clerk in the department, and George Evans, disbursing officer, to examine into the condition of the work of the census office, and to ascertain its future needs. The secretary states that he has no suspicion of wrongdoing, and he takes this course to satisfy himself as to the actual condition of the office.

The Weakest "Elder."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Divers made an examination today of the stranded steamer "Elder." They found a portion of the keel under the screw broken, and for a distance of fifteen feet towards the bow the plates on the starboard side were bent. They are hopeful that they will be able to stop the hole in her bottom.

McCall Wants to be Boss.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The managers and general agents of the New York Life insurance company had another lengthy meeting today. It is understood that the report of the committee is favorable to Mr. McCall for President. It is said that McCall satisfied the directors that he could not accept unless ex-President Beers ceased to have any connection with the management and also makes a condition that he be presented with the resignations of all the present directors. This would appear to indicate that Mr. McCall is determined to be boss. It is understood that all opposition to him has disappeared, and that his election tomorrow is practically a foregone conclusion.

A Family Murdered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb.—Hemp Harrow, wife and son, were murdered at England, Ark. Two men masked and wearing women's clothes, appeared at the house in which the Harrows were being guarded, overpowered the guards, burst open the door and shot the prisoners. The murderers escaped.

A Double Killing.

FORMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11.—News comes from Butler county of a double killing near Mojnerty, twenty miles west of Summerville. Tom Traweek, a sixteen-year-old white boy, shot and killed two negroes, named Bill Thomas and Jim Jackson. One of the negro's had assaulted Traweek's four-year-old brother with a shovel. He came to his defense and was also attacked, when he opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun, killing both assailants.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, Feb. 11.—Fifty-seven cases of typhus fever have been found in a lodging house of the United Hebrew Charities. The victims are part of 500 Russians who arrived on January 30th on the steamer "Massilia."

Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—The Overman court martial practically came to an end today, when the verdict was prepared. It will be forwarded to the President through the judge advocate general.

Pine City, Minn., Feb. 11.—Two squaws in the Indian camp near here quarreled yesterday, while intoxicated, and fought with butcher knives. Both were fatally wounded.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The prosecution rested in the Curtis case today, and the defense asked for a continuance until Monday, which was granted.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—Mayor Wyman of Allegheny City was convicted this morning of extortion. The charge of embezzlement is still pending.

Omaha, Feb. 11.—Hon. John M. Thurston, general attorney of the Union Pacific, today announced, as a result of the Blaine letter, that he would not be a candidate for the vice-presidency before the Republican convention.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 11.—The House of Delegates today adopted a resolution expressing its sense that the national House of Representatives should act upon the tariff question in harmony with President Cleveland's message of 1887 and the Mills bill.

Columbus, Feb. 11.—The Hutchinson joint resolution, calling on Senator Brice to take the steps deemed necessary with the charges of corruption in connection with the recent election of Senator Sherman, was discussed today in the House. Member Dougherty moved to refer to a select committee of one with leave to report at any time, and the proposition carried, before the Democrats realized what was being done, the resolution being referred to the author of the motion.

Not So Very Green After All.

Herrmann, the prestidigitator, doesn't confine his tricks to the stage. Frequently he does funny little things for the amusement of himself and his friends. The other day at the Midland he gave a small boy a dime, but just before the youngster got his hand the professor swiped it back. The boy's look of astonishment was something very delicious.

A story is told, however, of one man who turned the joke on the magician. Everybody has seen the trick by which he takes a piece of money out of a man's hand and substitutes another. One day he met a green looking fellow, with all the appearance of having come from backwoods that were very far back, and stopping him, asked if he had a quarter. The professor was anxious to confuse him for the amusement of his friends. The old fellow fished up his trousers, pushed his hat back and "hewed" he did.

"Let me see it, will you?" asked Herrmann politely.

Taking out an old leather pocket book, tied with a string, the old gentleman, after much unwinding, fished out a quarter.

"That she is," he said.

In the twinkling of an eye the professor had substituted for it a ten dollar gold piece, and, with his friends, stood laughing at the man's astonishment. But the laugh was on the other side in a few moments. The old fellow eyed the money carefully and then placed it in his pocket book, wound the leather about it and said:

"That's just as good, just as good." He walked off with it too.—Kansas City Times.

Queer Advice to Bookkeepers.

There are many bad habits against which young men entering business life are warned, but there is one that has never been mentioned. I refer to the habit of writing a good hand. School teachers and parents both think they are doing their duty in teaching boys to become fine penmen, but as a matter of fact they are often ruining their chances for life. If a good penman occupies a clerical position the chances are very great that he will never rise any higher. Merchants like to see their books neatly kept, and if a man satisfies them in this respect are very reluctant to remove them.

With a bad penman the case is different. The merchant would be glad to have a better one in his place, and when an opening for promotion occurs the poor writer will, in most instances, be chosen to fill the place. My advice to a young man would be this: As soon as you have established your position in a firm, begin to do servants in your penmanship and make yourself useful in other ways. If you do you will probably be advanced; but if you are so foolish as to write a copper plate hand, make up your mind to stick to your books forever. Never write a better hand than you absolutely have to.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Boss Didn't Understand Latin.

"You are in an awful condition," said the Mesulapius to the bore. "I can see by the color of your eye that you have a violent attack of the vox populi."

"You don't say so?" exclaimed the pale young man, as his face grew even whiter. "What shall I do for it?"

"Oh, I would not dare to prescribe for you; you'll have to go to some man with more experience than I've had. Go to see Dr. ——; he may be able to help you."

Straight to the old doctor the scared young man went and told him what the young doctor had said.

"Vox populi!" the old man echoed as he took in the situation. "Vox populi! You've got something worse than that. You are in the last stages of vox dei. There is only one thing that will help you and that is a powerful dose of similia similibus curantur."

"Give it to me quick," said the young fellow as he was about to faint. "I'll take it if it choke me. I want to live the week out, anyway."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

He Showed Her.

They had been sitting in silence for some time; the clock was slowly dragging its hands to the points that would mark eleven. She had yawned, feigned and so forth, several times, but he did not seem to catch on, as the seminary girls have it. At length she said:

"Do you know any slang phrase, George?"

"Well, yes, I believe so," he said, rather surprised at the question.

"What is meant by getting a move on, you?"

George looked at her fiendly for a moment. Then he said he would give her an imitation of the slang, and she was alone.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A Tidy Bill of $65,000.

There are 63,000 postmasters and they are paid $13,000,000. The free delivery service in the cities cost $10,500,000 and the twine with which postal clerks tie their letters and papers $65,000.—Cleveland Leader.

There is a cactus tree in Yuma desert whose fiber is suitable for making paper. It can be had by the million tons for the hauling, but the lack of water has prevented the establishment of paper mills in the vicinity.

The birthplace of Chopin, the composer, is suitably marked through the activity of the musical society at Warsaw. The dwelling is now occupied by a poor peasant family.

Jerome K. Jerome has said some bright things; none perhaps better than this. "Being poor is a mere trifle; it is being known to be poor that is the sting."

DUTIES OF PARENTS TO CHILDREN.

Every Parent Should Regard the Training of Daughters as a Trust.

A great deal has been said and written of the obligations of children to their parents, but it is a rare thing to hear any thing of the reciprocal obligations of parents to their children. For a month together children may see the parents then in the children in their relations to one another. While a child should never forget that his mother is his God given mother, the child should remember that her children are merely given to her charge to nurture to be trained for honest citizens to do their work in the world as she has done here. Parents are the power to expand their children, to foster advance of their own without right of independent thought or action, or to repress them as their own things and adapt them to suit a minority selfishness in worldly pleasures.

Only so far as a mother is true to her trust and protects her children from vice within and from free without, will she be worthy of the respect and regard, the honor made her children fellow workers with her, and at rest to obey her commands. There are parents who are more than one child, who never rise to the dignity of fathers or mothers, and who yet consider their children ungrateful because they seem eager to leave the home life of dull drudgery for a chance of pleasure and beauty in the world outside. Children owe no gratitude to parents who have made their home drudgery and have not been guides to them in their life's work.

There is another class of mothers who look upon their children as merely strong material for their use. Those there unfortunately—of fond their wall, but letting them up with little condition to pass a successful have a good time. Such children grow up with little thought of the family cares at home. The daughters who have been taught to consider herself as merely an ornamental piece never think of sharing her mother's cares and burdens. She never made are a confidante, but failed to remember that it she may need in future years the exact training which would a confidence would prove to her. She would bring herself to look upon her child as one who will one day have responsibilities of her own to meet, and who must be trained to meet them. Every indulgence will prove but another inclination to drag the girl down when she will need every power to lift her into the world's sunshine.

Boys suffer as bitterly in after life as those who are pampered with every indulgence in childhood. They have no indulgence to meet the trials and say: that, none fail to the sin of every one. There is something shocking to a thinking person in the idea of young girls rushing thoughtlessly along their path of life, while the mother has all the responsibility of the household upon her. The homemaid may be in a state of open rebellion and the cook may have just given warning; yet the daughter fails to consider for a moment that any extra obligation rests on her. He has never been taught to think that she owes any obligation, that she has any duties to perform in the household, unless it is possibly the care of her own room.

Boys in business are taught that he has but one servant, the daughter is frequently left to go to school and to attend to her little round of social duties among her companions, but she has no legitimate part in the work of the household. She is utterly unprepared to assume the role of household management, in case her mother is taken away, and it is only by her good luck if she is enough to take her mother's place and fill it with dignity.

It is curious in these days to read of Theodosia Burr sitting at the head of her father's table and receiving his distinguished guests at the age of fifteen. Though mothers may wisely object to their young daughters being thrust into society at so early an age, still a daughter should be so trained that she is able even at an earlier age to fill her mother's place with credit if she be called on to do so. She must be trained from her childhood to be a wise and gentle helpmeet, not a selfish pleasure seeker.—New York Tribune.

Reading Aloud.

As a source of pleasure for employments equal that of reading with some congenial companion. What, she looks "the beauty of her verse" to high poetic thoughts or to the instructive volume, or with gay accents brings into the favor of the humorous and social moments of others, how intensely we enjoy, how thoroughly we appreciate! With little pauses for criticism and comment, or digressions, we go on, page after page, bringing fresh pleasure to our literary into a tree.

And even after the story or poem has for us an added charm. Years may elapse, yet when we see again the book our memories recall the scene of its first perusal—the vine shaded piazza, with the summer breeze and sweet odors of the grass, the "sometimes privacy of scene" indeed so as to a necessary, or the long winter evening, when the lamp glowing radiance and the bright fire added to our comfort, and mind and body were equally satisfied and delighted.

Some women neither know nor care for this delightful pastime. They fancy that a special training by a teacher of elocution is essential to fit them for the proper rendering of the thoughts of others, and that it is not worth while to attempt to gain the accomplishment, or they have no special aptness for it, ignoring the fact that that it is recommended as an important requisite to that happiness which every loving heart would fain bring into the lives of others.—Harper's Bazar.

A Girl's Own Room.

Somebody once said, "Show me a woman's bedroom and I will tell you what she is like." It is natural for every girl to want her own little nest to look as pretty as possible, and I think I could encourage her in this. Let her, if she has several for the tasks that are really hers, the photographs of her special friends, the little bits of bric-a-brac which she has picked up here and there, and which have grown dear to her. Christmas gifts or on her birthday. Retain these where they will show at their best, and do not be afraid of furnishing even your bedroom with the best pieces of pictures. Remember, though, that it is your bedroom and that you must have sufficient space to move around in dress and undress, and that you must not burden your dressing table with trifles at an moment, when you want the room for your brushes and the numerous boxes and bottles that the lady must call her belongings.

An overcrowded bedroom is a barrier and an inconvenience. Have one or two big easy chairs, with a view not only of the fire, but of the sky, for of the time when it is possible you may be a bit of an invalid, and want a comfortable chair to embrace you. These chairs need not be costly upholstered ones, but instead of cotton or wool made delightful with great big soft cushions, bought by the by, that when bought, are rather expensive. However, the girl who is making her own furniture can beg one or two pillows, not in use, from her household store, and covering them with any odds and ends of silk or satin, or even with cretonne, or even with cotton, can have them vieing in color with the gorgeous "sunset upholstery."—Black Ashmore in Ladies' Home Journal.

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