FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

93TH DAY. -All the amendments to the Tariff bill agreed upon by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee were re-ported.——After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the remainder

of the day was spent in executive session.

99rg Day.—The debate on the Tariff bill
continued throughout the day. Mr. Hoar
spoke for two and a half hours in opposition
to the bill. He made an attack which resulted in a spirited colloquy with Mr. Gray. Mr. Quay delivered the sixth installment of his speech against the measure.—The presiding officer, Mr. Faulkner, laid before the Senate the credentials of John Patton, Jr., appointed Senator from Michigan in place of the late Senator Stockbridge, and J. H. Gear, appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and they were read and laid on the table. 100ти Day.—The resolution for the ap-pointment of a select committee to investi-

gate the police assault upon and arrest of Coxey, Browne and Jones was called up, and Mr. Allen made an argument in support of it. In reply Mr. Sherman said that every right had been allowed to Coxey that any-body could exercise, and that he had better go home and take care of his family. —Mr. Mills delivered a speech in opposition to the compromise amendments to the Tariff bill.

The amendment to levy duties on goods in bond on the date when the Tariff bill goes into effect was agreed to, and Mr. Lodge's amendment to levy commercial war on Great Britain until that country should acquiesce in an international agreement for the coinage of silver was defeated.

101sr Day.—The Allen-Coxey resolution was discussed.—The Tariff debate was continued. Two amendments proposed by Mr. Allison were defeated.

Allison were defeated.

102b Dax.—The net result of the day's work on the Tariff bill was a progress of three lines, and the following changes in rates: On boracic acid, from twenty per cent, ad valorem to two cents a pound. On cent. ad valorem to two cents a pound. On chromic acid, from ten per cent. ad valorem to four cents a pound. On citric acid, from twenty per cent. to twenty-five per cent. ac

103p Day.—The discussion of the Tariff bill was continued.—The Senate fixed the rates on tannic and tartaric acids and alcoholic perfumery.

. The House. 119TH DAY, -The Government Printing Office bill was considered.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill was passed. 120TH DAY.—The bill to purchase a site for the Government Printing Office was recommitted with instructions to report a bill pro-viding for its erection on ground already in the possession of the United States. This was agreed to by a vote of 149 to 39.—The Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, was made the unfinished busi-

ness on the calendar. 121st Day.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, making the

principal speech.
122p Day.—The House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Brattan, of Maryland, whose death was an-

1230 Day. -The Naval Appropriation bill occupied the House all day without being finally disposed of. 124TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was further considered.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Pueblo, Col., is to have a bicycle messen-COAL has advanced in Chicago from \$2.75

Danes and Russians are starving in East-It is estimated that about 3200 lives were lost in the Brazillan rebellion. Japan is to have an exposition in 1895 at

Hyogo, the old capital of the empire.

THERE is a ministerial and financial crisis in Argentina, and business is paralyzed. In the southern part of Maine the outlook for the hay crop this summer is excellent. In some of the eastern counties of Scotland mice have played havon with the grass.

A PROFESSIONAL Wolf poisoner is employed by the Montana Stock Growers' Association. THE American exodus to Europe this year promises to be unprecedentedly large THE forest fires in New Jersey burned over 2000 acres and damaged \$250,000 worth of

FARMERS in the Panhandie of Texas are planting a larger acreage of cotton than

⁶ THE gold production in Montana during the past three months has been double that of last year. New York Ciry uses 100,000 Dutch bulbs

every year for decorating its parks, at a cos of \$17 a thousand. WILLIAM MITWENDORF, of Chicago, tried to

shoot himself because he could attain no higher rank than corporal in the Coxeyite MGR. SATOLLI has ordered that the Eng lish language shall be used exclusively in all the Roman Catholic cathedral churches in

THE American straw hat is now in great demand in England, the London made artiele being, like most English manufactures, heavy and ugly.

The policy of coercion in Schleswig-Hol-stein is to be abandoned, the conquered duchies having been assimilated with the German Empire.

An International Exhibition of Hortica ture and fruit culture is to be held in Petersburg, Russia, from September 22

A ousr of wind blew open the door of Ida (Texas) house, and wafted a girl fi years old into a kettle of boiling water. S was fatally scalded.

LYNCHED FATHER AND SOL They Had Incited a Younger Son to

Murder a Son-in-Law.

One of the most determined mobs that ever congregated in Kansas lynched, at Sharon Springs, William McKinley and his son, Lewis, for the murder of Charles Carley

Carley was the son-in-law of William Me-Kinley. Investigation revealed the fact that Fred, a seventeen-year-old son of William McKinley, committed the crime. The boy, when arrested, made a confession, stating that he had been induced to kill his brotherin-law by his father and his older brother,

Lewis. The motive for the murder seems to have been revenge. The murdered man had only a few weeks before married McKinley's daughter. It had been stipulated before the marriage that the bridegroom was to pay the bride's father \$200 for the privilege of marrying her. He refused to pay this money after he was safely married, and thus incurred the enmity of his wife's father and brothers. The boy surprised Carley while asleep, cutting him to death with a garden hoe. He was found horribly mutilated.

The three were arraigned in court, where Fred pleaded guilty as charged, but his father and Lewis pleaded not guilty, waived trial and were placed in the county jail. Late that night a mob of several hundred took the father and son to a bridge about half a mile west of town and lynched them.

They both begged piteously for mercy.

The people of the county were aroused at the disposition juries had shown to turn criminals loose and said they intended that justice should be done in some manner, if not by the proper course of law.

There were 132,276 cycles used for pleasure solely in France last year, a fact disclosed through the collection of the tax on them. Cycles used by tradesmen for purely business purposes are exempt from the tax.

CROP REPORT.

The Condition of Winter Wheat, Barley and Other Products.

The May report of the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture places the condition of winter wheat at 81.4, as against 86.7 the previous month, being a failing off of 5.3 points. In 1893, at the same date, the condition was 75.5, a little over two points condition was 75.5, a little over two points lower than the previous month. The averages for the principal States are: Ohio, 90 Michigan, 83; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 89; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 59, and California, 52. Winter rye, like winter wheat, has suffered a decline since last month, the average for May 1 being 90.7, against 94.4 in April. The averages for the principal rye States are; New York, 95; New principal rye States are: New York, 95; New Jersey, 98; Michigan, 91; Pennsylvania, 90.

The average condition of barley is 62.3, against 86.6 last year. The low condition is the result of the drought in California, it being the largest producing State.

The condition of spring pasture is 92.7; of mowing lands, 91.7. The proportion of spring plowing done May 1 is reported at 83.5 per cent., against 73.4 per cent. last year

at same date.

The cotton report for the month of May relates to the progress of cotton planting and contemplated acroage. The proportion of the proposed breadth already planted on May 1 was \$1.6 per cent., against \$5.3 per cent. last year, which is a little over 4 points lower than the amount usually planted at that date. The reported indications point to an acreage of 1.9 per cent. less than last year.

BROTHERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

One Hangs Himself to a Beam and the Other Cuts His Throat.

Frank and Ezra May, brothers, aged sixty and sixty-two, farmers living at North Woodstock, Conn., near the English settlement, were found by their hired man in the farm barn, one hanging by the neck to a beam and the other lying on the floor with his throat cut. Both were gasping for breath. The hired man cut down the hanging man and ran for assistance and a physician,

They lived a short time, but were unable to tell why they committed the deed. Both were apparently enjoying life, and the only cause assigned by the neighbors is possible financial trouble. They were unmarried, living on the farm with their sister as house-

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILE AND CREAM. 19 MILK AND CREAM.
Increased supplies caused a generally slow
market during the past week. Surplus milk
sold throughout, or since May 1, at \$1.17
per can of 40 quarts, when the exchange
price was reduced to 2c. per quart.

	Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals Condensed milk, gals Cream, gals	1,	334 290 110	
١	BUTTER.			
The second secon	Creamery—Penn., extras\$ Western, extras. Western, firsts. Western thirds to seconds State—Extra. Firsts Seconds. Western Im. Creamery, firsts. Seconds. Western Factory, fresh, extras. Seconds to firsts. Thirds Summer make. Boils, fresh.	15 13 16)4 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	**************************************	17 17 16 141/2 17 16 13 14 12
1				
ı	CHEESE.			
	State—Full cream, white, fancy Full cream, good to prime. State Factory—Part skims,	10%	(6)	1134
	choice	10 334 2	9.0	10 % 73% 3
	State & Penn-Fresh	11	@	1134

4	Southern-Fresh gathered	9	(0)	10	ä
	Western-Fresh, best	10	KA	1134	d
. 1	Duck eggs-South & West	17	(0)	19	J
1	Goose eggs	20	0	25	
	BEANS AND PRAS				
0	Beans-Marrow, 1893, choice.	-	@	2.50	
0	Medium, 1893, choice	-		1 80	
	Pea, 1893, choice	-	(0)	2 00	
. !	Red kidney, 1893, choice		(0)	2 35	
5	White Kidney, 1893, choice			2 15	
	Black turtle soup, 1893		@	2 00	
	Lima, Cal., 1893 7 60 lbs			2 40	
S t	Green peas, bbls, 7 bush		40	1 10	
	PRUITS AND BERRIES-	-FRES	str.		
3	Apples-Russet, # bbl	4 50	@	6 00	
5	Baldwin, 7 bbl			5 00	
	Strawberries, F at			20	

Cranberries, Jersey, 7 bbl		@	-
Jersey, F crate	-	6	-
Oranges, Indian River, 7 box 2	50	@ !	5 00
поря,			
State-1893, choice, 7 th	-	0	17
1893, common to good	14	0	16
Pacific Coast, choice	17	0	18
Common to prime	10	(0)	16
Old odds	4	0	9
HAT AND STRAW.			
Hay-Good to choice ₹ 100 tb	85	0	90
Clover mixed	55	@	65
Straw-Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye		60	40

ne	Clover mixed	55	(W)		65	
	Straw-Long rye	50	@		65	
11-	Short rye	-	0		40	
št.	LIVE POULTRY.					
to	Fowls, 2 tb	103	60		11	
	Chickens, & tb	and the same	0		-	
an	Roosters, old, # lb	6	0		63	ĕ
ve	Turkeys, & th	9	0		10	Ī
10	'Ducks, # pair	70	0		90	
	Geese, P pair	75	0	1	12	
	Pigeons, P pair	35	0		50	
J.	DRESSED FOULTRY.					
**	Turkeys, 2 th	7	0		11	

DRESSED FOULTE	T.		
Turkeys, ? th	7	0	11
Chickens, Phila, broilers	35	6	38
Western,	18	@	25
Jersey, # 15	-	(0)	-
Fowls, & lb	6	0	8
Ducks, & th	7	@	12
Geese, 7 lb	6	@	10
Squabs, ? doz	1 50	0	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes-State, # 180 lbs	2 00	@	2 37
Jersey, 7 bbl		@	2 12
Many M 10st	E 50	100	M EA

software a second secon	
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes-State, # 180 lbs 200	@ 237
Jersey, ₹ bbl 2 00	@ 212
New, # bbl 5 50	@ 750
Cabbage, Savannah, 7 bbl 100	@ 150
Onions-Bermuda, & crate 175	@ 185
Red, # bbl 2 50	@ 3 25
Squash, Southern, F crate 75	@ 1 25
Lettuce, local, w bbl 100	@ 200
Beets, # 100 bunches 4 00	@ 500
Sweet potatoes 200	@ 450
Asparagus, & doz 50	@ 150
Spinach, w DDI 20	@ 50
String beans, Fla., F crate 1 50	@ 2 25
Radishes, # 100 bunches 50	@ 100
Green peas, N. C., & crate 200	@ 400
Bhubaro, \$ 100 bunches 1 50	@ 250
GRAIN, ETC.	

1	Ehubaro, \$ 100 bunches	1	50	œ.	2	50
1	GRAIN, ETC.					
1	Flour-Winter Patents	3	25	6	3	30
1	Spring Patents	8	75	60	8	90
1	Wheat, No. 2 Red		-	@		-
3	May		-	0		***
4	Corn-No. 2		4334	@		4354
1	Oats-No. 2 White		-	@		42
9	Track mixed		40	@		41
8	Rye-State		and .	@		MARK.
3	Barley-Ungraded Western		ORDER LINE	@		67
8	Seeds-Clover, ₹ 100					25
B	Timothy, ¥ 100	*	75		9	00
ø	Lard-Citf Steam		636	(8)		736

LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	634@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	- 0	-
Calves, city dressed	5 @	1000
Country dressed	2 60 @	
Sheep, # 100 lbs/	5 40 @	
Hogs-Live, ₹ 100 lbs		5 75
Dressed	6340	TOTAL CONTRACTOR

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GEORGE GOULD is a telegraph operator. THE King of Italy eats only one meal

THE Duke of Edinburgh can speak sever modern languages

Zola is the most popular French novelist, with Daudet a good second. THE Governor of New Zealand has just

been compelled to pay a fine for fast driving. THE late Dr. Brown-Sequard, the celebrated French specialist, was the son of an

THE Crown Prince of Bulgaria, aged four weeks, is already Honorary Colonel of two THE Prince of Wales is the owner of one

of the worst slum districts in London, and refuses to purify it. CHAPLAIN BOOBY makes the shortest prayers that have been heard in the House of Representatives for years.

Cancer of the larynx has laid hold of Humbert of Italy, and the sad end of that monarch cannot be far off. QUEEN VICTORIA, it is said, when she is in doubt about a word, writes it so illegibly that a possible mistake is hidden.

THREE United States Senators were born in foreign lands—McMillan in Canada, Pasco in England and Walsh in Ireland.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have appointed a committee to raise funds for a monument to the late Senator Zebulon B. The widow of Henry Ward Beecher is said to be in great financial straits, and it is re-ported that her friends are taking steps to

raise a fund for her benefit. MANUEL GABCIA, member of the first opera company heard in New York, is 1 'ng in London, where he still gives singing lessons.

He is eighty-nine years old.

THE little Queen of Holland is very popular, and she has become, if anything, even a greater favorite by being photographed in the typical peasant costume of her country. THE millionaire of the United States Navy is said to be Commodore George E. Perkins In the army the wealthiest man is General Nelson B. Sweitzer, who is also a famous

FRANK HATTON is the fifth cabinet officer appointed by President Arthur to pass over to the majority. Frelinghuysen, Folger, Timothy O. Howe and Benjamin H. Brewster were the others.

ONE of Madame Patti's trials is the mania people seem to cherish for having her adopt their children. She declares she receives hundreds of offers of babies for adoption in

the course of the year. A RECENT visitor describes Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, as follows: "He wears a full peasant's smock, a belt round his waist, and has melancholy, deep-set eyes, coarse gray hair, and thoughtful, wrinkled brows." CONGRESSMAN McCLEARY, of Minnesota, is the schoolmaster of the House. He was for many years a professor of political science in the Minnesota State Normal School, and has written a number of schoolbooks that

THE cause of Senator Stockbridge's death is thought to be the nervous shock he sustained by being knocked down and dragged some distance by a Chicago cable car last summer. The apparent injuries at the time were trifling, but it is said that he was never himself afterward.

PEFFER, of Kansas, is the Senator who affects the greatest luxury in his glasses. He wears a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and keeps besides, on the lapel of his coat, a pair of gold eye glasses, fastened to a gold clasp and attached to a gold chain that is heavy enough to attract attention.

WILLIAM STEINITZ, the chess champion, is in New York under medical treatment for in-somnia. Emanuel Lasker, who is contend-ing with him for the chess championship of the world, is a native of Prussia and is now only twenty-six years old. He began playing chees when he was twelve years of age. His career as a phenomenal player be-

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Deliverance of Tourists Trapped in a Cave.

A diver at 10.30 o'clock a. m. succeeded in reaching the party of tourists who had been imprisoned in the stalactite cavern at Souraich, Austria, for seven days and nights owing to a sudden rise in the water and the fact that the passage into the cave became blocked with timber and boulders.

All the entombed tourists were rescued. Six of them succeeded in emerging from the cave without any assistance, but the seventh was so weak that he had to be assisted. The news that the tourists who had been

so long imprisoned were still alive caused rejoicing among the crowds of people gathered about the cavern to watch the work of the engineers who had been tolling day and night to rescue them.

The engineers had a very difficult task in

making an opening into the cavern. The entrance was blocked by timber and huge boulders beneath a mass of smaller flood debris. It was found necessary to use dyna-mite. After a number of blasts Fischer, the diver, who had shown great bravery throughout the work of rescue, descended to the mouth of the cave.

Fischer, on ascending, informed the engineer officers that the tourists were alive, but appeared like people half bereft of reason, as the terrible nervous strain to which they had been subjected had almost driven them mad. They still had a little bread and cheese left and had some candles burning,

They said they had passed through a period of most awful anxiety and terror.

period of most awful anxiety and terror. They had been able to hear the attempts made to rescue them, but they had almost abandoned hope of escaping from their

No Silent Process.

The United States Treasury Department, in its perplexity over the oncoming hordes of Chinese, has made a new ruling, which seems likely to lead to trouble. It has ordered that no one shall be recognized as a "merchant," but such as are doing business under their own name. Under this order some 200 Chinamen have been forbidden to come ashore from the steamship Peru, just arrived at San Francisco, and there are a lot more coming on the steamer China, who will be similarly stopped. The ruling is a little peculiar, as it is said that in San Francisco not one merchant in fifty is doing business under his own name. The Chinese propose to bring the ruling into court under habeas corpus proceeding.

Peanut Food Not Relished. Consul-General Edwards, of Berlin, reports that the officials of the Germany army and navy, after exhaustive experiments, have de-cided against the use of peanut flour as food

for the troops and sailors or as horse food. During the experiments no immediate healthinjuring symptoms were noticed, but the men showed an unconquerable dislike to the food. Abandoning Shad Fishing.

Shad fishing has been practically aban-oned on the Connecticut River, because of the use of pounds along the north shore of Long Island Sound. Almost the same is true of the Housatonic River, in whose waters 450,000 shad were taken in 1870. According to official English statistics, the annual mortality per thousand of soldiers is 180 at Sierra Leone; at Jamaica, 121; Bermuda, 28; Gibraltar, 21; Malta and Canada, 16; Western Cage Colony, 13; Eastern Cape Colony, 9.

The wheat in Indis. for 1894 is six per cent, greater than in 1893. The indications are favorable for a good crop.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 20.

Lesson Text: "The Childhood of Moses," Exodus il., 1-10-Golden Text: Psalm xci., 15-Commentary.

1. "And there went a man of the house of Levi and took to wife a daughter of Levi."
We learn from chapter vi., 20, that the man's name was Amram, which signifies an exalted people, and that his wife's name was Jochewhich signifies Jehovah is honor, and that Amram lived 137 years. Their names are also given in Num. xxvi., 59, with the fact that they had three children—Aaron and Moses and Miriam, their sister. Levi was the third son of Jacob and Leah, and his name signifies joined (Gen. xxix., 34). All the Levites were afterward joined unto Aaron in the special ministry of the tabernacle (Num. xviii.. 2). They were separated from among the children of Israel as a special offering unto the Lord instead of the first born of all Israel and as a gift unto Aaron

(Num. viii., 13-19). 2. "And the woman conceived and bare him a son. And when she saw him that he was a goodly child she hid him three months." It is written in Acts vii., 20, that he was "exceeding fair," or, as in the margin, "fair to God." He was the youngest of gin, "fair to God." He was the youngest of the three children, Mirlam being the oldest and Aaron next. The testimony in Heb. xi., 23, is, "By faith Moses, when he was born, was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child, and they were not afraid of the king's command-Faith implies a promise on the part of God—it is simply confidence in God that He will do as He has said. God had told Abraham that he would bring his seed out of bondage in the fourth generation (Gen.

"And when she could not longer hide him she took for him an ark of bullrushes and daubed it with slime and with pitch and put the child therein, and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink." This is the second of the three arks mentioned in Scripture, each one being made for a like purpose viz., to preserve that which it contained. Let any mother in her imagination pass through this experience and say if she does not want to see Jochebed and ask her, How could you do it? The river, like the waters of the deluge, meant death. The child is virtually put in the piace of death, and yet it is evident that the mother, like Abraham, believed that God would give her back her child. There is no power for God in our lives till we know the place of death and resurrection. See John xii., 24; Phil. iii., 10.

4. "And his sister stood afar off to wit what would be done to him." Let some sister who has a little baby brother imagine herself in place of Miriam. We can fancy the mother, having obeyed the promptings of the Spirit of God, now giving herself to carnest prayer in the quiet of her own home. samest prayer in the dulet of the same state of God, for my expectation is from Him"

5. "And the daughter of Paaraoh came down to wash herself at the river, and her maidens walked along by the river's side, and when she saw the ark among the flags she sent her maid to fetch it." God is working. He is in it all, as He is in everything that concerns His people, and ofttimes we must just stand still and see what He will do. It is not till we are at our wits' end, all our own wisdom swallowed up, that we can see the wisdom and the power of God (Ps. cvil.,

27-30, margin).
6. "And when she had opened it she saw the child, and, behold, the babe wept. And she and compassion on him and said. This is one of the Hebrews" children." See how God works! He gave the daughter of Pharach compassion for the babe. He made the babe to be pitied of her (Ps. cvi., 46). How little she dreamed who was watching her and controlling her that day or that sh looking upon a child chosen by God to shake her father's kingdom to its very centre! Old on and Anna knew that the little child in Mary's arms was the Salvation of Israel,

God's great Deliverer (Luke ii., 34, 38) but this woman knew nothing.
7. "Then said his sister to Pharaoh's daughter, Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee?" Can you see Miriam standing afar off, and, while she watched the spot in the river where her brother lay, lifting up her heart to the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, that He would save her brother? Presently she sees the king's daughter draw near to the very spot. Oh, how she prays! Almost unconsciously she herself draws nigh, she hears the baby cry, she looks upon him, and with feelings re-strained lest she betray herself sie asks if she shall find a Hebrew nurse.

8. "And Pharaoh's daughter said to her,

Go. And the maid went and called the child's mother." Quietly till out of sight, but then how swiftly sped she homeward! Did she laugh or cry, or both? Could she speak when she saw her mother, or must she wait to recover breath while the mother, she wait to recover breath while the mother, with faith and expectation, waits to hear? Some day they will tell us all about it, for it was a day never to be forgotten in that home. Perhaps a mother who could do as she had done could restrain her joy enough to say to Miriam, Let us give thanks to the God of Israel. See, my friends, how God works. Blessed indeed are all who yield so fally to Him that He can work in them unhindered both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. ii., 13).

Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages. And the woman took the child and nursed it." With emotions controlled she receives into her arms her own dear child with a promise of wages if she will care for it. I wonder if she heard that promise of wages or if Miriam had afterward to remind her that they might as well as not have some money that was due them from the king's daughter. The spoiling of the Egyptians has already begun (Gen. xv., 14: Ex. xii., 30). And Pharaoh is used by God to care for and nourish the child who shall lead Israel out of his king-

dom. What thanksgiving in the home of Amram! See the reward of faith.

10. "And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses, and she said, Because I drew him out of the water." The king who ordered all the male children to be cast into the river is actually sheltering one of those very children who shall be the instrument of God against who shall be the instrument of God against the kingdom of Egypt. Thus He that sit-teth in the heavens laughs at the vain plotting of satan and of man against Him, "The Lord bringeth the council of the heavens to naught. He maketh the devices of the peo-ple of none effect. The counsel of the Lord standeth forever the thoughts of His heart to all generations."—Lesson Heiper.

A Grain and Trade Congress. The first South and West Grain and Trade Congress was held at Wichita, Kan., a few Congress was held at Wichita, Kan., a few weeks ago. The resolutions adopted urge Congress to establish fast mail service between the West and Gult points, and thence to the West Indies and South America, so that trade may be facilitated, and indorse the Nicaragua Canal and insist on its ownership and control by the United States.

Capturing More of Holland. The royal commission, presided over by Mynher C. Lely, the Minister of Waterways and Commerce, has decided, almost unanimously, in favor of the project to reclaim 500,000 acres of the Zuvder Zee by means of a sea dyke from Northern Holland into Friesland.

A Huge Corporation. The Standard Oil Company, of New York, is said to hold assets to the amount of \$20.-150,000.

EMPLOYES OF UNCLE SAM.

SOMETHING ABOUT GOVERNMENT CLERKS AT WASHINGTON.

Nearly One-Third Are Related to One Another-Hours of Labor and Salaries Paid.

THERE are more than 17,000 clerks in Washington, but nearly one-third of this number are related to one another. Think of it! There are fifty-six hundred people in the departments whose blood flows, more or less, in the same channel, and there are more than one thousand who have two relatives in Uncle Sam's employ. Most of these Government clerks get at least \$1000 a year, and at this average \$5,000,000 are paid out annually to persons re-lated to one another. There are 279 cases in which clerks have three relatives employed in the departments, ninety-six in which the number of relatives are four, ten in which they number six and two in which there are nine clerks related to one another in the Government service. There are lots of husbands and wives employed in the departments, and there are more than 900 brothers who work for Uncle Sam. The number of sisters is not quite so large, but it runs between six and seven hundred, and there are sons and daughters, fathers and mothers, uncles and nephews and cousins and aunts galore. In the Interior Department alone nearly fifteen hundred of the clerks have relatives in the Government service at Washington, and there are almost thirteen hundred Treasury clerks who have blood relations in that or other Government departments. The office hours are from 9 until 4.

No one comes to the department be-

fore 9, and from that time until 12 you are supposed to put in three hours of clerical labor. At 12 you have a half hour for lunch, and you are a very good clerk if you get to doing hard work before 1. At 4 you go out with the rest of the army on to the streets and do not bother yourself again about work until 9 o'clock the next morning. One month out of the year you have to yourself and can go where you please and do what you please, and your pay goes on just the same. If you are sick your wages are not docked, and I know of clerks who get from thirty to sixty days now and then as sick leave. As to wages, there is no question about the salary; that is fixed by the Government and as long as you are in Uncle Sam's employ it cannot be raised or lowered by the officials just above you. Every two weeks you go to the pay office of the department in which you are working and your money is handed over to you in crisp new greenbacks, or sometimes in gold. If you are a years; some, indeed, have spent a lifetime there, and there is one old clerk who has been drawing a salary for sixty years from Uncle Sam. There are others who have worked from forty to fifty years, and the number who have been in from one to four years runs well up into the thousands. The number who have been just ten years in the service is more than seven hundred, and there are hundreds more who have been in from twelve to fifteen years. A great many clerks have been twenty years or more in the service, and the tenure of Government office is by no means as uncertain as is generally supposed. The surety of holding a position increases every year, and the civil service rules are being so extended that only the chiefs will finally be dismissed at the close of the administration.

As to salaries, in proportion to the amount of work done and its character, they are as high as those of any laborers of the world. Uncle Sam's factories are run on a big salary basis, and the classified service get, as a rule, from \$900 to \$1800 a year. The chiefs get \$2000 and upward, and there pleasure (Phil, il., 13).

9. "And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, ment which command \$3000, \$4000 and \$5000. The Department of Justice, for instance, has three offices which bring between \$4000 and \$5000, and the Assistant Attorney-Generals each receive as much as a Congressman. In the Department of Agriculture there are a number of good \$2000 places, and the government of the district has about twenty offices which run from \$2000 to \$5000 in salary. The officials who govern Washington City are all appointed by the President, and the salaries are good. The Postoffice Department has many highsalaried places, and there are a number of soft spots connected with the White House. The best positions in point of certainty of tenure are those connected with the State, War and Navy Departments. The clerks of the State Departments are rather aristocrat than otherwise. They generally speak one or two foreign languages, and when it is necessary to shelve them they are sometimes sent to consulships on the other side of the world. The Treasury has numerous changes. It contains over 4000 employes, and of these 1600 are women. -Detroit Free Press.

The Frigate Bird.

Though the petrel is swift, the frigate bird is far swifter. Scamen generally believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact has not yet been conclusively determined: but it is certain that this bird is the swiftest of winged creatures, and is able to fly, under favorable conditions, 200 miles an hour. -Atlanta Constitu-

Queen Victoria speaks ten languages.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RATS IN A CELLAR.

Cellars should be built always with regard to safety from vermin. Once these get a foothold in the walls or Ender the floor it is almost impossible to dislodge them, and if they are poisoned the dead carcasses are as bad as the live animals. So that the construction of the cellar is worth thinking of. The floor should be made of concrete, over a layer of broken stone, well rammed down. Rats cannot burrow under such a floor and gain entrance in that way. Then the walls should be built up of stone laid in mortar, and all the crevices should be filled with small chips to make the wall tight. The foundation of the wall should be made at least six inches wider than the wall outside, as the rate will try to make their way along the wall, and never make the offset outward to get under it. The beams above the floor of the cellar should be bedded in the wall, and the wall built close around the ends of them. This also insures soundness in the beams and preveats rotting, as there is nothing better for the preservation of the timber than lime. It has been recommended that the holes made by the rats be smeared with tar, which is offensive to them, or to place some concentrated lye on the bottom of the burrows, by which the rats' feet are burned. This so disgusts them that they leave the premises. But there will always be trouble unless the walls are built at first in the way mentioned. -New York Times.

MATTINGS AND BUGS.

In buying matting it pays to get a good quality. Matting should always be bound, and unless you are an expert in such matters let me warn you not to attempt much in the way of cutting to fit corners. Unless you are very careful you will have a frayed breadth on your hands which will cost more to replace than the price asked by the dealers for making and laying. Double-headed tacks, such as are sold expressly for the purpose, are the only satisfactory ones. The ordinary No. 8 has a fashion of making its way

into the fiber and then cutting loose. Matting is not adapted for floor subjected to hard wear. The poor quality will fray, and the finer grades will Wherever it is used there wear off. should be a plentiful supply of rugs to protect it; for while worn carpet may be tolerated, worn matting has an air of shabby gentility.

Soiled matting may be cleaned with a damp cloth, and where there are colors it is well to put a little salt into the water in which you dip the cloth. If you have been so unfortunate as to drop grease upon the matting, do not try ammonia or benzine or grease extractors; you will only make the spot good man your job is pretty sure to worse. Sometimes brown paper and continue, and a great number of these a hot iron will be effective, but the clerks have been in the service for best eradicator is French chalk and benzine. Cover the spot thick with the chalk and moisten by sprinkling, not pouring, the benzine upon it. When the benzine has evaporated, brush off the chalk, and lo! the spot has vanished also.

Summer time, with its bare floors and colorless matting, is when rags are most needed. Here, then, is a hint which some women may be able to use. It is more than probable the house holds an old, worn ingrain carpet, rolled away somewhere. If this needs brushing, brush it. Then cut into strips an inch wide, being careful not to cut across the warp, backstitch the strips together and send them to a weaver of rag carpets with instructions as to the lengths you desire woven, and the injunction to use the best warp possible. If you think it too much trouble to cut and sew the strips, the weaver will doubtless do that work

also, for a trifle. You will receive some handsome, thick rugs, which those who do not know the secret will think closely allied to Turkish. The effect, where the original carpet was of a bright color, is really charming, and you have the satisfaction of ordering just such lengths as suit your needs, for a bay window, or in front of a sofa, or a

These rugs which, by the way, will not answer for stair carpets, as they are too stiff and thick, will last indefinately. Some in my own house have been in use four years and are still good. -Atlanta Constitution.

RECIPES.

Cottage Pudding-One cupful of sugar, one cupful of buttermilk, two cupfuls of flour, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda; bake and serve with a liquid dressing.

Bread Sauce-Chop one onion very fine; put it in a saucepan with four ounces of sifted bread crumbs; add salt, pepper and a piece of celery, and a glass of milk. Boil ten minutes; add a glass of cream, remove the celery and serve.

Brock Biscuit-One supful of war B mashed potato, one cupful of melted butter or lard, one cupful of yeast, one egg (beaten light), and one and a balf pints of flour. It intended for tea, set to rise about 11 a. m. Bake in gem pans, muffin rings or "shapes."

Veal Cutlets-Salt and pepper both sides of the cutlets and spread melted butter on both sides also. Put on a greased gridiron and broil. Baste now and then with melted butter, turn three or four times, and when done serve with a maitre d'hotel sauce,

Apple Water-Bake two large, tart apples until tender, sprinkle a tablespoonful of sugar over them, return them to the oven and cook until the sugar is slightly brown; place the apples in a bowl, mash them with a spoon, pour a pint of boiling water on them, cover and let them stand for an hour; then strain an cool.