one of complacent expectance on one and eternal hope on the other.

While the impression is certainly general, among impartial lookers-on at Columbus, that the speakership contest was fought out in special caucus, the result must be accepted as indicating Sherman's vote in combination. The friends of Forakar still maintain that several Forakar men voted for Laylin, and these, together with the votes Forakar will get in the senate, will be sufficient to give him the nomination. Forakar's managers assert that the governor will have not less than eight votes in the senate. Counting Sherman fourteen in the senate and admitting Forakar's claims in the house, Forakar's vote would stand: In the house, 51; in the senate, 16; total, 67. This would leave Senator Sherman one short of the nomination. Forakar's friends claim that Dodds and Welsh will be the balance of power, but able to do no more than evade a tie between Sherman and Forakar should they vote for the latter. According to the Forakar claims, the ex-governor will have 32 in the house, 9 in the senate; total, 41. Foster will have one and McKinley one. It will be thus seen that the admission of Idem to the caucus might have an important effect on the result. But the Forakar people claim at least eight in the senate. If verified, along with the thirty-eight in the house, it would reverse things and give Forakar forty-six, and Sherman forty-five. Then, if Idem is not admitted, Sherman's vote would fall to forty-four. Welsh voting for Forakar, or one of Sherman's men voting for him, and give him the required forty-seven.

These are the views at the Forakar headquarters, but they are denied by the Sherman people and treated as mirth-provoking pretensions. The Senator's friends are inclined to think that he will have a majority of all but less than fourteen votes in the caucus, and profess their willingness to have either an open or secret ballot, as Forakar desires. They say that the bad claims of Forakar's managers are made with the hope of keeping his followers loyal to him in order that he may go down in the caucus with at least a respectable following. They state that a pledge has been drawn that is ironclad in its nature, and those who voted to the cause of the ex-governor are being asked to sign it. By its terms the supporters of the ex-governor agree to remain true to his candidacy until he wins or loses, and not waver one woman in the slightest degree. Forakar's managers deny that such a document is in existence or is demanded to insure the continued loyalty of the ex-governor's supporters.

Senator Parker, of Cleveland, who has been ostensibly on the foreign list, but was generally included in the Forakar list, formally declared tonight for Forakar.

It has been practically determined to hold the senatorial caucus Tuesday instead of Thursday night. It is generally agreed between the Sherman and Forakar men that the few uncommitted senators should not be forced, or forced to declare by that time, and there will be no advantage to either side to prolong the contest.

EXCITEMENT.

Considerable excitement was created tonight by the report that the Forakar senators were determined to prevent Idem from participating in the senatorial caucus, or being seated over Gantner, his Democratic competitor, until after the Senatorial contest is settled. Neither Idem nor Gantner have been granted certificates, the court holding that the case was one in which the senate alone had jurisdiction, but of course Idem will ultimately be seated. As Idem is for Sherman, and the contest between the candidates is very close, the friends of Forakar naturally insist that there should be no unusual haste in seating Idem.

The Sherman people are preparing to make short work of the contest and seat Idem tomorrow, in which event his vote will naturally be available in the senatorial caucus the following day.

It is said tonight that the Forakar Senators will move that the Idem-Gantner case be referred to the committee on elections when appointed. This would naturally delay the matter two or three days. It is likely that the Sherman Senators will insist upon setting matters at once by seating Idem. The Forakar men, it is said, will vote against, and, as they naturally have the support of the Democratic Senators, of course opposed to seating Idem at any time, however remote, the Republican contestant cannot be seated. It is stated tonight that the Forakar men have received assurances from the Democratic senators that they will support the movement, but the Sherman men still maintain that the Idem case will be disposed of by Tuesday at the latest.

Some Democrats are in favor of supporting the Forakar senators only upon the promise that Gantner, Democrat, shall ultimately be seated. This condition the ex-governor's friends are not willing to accede, but it is said that they they are willing to pledge that the contest shall be finally decided entirely upon its merits and without regard to political considerations. It is likely that this assurance will be perfectly satisfactory to the majority of the Democrats.

At the Forakar headquarters tonight no positive acknowledgment could be obtained of such a plan. Neither was the report of such intentions contradicted. The report is generally accepted as genuine.

Senator Sherman this evening received a telegram from Governor Ferry of Washington stating: "The Republicans on the Pacific coast believe that your defeat would be a great calamity to the nation and our party."

How to Pack an Icehouse.

In the old days when icehouses were but deep holes in the ground carved with stoole, it was the universal custom to dump the ice into these places and after it be pack itself. This method still prevails with some people, but it is a most unsanitary procedure. The ice should be cut into regular cubes of a size convenient to handle and then carefully placed into the house, layer on layer, just as which will is cut, attention being given to keeping out sawdust and any kind of waste stuff. Where the sawdust pile can another contact should be placed. This serves to stop up air holes, and it also makes it easy to take out the ice in the original cakes instead of having to bring up a solid composition and hack the ice up, this causing much waste. A person who has been in the habit of putting in ice in the careless, old fashioned way will find that by adopting this method he can save at least 50 per cent in material, besides making it much less difficult to get ice when it is required.

What Some Rivers Vapor.

That a man will come home each night after night, after the business and cares there, and whipper boys, wife, when the fire is sickly, the fourth section, the dinner delayed and badly cooked, the children neglected looking and cross, and the house grumbling and complaining, is what some women expect to find in their money. Well, the real reason is that he won't come; he has more sense. He will very naturally leave her sending him and go where his surroundings will be more tempting, where he can get a good meal and read his paper in peace and quietness.

When a man knows a nice dinner is waiting for him, a comfortable fireside, a smiling wife and bright, well cared for children, or a rub, with very few exceptions, he will come home with rapid feet and expectant. Try it, women whose husbands are uncertain in their home coming; it is quite worth your while; it requires some thought, will demand and much effort, but it will repay in so many ways—an easy conscience, a happy home, a contented husband, healthy children and an appreciative kind.

Some women expect a man to give them all the money they want, to spend as foolishly and recklessly as they like; he is simply a money making machine, existant for their convenience; his life must be a hard working one, while here is to be full of ease and amusement. The word of it is, these sort of women generally get the bad men, and are much curled by their more unlucky sisters.—Dublin Times.

How to Keep Your Temper.

Ruskin, in a letter to young girls, says: "Resolve the thing that is provokingly disagreeable to you as coolly directed from Christ's hand, and the cause it is likely to provoke you thank him for it the more, as a young soldier would his general for treating him with a hard place to hold on the rampart. And remember that it does not lie in the least matter what happens to you—whether a servant does or does not leave your dress or a friend one laughs at you, or the teacher doesn't understand you. The one thing that does matter is that none of these things should vex you.

"Say to yourself each morning, but after your prayers, 'Whose servants are we? that he hath commit he my disciple.' This is exactly and completely true, meaning that you are to give all you have to Christ to take care of it for you. Then, if he doesn't take care of it, of course you know it wasn't worth anything. And if he takes anything from you, you know you are better without it. You will not, indeed, have to give up houses and lands, or books or ever, but you may, perhaps, break your favorite teacup or lose your favorite thimble and might be vexed about it, but for this second St. George's passage."

Icing Odds and Ends.

A woman well known among her friends for the tempting little dishes served at her table says that usually these dishes are her little economies. One of her ways of disposing of cold chicken, or in fact of any kind of cold meat that is well flavored and tender, is to serve it with boiled rice and a curry sauce. The sauce is made first by browning slightly a large tablespoonful of butter with a teaspoonful of mixed curry, cooking them slowly in a frying pan.

A tablespoonful of flour and the same quantity of curry powder are then added, and the mixture is stirred until smooth and frothy. Add two gills of cold milk, a little at a time, stirring the sauce all the time and season it with a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Cut the chicken fine, turn the sauce over it and heat slowly. This dish should be served on a heated dish with hot boiled rice. A half cupful of rice boiled until soft is a sufficient quantity for the given quantity of chicken.—New York Post.

Bachelors in New York Society.

According to a society directory there are 2,307 bachelors among the people who make up good society in New York—that is, twice as many unmarried men as women, and more unmarried men than married.

There are 8,098 names in this directory of polite society. Of that number 2,307 are those of unmarried men, 1,504 are those of unmarried women, and 3,186 are the names of married men and their wives. This indicates the extent of the bachelor habit in New York. There are twice as many bachelors as mailens. And yet there is no complaint. Not one of those 2,000 celibates will admit he could not find a wife if he chose.

It has long been a matter of remark that men do not rush so impetuously into marriage as they used to.—New York Letter.

A Curious Parallel.

The frequency with which New York bank cashiers take advantage of their opportunities is causing some disgust. The president of a New York bank recently said: "I have seen one of the principal stockholders and depositors.

"I had much ado about the funds that I did not seek."

"I am glad to hear it. I have been feeling very anxious about my money. What prominence have you taken?"

"I had a special telephone wire connected with the Grand Central depot, and the man who sells tickets has got a photograph of our cashier, so if he goes to Canada we will know in time to have the scoundrel arrested."

About a week afterward the president himself went to Montreal with that of the cashier.—Texas Siftings.

What Cuba Needs.

What Cuba really needs is a first class war with the foreign powers, and the whipping which she is sure to get would do her good. When this comes the great Chinese empire will fall into pieces, and then will be half a dozen big Celestial countries where there is now one.—Frank G. Carpenter in Detroit Tribune.

Long Setting in Earnest.

As old farmer in Morgan county, Ind., was busy in his evening some years ago milking his spotted, contrary heifer, pulling unexpected the life, when two tinkers entered unexpectedly from the bushes.

They "passed the time of day" with the farmer, and the younger of them said to his companion:

"Did you ever do any work of thousand pounds?"

"Yes, indeed," answered the second man.

"Well," said the first speaker, "we did in good every pain size. Let's try our hands at it now."

"Agreed," said the jeller, and the tinkers laid down their packs, unlocked their steel, and the farmer offered to pay them.

"No, no," the strangers said, "you are welcome to what we have done."

"Well, I don't know your names, strangers, nor where I have to thank for this."

"My name is Elliot," the younger lender in, "and my friend here is Senator Harrison."

"You don't mean it!" exclaimed the farmer, and as the United States senator and the judge of the supreme court parted into the woods he said to himself:

"Well, now, I've read a good deal in the papers about long setting hens being lazy, but I'm blest if I thought they ever really did it."—Youth's Companion.

Does Modern Education Educate?

One of the greatest disadvantages of an exclusively college education is that it is apt to leave what Mencken calls a "Chinese wall of sick," that keeps some things of everything beyond the wall of the college man's education. Nothing is more common than to find men who have had a college education who are as ignorant of the things on the other side of the wall as if they had never been inside it. Nothing is more common than to find men who have had a college education who are as ignorant of the things on the other side of the wall as if they had never been inside it. By its exclusiveness and speaking just time is considerably reading.

Dante, Dryden, Horatius, Dryden, Scott, Wellington and many other illustrious men went to college, but they dissent to subject their education to the antiquated system of course pursued. Who were the some strangers at college when the men just mentioned were cutting the classics and reading history poetry and science? The very names of the immortal scholars are unknown, for the "old young men" who refused to be tied to the mental corpse of a dead language made their names immortal.

Wanted the Telegraph Man Fired.

There is a story going that a business manager recently proved himself strongly mercantile. He went to the managing editor and complained.

"Are you aware, sir," said he, "that your telegraph editor is grossly neglecting his duty and wasting our time?"

"Why, no," was the reply; "what is the matter?"

"Why, for several successive months I have been watching him, and I notice that the first thing he does when he gets down in the morning is to begin reading the morning papers. I don't work to be captious, but it appears to me he had better attend to his work first, and then if he has time to read the papers he can do so."

A telegraph editor's first duty is to read the morning papers.—Exchange.

Wanted the "Gloss" to Walk.

"I was up all last night waiting for the theater tickets," said my old school boarding, "and now I've got to sit up all night tonight to get my money. You see the tickets cost me five dollars. This is their last night here, and if I don't watch 'em they'll go away and leave me without a cent. Don't you tell me honey—I know them. They've been fool tricks of mine. I'm sick of them. I'm sick of them right now, I tell you, and who the words don't buy no potatoes."

Late that night I saw her sitting patiently at the stage door contemplating the Johnnies and the money wrapper and waiting for the "gloss." What a world this is!—New York Herald.

A Night Scare.

Mrs. Pinkerly—The boy has just come with that lovely present I got for you today, dear. He is waiting in the hall now.

Pinkerly—How kind (kiss and thoughtful of you, dear (kiss, kiss). I am anxious to see what it is (kiss, fondly). Why don't you have the boy bring it up?

Mrs. Pinkerly (embarrassed)—The fact is—er—darling, it has gone C. O. D.—Life.

Good Taste.

Mr. Joseph Gilley, of Baker's island, who is seventy eight years of age, boasts of a full set of natural teeth. A few of the front teeth are somewhat worn by plugging, otherwise his teeth would all be in perfect condition. Mr. Gilley ascribes his long preserved after death.—Bangor (Me.) Whig.

My Nerves Are All Right

And I have gained 10 pounds in 4 months, as the result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, says Mr. E. H. Sears of the firm of Sears & Raby, Rochester, N. Y. "I feel about

Chronic Dyspepsia

My digestion is very poor, and I was troubled some from dyspepsia, so that I could not sleep nights. But my stomach is now in perfect condition, and for all the good results we attribute to our friend Hood's Sarsaparilla."

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and dyspepsia troubled me for 10 years, and after trying various remedies I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The effect is more satisfactory than I ever to be almost entirely cured." J. M. Johnson, 427 Gen. Street, Toledo, Ohio. If you suffer from

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A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in the Shoe seriously injured the horse from which it was recently taken in Worcester, Mass. One point of the nail came out in the proper place for clinching, and so secured the blacksmith what she about the horse. The other point went to the direction down in the frontispiece, piercing the inside part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made lame for one nearly two weeks.

This is not exceptional case. The same thing is liable to happen at any time with any horse shod with Split Nails. Horse Owners should see that they get the genuine Putnam Nail, which is free from this fault, and is the only nail with a Patented Point, so it can not be Split.

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