gesting that such a subject would be more properly the subject of secretary-ship by a call from the secretary on the committee. The mentor gave the impression that the Chilean affair formed a very small part, if indeed any portion, of the conversation between the secretary and the committee.

THE HOUSE.

Portraits Presented—Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—New oil portraits of Speakers Grow and Hainlin were presented to the House today. The presentation speech was made by C. M. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Holman, of Indiana, who was a member of the Twenty-seventh House, over which Mr. Grow presided, the only member in the present House who enjoyed that privilege, in a pleasant speech accepted the gift. Mr. Stone escorted Mr. Grow to the Speaker's desk where he was tendered a seat on the left of the Speaker pro tem.

Bills were introduced for public buildings at Sterling and Dixon, Illinois.

Bland introduced a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver and the issue of coin notes.

On motion of Outhwaite a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the drawbacks paid importers of tin plate under the McKinley bill. Also for a statement of the duties refunded to the importers for salt curing fish and meat.

Harvey, of Oklahoma, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill appropriating $15,000 to complete the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of Oklahoma. In the discussion of this measure Simpson, of Kansas, had an opportunity to enter the arena of debate, and his remarks were listened to with great attention. He said the $15,000 already appropriated had been squandered, but he was strongly in favor of the pending measure, as it would allow settlers to secure homes. He turned his attention to the tariff, strongly denouncing the protective policy pursued by the Republicans. It had, he said, brought disaster to the farmers (applause on the Democratic side), and they wanted to seek new homes and begin life under a Democratic administration, which he hoped would repeal the McKinley law and all unjust tariff laws and bring prosperity to the country. The bill passed.

Catalings, from the committee on rules, reported the new code of rules, which were ordered printed.

Adjourned until Monday.

The Quay "Post" Suit.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—In the Quay-Post libel suit today, after two or three unimportant witnesses were examined, the clerk of the Philadelphia court was called and presented the original records in the Bardsley case. Senator Quay then took the stand and said he was not personally acquainted with John Bardsley and never had any business relations with him, except in his (Quay's) public capacity as State treasurer. There was not a word of truth in the article in the Post. These answers were made to questions propounded by plaintiff's counsel and Attorney McCook objected to witness being sed. Quay was then turned over to him for cross-examination.

In the course of the examination witness denied he received from Bardsley $8,887, never had any dealings with him, but acknowledged receiving a certificate of deposit from David Martin. Quay also denied he was endorser on three notes for $50,000 endorsed by J. G. Brown and William Flynn and cashed by Bardsley in the Keystone bank.

Ex-Collector David Martin, of Philadelphia, was the next witness. His testimony related to the Quay and Bardsley certificate and did not materially differ from that given in the Beaver trial.

Senator Porter, Chairman Andrews, of the Republican state committee, and John G. Irvine, formerly probate and now clerk of the Keystone bank, also repeated their testimony as given in the Star suit. The prosecution here rested and Attorney McCook addressed the jury for the defense. He said in substance: "The issue here is not whether Senator Quay stole the money, but whether generosity at the time of the publication was not such as to warrant such a belief in the time of that tremendous defalcation, and if you say it was from the appearances then and without notice it was not libelous. We shall show you we did not act upon false rumors, that we waited until we were informed by officers of this commonwealth; that the facts we published were true and could be proven before the tribunal, and we shall show you that we withheld comment until we were satisfied by copies of the certificate to prove the corruptness of the charge. I believe Quay now when he comes on the stand and says he did not engage in the Bardsley steal, but you must consider the appearance at that time. Then it was necessary to protect the public."

Several other witnesses were examined before the adjournment of court. The case will go to the jury tomorrow, it is thought.

Outbreak in the Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 21.—The trouble between the Governor of Mendoza and the legislature have resulted in a serious outbreak, in which a number were killed and wounded.

The Bulgarian War Ended.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The French government has accepted Bulgaria's apology for the expulsion of Chadouine.

Garza's Force.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A Pallito Blanco, Tex., special dispatch, says: Frank Garza, a relative of the revolutionist, has been captured near that camp. The prisoner, who is the right hand man of the leader, said that Garza's force consisted only of 400 men; that the money the leader was supposed to control was mythical, and that the men were only half fed and unpaid.

In the matter of endeavoring to destroy leprosy and take proper care of those afflicted with the malady existing the Ottawa government is begrudging that "no sale" measure the American government may take the Canadian government will heartily co-operate." It is agreeable to know there is something in which the Canadian government can heartily co-operate with the United States, even if it is nothing more than quarantining against leprosy.

The new passenger steamers that have been built by the principal ocean lines are declared to be substantial and comfortable.

REFORMING A DEADHEAD

An English Author of Twenty a Chicago Girl Has to Discover.

The deadhead, pure and simple, used to be my great amusement. I was in the habit of inviting him and bowing him out and never a year I have had with him to days gone by.

One afternoon a card was brought in to me bearing the name of "De Glenville." I asked him into my room, and he told me he was an editor of a Manchester daily paper, and as he had to stay the night in London he asked me to give him a box or stalls. I was rather sanguine, but told him if he came down at night I would do my best for him.

On his departure I telegraphed to my friend, the editor of the Manchester paper, to know if he had "an at an hour or so a wire came back, "Know nothing of Dr. Glenville; he is a friend."

About 8 o'clock at night Dr. Glenville presented himself. I asked him distinctly what his claim to a box was, and as I gave him the ticket I asked him if he knew my friend, the Manchester editor. Of course he knew him intimately. I then showed him the telegram. He was rather surprised, mumbling something about a mistake, and saying he would fetch his friends who were below waiting for him, he went downstairs.

A sudden idea struck me that he did not intend to come back, so I went after him. I saw him ahead of me, running down the street. I went after him, caught him by the scruff of his collar, and actually dragged him back to the theater and into my room. I sent an attendant for the policemen belonging to the theater, and shutting the door stood face to face with Dr. Glenville. He first blustered, and finding that no good he changed tone. I threatened to give him in charge.

He thereupon demanded on what ground, as he had not used the box, I had him arrested; but as I suggested that he had obtained a piece of card, value one halfpenny, on false pretenses, he said I had a hold on him. About this same time the policeman knocked at the door and asked if I wanted him. I said, "Yes, take this person to Bow street police station and I will come up and charge him."

Upon this he broke down utterly. He burst into tears, begged and prayed for the sake of his wife and family that I would not prosecute him and finally he fell at my feet. I made him tell me who he was, and all about himself, and he confessed that he was a head clerk in a merchant's office in the city, lived at Haverstock Hill and was of good repute.

He told me that he had done it at the instigation of a friend, who told him how easy it was to get boxes for theaters, and he had been successful in two instances before he came across me. I made him give me his word of honor that he would never try the same fraud again, and he departed a wiser and sadder man.—London Tit-Bits.

A Clever Tip's Trick.

Some forty years ago I lived near the Boston and Albany railroad, where it passes over the mountain range in western Massachusetts. One warm day late in the fall one of the oldest passenger locomotive engineers on the road was climbing the steep grade in the township of Chester, running his train at about twenty-five miles an hour. While passing through the thick forest region which skirted the road at that point he saw a large red fox emerge from the underwood directly ahead of the locomotive, and taking the track he ran directly alongside the locomotive for more than one hundred yards. His tongue protruded, showing great fatigue.

A moment later the cause of the chase was apparent in the shape of a large and fleet foxhound close in the rear, and he is rapidly gained upon the fox. When the hound had approached within about ten feet of the fox the latter sprang across the track, barely missing the cowcatcher of the locomotive. The hound followed and was killed by the locomotive. The fox sprang upon the bank just above the railroad ditch, stopped and looked back with a grin of satisfaction and was still standing there as the train passed around a bend, cutting off the view.—Cor. Ohio State Journal.

The new explosive powder which will be used for shells in the German army must be a thing of horror. Splinters from shells burst by it will be fatal for a distance of nearly 300 yards. The relishing will be asked to supply all the artillery service with this kind of powder. It is claimed that one battery thus supplied was sufficient to annihilate a whole division. If these claims are true, and Germany can keep the composition of the powder a secret, then she will be able to destroy the combined armies of Europe in case of war. France would have no show at all.

From ex-President Cleveland's speech about the Pilgrim fathers: "We cannot regard their history and what they did and established and what they taught without also recalling that there have been pilgrims from New England, who, finding their way to every part of the land, have taken with them those habits, opinions and sentiments which, having an early origin in American soil, should be best suited to American life everywhere and should be the best guarantee to every creation of the preservation in their integrity and purity of American institutions."

Suicides Among the Sinkers.

The cause of suicides among the sinkers employed in the mercantile marine is stated by the registrar-general of shipping to be 1 in 800, while among the general population it is 1 in 10,000.—London Public Opinion.

Always Long Years.

This is leap year, and the next one will come in 1896. They always will be on every third year. After 1896 another must wait eight years before conditions are low will give them the right to put the question to willing bachelors. Outcentury years that are evenly divisible by 400 are to be chosen as leap years, according to the corrected calendar as defined by good Pope Gregory in 1582 and now adopted by every civilized country except Russia, which is still so far behind in its calendar as it is in everything else.

From the most ancient times mankind divided the year into seasons. The Romans had originally a year of ten months instead of twelve. Consequently, September was the Roman's seventh month, October was their eighth, November their ninth and December their tenth, when the year had as they so now, except that December, the last month, instead of being the twelfth, was the ninth, as its name indicates. When the year was divided into twelve months the old names were retained, although the months were shortened.

In the time of Julius Caesar there was great confusion of the calendar. The year was gradually slipping around till the winter months were sometimes summer. Julius Caesar righted the confusion to a great extent by the Julian calendar, which ordered that all days should be counted a year, while every fourth year should have 366 days and be a leap year. But it does not take the earth exactly 365¼ days to move around in her orbit to the spot whence she started on Jan. 1. It requires eleven minutes ten seconds less than a fourth of one day of twenty-four hours. Consequently, in counting a full quarter day each year, the calendar was taking eleven minutes ten seconds of what belonged to the next year. In a little less than five years and a half, this a good hour would be cleared off the new year. Taking this hour from the day next after, it would be time throw the old day away behind in its dates and make the spring months come in midsummer.

The Julian calendar was adopted in B. C. It ruled the days and centuries till the time of Pope Gregory in 1582. By that time dates had gone ten full days behind. It made Christmas come in the middle of December and moved Easter and other church festivals out of kelter. On account of the church celebrations there was an also little uncertainty for correcting the error. We owe the correction, therefore, to religious and not civil requirements. Pope Gregory commanded his wise men and mathematicians, and after long study these decided that the wrong already done could be corrected by adding ten days to the date of the month. This took it because 1582 and Easter and Christmas would have been come at the right time of the year.

But there was the year morning, eleven minutes and ten seconds too much which had been reckoned annually in the year of the Julian calendar. How could the days be kept from again slipping back? After more deep study and exhaustion the pope's wise men decided that to skip one leap year each in three centuries would bring the records about right. The pope therefore ordained that in century year shall be a leap year unless it is evenly divisible by 400. The next century leap year will come in 2000. By that time probably it will not make much difference to us personally whether it is leap year or not.

At the time the Gregorian calendar was instituted there was a little feud between Catholics and Protestants, and the Protestant countries would not adopt it. Switzerland and the Lutheran of Germany held out till 1700. Then they had to add eleven days instead of ten to their calendar. Last of all, Russia, in 1752, came into the Gregorian reckoning, but she had to add twelve days to her count. General Washington, born in 1732, was therefore born under the old style calendar, which would make the date of his birth Feb. 19 instead of the 22d.

The difference between the civil year and the natural year has now been reduced very small. There is still a slight difference, but by the Gregorian reckoning it will take 3,600 years for this difference to amount to as much as a day, which will be in the year 5602. If we happen to be here at that time it some of our numerous travels, we can easily fix things straight in the calendar—thanks to Pope Gregory.

It is about time for another land breaking picnic in Ireland.

Little Dorothy (build wooden horse while she insists on taking to bed with her every night)—You dear old horse, I am a good mind to call you my sweetest nightmare.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye. For Making Soap, Softening Water, Removing Grease, Disinfecting, Making Hominy, Etc. Unlike other Lyes it is Granulated, Uniform, Powerful and Pure. Sold by all Grocers. Price 25 Cents. Pennsylvania Salt Manf'g Co., Philadelphia.

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High Patent, Baker's No. 1, Superfine Whole Wheat Flour.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

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ELIAS MORRIS, Proprietor.

My Nerves Are All Right

And I have so stated in person to a number of the people of Salt Lake City, and will do it to the end of my days. Dr. A. F. Groves, 164 Main st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chronic Dyspepsia

My stomach failed, my liver had, and I was broken down with nervous prostration. I am now clear sighted, feel my strength returned to me in perfect condition, and I owe it to Groves' wonderful medicines. Mrs. Mary Hoover, Salt Lake City.

"Water-Brash

and dyspepsia troubled me for years, and after trying various remedies I concluded to try Groves' Dyspepsia Cure. It has proved a marvelous relief. I recommend it to all dyspeptics. J. H. Anderson, 207 Third street, Ogden, Utah.

Indigestion

is dyspepsia in its most aggravated form. It gently wears and exhausts the nervous system, digestion and health to sign the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and easily digested.

No Chemicals

are used in its manufacture. It is made upon a plan which insures the retaining of the entire nutritive and delicate aromatic properties of the choicest cocoa beans. It is therefore a most economical article, as a small quantity only is required for a cup. It is also recommended by physicians for invalids, on account of its superior character and easy digestibility. Sold by grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Only $10

Down With High Prices.

THE SEWING MACHINE ONLY $10

Fully equipped with Attachments, Tucker, Hemmer, Feller, Binder, Gauge, Screw Driver, Oil Can and Oil, Needles, Shuttle, Bobbin, Belt, Cover, Instructions, Warranted for 10 Years. Sent on Trial. Cash or Easy Payments. Write for Circular. Mention this paper. Chicago Sewing Machine Co., Chicago.

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Cross Cut, Rip Saws, Cow Horn, Circular, Mill, Hand, Flat, Round, Crosses, Pruning, Compass, Butcher, Cheese, Keyhole, Etc., etc.

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Star Horse Nails

Polished or Blued.

Sold by E. C. M. I. for over 25 years. They are the Best Nails Made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Horse as large as any other.

ASK FOR THEM AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED.

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WM. REDMANE, Proprietor.

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A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in this time-advertisement has been in use for from eight to twenty-one years, in Worcester, Mass. One owner of the first mare put in the practice (from the first year) has driven that mare ever since, without a nail, which is the length of the time. The other point was in the carriage shown in the illustration, which has been in use for the last nine years, with the same set of shoes, with which the horse has made 100 miles in one day, for one nearly two weeks.

The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK.

It is the only Hot-Forged and Hand-Finished Horseshoe Nail in the World and is unchallenged in practically the whole Horseshoe Nail market. Ask your blacksmith for the Genuine Hand-made Nail.

The Putnam Nail Co. has been awarded Medals and Diplomas for Excellence and Durability of Manufacture and Superiority of Adaptation and Economy of the Product.

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SPECIAL PRICES on German Canaries.

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Extensive Breeders, Importers, Exhibitors, Shippers, and Fanciers. Our birds are the best that can be obtained. Our Canaries are the best singers and most prolific breeders. Our birds are all Acclimated. Young Parrots, $12.00 each. Mocking Birds, $15.00 each. Pet Canaries, $2.00 each. Pet Cockatoos, $15.00 each. Pet Cockatoos, talk and dance, $25.00 each. Pet Macaws, talk and dance, $25.00 each. Pet Mocking Birds, talk and dance, $25.00 each. Young Parrots, $12.00 each. Pet Parrots, $25.00 each. Pet Cockatoos, $25.00 each. Pet Macaws, $25.00 each. Pet Mocking Birds, $25.00 each. Pet Canaries, $2