

BIG DAY FOR BILLS. More Than Six Hundred Laid Before the Senate. Yesterday, Besides SEVERAL OTHER PAPERS. A Number of Protests Against Sunday World's Fair Opening. SOME PENSION LAW CHANGES.

RECORD FOR NEW MEASURES BROKEN. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Senate today broke the record in the way of measures introduced in a single day, there having been 612 bills and 8 joint resolutions presented. This is about 100 more than ever before introduced in one day. Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, has the distinction of having introduced the first bill in this Congress. It provides for the organization of a section in the Department of Agriculture, to be known as the food section of the chemical division, whose duty it shall be to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food, drugs, etc. This proposition failed of adoption at the last session, as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, and was introduced today by the Senator as an original bill. A Postal Savings Bank Scheme. Senator Manderson introduced a bill, which was introduced in the House last session, to establish postal savings banks, and to encourage small savings. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to designate as depositories such postoffices as he may think proper, which shall keep for sale stamps of the denomination of 10 cents and \$1, to be known as postal savings stamps. Also postal savings cards, upon which such stamps are to be affixed when sold, the amount of the stamp purchased to be deposited in such books to the credit of the purchaser, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The bill provides that a small amount of interest shall be paid depositors. Senator Manderson reintroduced his bill of last session, appropriating \$200,000 to establish a branch mint at Omaha, Neb. Also his bill of last session increasing from \$800,000 to \$2,000,000 the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Omaha, Neb., also a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Norfolk, Neb. Another bill, introduced by Senator Manderson, appropriates \$60,000 for the construction of a military storehouse and office quarters at the military depot. Proposed Increase of the Army. Senator Manderson also reintroduced a bill similar in purpose to the one introduced by him last session to increase the efficiency of the infantry of the army. The bill provides for the increase of infantry regiments to 12 companies, offered as at present, with the addition of junior officers and the promotion of additional companies. The bill also proposes to increase the enlisted force of the army to 300,000 men. Senator Stewart introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion. It is a copy of a bill introduced by Mr. Plumb in the last Congress, on the same subject, with certain amendments. One of these is that the bullion deposited in the mints shall be coined into standard dollars only, and not in part made into bars. Another amendment provides that the certificates issued in exchange for the bullion shall be of denominations of not less than \$1 nor more than \$10,000, instead of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100. The bill was laid on the table, so that Mr. Stewart can call it up at any time. Senator Stewart also introduced the following bills: To authorize the sale of mineral lands to aliens, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Alaska, and to amend the Chinese exclusion act. Other bills introduced today were as follows: By Mr. Gray.—To transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department. By Mr. Pasco.—To punish officers for summoning jurors with threats to the political or religious affiliations. By Mr. Callum.—To suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. Also, to reduce letter postage to 1 cent. By Mr. Chandler.—Providing for consular certificates. For judges for officers and men of the Greely expedition; and for annual leave of absence to per diem employees of the Navy Department. Pension Legislation to the Future. By Mr. Gibson.—Louisiana.—For the purchase of Healy's portrait of Henry Clay. Also, providing for an income tax to pay pensions. By Mr. Manderson.—To increase the rate of pensions in favor of certain pensioners. To prevent summary cancellation of pension certificates, and to provide for a hearing in such cases. By Mr. Morrill.—To establish a hospital for leprosy and skin diseases in the District of Columbia. By Mr. Walcott.—To provide for coinage at the branch mint of Denver. By Mr. Platt.—To amend the laws; also, to appoint a commission to revise the recent laws. By Mr. Turpie.—To amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by the people. This bill was laid on the table, Mr. Turpie giving notice that he would address the Senate upon it next Thursday. By Mr. Peffer.—To amend the immigration and naturalization laws. To grant service pensions with additional amounts to prisoners of war—to provide means for their payment, and to repeal section 2 of the pension act of June 27, 1884. To reduce the number of pension ratings to five. To abolish pension agencies, and to lessen the expenses of examining boards. By Mr. Call.—To authorize the President to open negotiations with Spain as to the Island of Cuba. Vest Has a Few Contributions. By Mr. Vest.—To prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries. For the compulsory education of Indian children. To amend the interstate commerce act, in reference to the export trade in cattle. The latter bill was laid on the table, with a notification from Mr. Vest that he would call it up at the next or subsequent meeting of the Senate. By Mr. Hawley.—To revive the grade of lieutenant general of the army of the United States. By Mr. Hansbrough.—To prevent the sale of arms to Indians, and to confiscate arms now owned by certain Indians. By Mr. Harris.—To provide for the better enforcement of quarantine laws, and to establish a National Board of Health. By Senator Platt.—Appointing three commissioners to revise the status relating to patents, trade and other marks so far as the statutes relate to matters contained in or affected by the convention for the protection of industrial property concluded at Paris in 1883. By Senator Faulkner.—To authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all claims for the use and occupation of public lands, colleges and school buildings for Government

purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war. Attempts at Chinese Exclusion. By Senator Dolph.—Appropriating \$1,000,000 to establish a gun factory on the Pacific coast. Also, to continue in force the Chinese exclusion act of 1888, with an amendment requiring Chinese illegally in the United States to be removed to China. Also, appropriating \$225,000 for the improvement of the Lower Columbia river. By Senator Plumb.—To provide for the retirement of national bank notes and the free coinage of silver. This is the same bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Plumb last year. The bill amends the act, increasing from 20 to 30 per cent the gold and silver reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes, forbidding the free coinage in the United States of foreign coin, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to call for payment of customs dues in gold or silver, in whole or in part. Mr. Peffer offered a resolution, which was referred to the Finance committee, directing the committee to inquire and report as soon as practicable the actual expenses attending the business of money lending, as conducted in the United States, by bankers and other persons (both as to short loans and long loans), the object being, as declared in the resolution, "to ascertain, approximately, the actual and relative cost of conducting the business of lending money, without reference to the value of the amount loaned." The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to visit any part of the country by sub-committees. The preamble recites that the complaint is made that money, when loaned, yields larger profits than industrial pursuits. General Grant's Last Resting Place. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution declaring that "Congress desires the removal of the remains of the illustrious soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, and their interment in the Arlington National Cemetery; and that the President be requested to convey to the widow of that lamented man such desire, tendering to her, on the part of the nation, all necessary facilities for such removal and interment." The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Plumb giving notice that he would call it up at a convenient time. Mr. Callum presented the petition of the South Division of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union, urging him to do his part in securing the closing of the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday, and in preventing the sale of liquor within the precincts of the exposition grounds. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Oregon, praying Congress to take whatever action may be necessary to invite the consideration of the Government of the world, to sit during and in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, for the purpose of devising, discussing and recommending measures by which the principles of arbitration shall be incorporated in treaties, conflicting international laws harmonized, and an international court established, having jurisdiction in cases which Governments shall fail to settle by negotiations. A Public Health Department. Senator Sherman introduced a bill to establish a department of public health, under the charge of a medical officer to be appointed from civil life by the President. This department shall include all information available in regard to the sanitary conditions of such ports and places and also all information accessible from State and municipal authorities relating to sanitary conditions of places within the United States, all information gathered to be embodied in the form of a bulletin and transmitted weekly to the Marine Hospital service, collectors of customs and to State and municipal health officers. The department also shall, as far as it may be able, procure and tabulate statistics relating to marriages, births, deaths, the existence of epidemic diseases and all information relating to climatic and other conditions affecting public health. The department shall cooperate with State Boards of Health, the Signal Service, the medical department of the army, and all other agencies of the government and utilize the results, so as to make the department a repository of public sanitary information. All rules governing the service are to be framed by the medical officer in charge and are to serve for the instruction of consular officers abroad and for masters of sailing vessels bound for the United States from foreign ports. Ways to Keep out the Chinese. Senator Stewart supplemented the Chinese exclusion act makes it unlawful, after the passing of the act, for any Chinese laborer to enter or remain in the United States for any purpose whatever. The act, however, shall not apply to the Chinese who enter the United States not only of Chinese laborers who have never been here, but all who have been here and departed, or who may hereafter depart, also all Chinese persons who may enter through or over the United States or any part thereof for any purpose whatever. Senator Callum's bill on the same subject provides that for ten years after the passage of the act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be suspended, during which time it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer to come or have so come to remain within the United States. Every Chinese person, other than a laborer, who may be entitled by the treaty of 1880, or by this act to come within the United States, and who shall be able to come to this country, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government or the other foreign Government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject. Further Details of Callum's Bill. This provision is in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such Government, which shall contain full information relative to the applicant for the certificate, and his business. This certificate is to be backed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate is issued, or the consular representative of the United States at the port of arrival from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart. The person indorsing the certificate is required to examine into the truth of the statements contained therein. The provisions of the act apply to all persons of the Chinese race, whether subjects of China or of other Powers, except Chinese diplomatic or consular officers and their attendants. Chinese found unlawfully within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be removed to China. Provision is made to prevent the improper landing of any Chinese on board ships arriving at United States ports. Chinese persons now in this country who have not obtained the certificate above referred to shall within 90 days obtain a certificate fully describing the person on whose behalf it may be issued, etc. These certificates shall be produced by Chinese persons to whom they may be issued whenever demanded by any officer of the United States. Among the documents laid before the Senate by the Vice President, and referred were the following: Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Many memorials asking legislation for the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays were presented by Senators. On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate went into executive session, at which the recess appointments were laid before and were appropriately referred, and then, at 2:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday. There was no session of the House today. Don't Be Without One. When you can get one at S. Hamilton's, 91 and 93 Fifth avenue, for \$45. We mean a new waltz case organ. This is not an advertisement from some one away off that you know nothing about, but from the leading and best-known music dealer in the city. Every instrument fully warranted. All in beautiful cases at \$45, \$60, \$75, \$100 and up at any prices and on such terms as will suit you. Open till 9 o'clock every evening. To neglect the hair is to lose youth and coyness. Save it with Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pain.

LOADED FOR LIVES. Enough Arsenic in the Bottle Sent to Mrs. Barnaby to KILL ABOUT SEVENTY PEOPLE. SHARP LAWYERS FOR THE DEFENSE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) DENVER, Dec. 10.—There was enough arsenic in the bottle which was sent to Mrs. Barnaby to be killed from 65 to 70 persons. Mr. Sewell testified to this fact this morning. The trial here listened to him with horrified looks on their faces. There were 12 grains of arsenic in every ounce of the fluid, and there were between 11 and 12 ounces in the bottle. Whoever sent the bottle made sure of killing someone. The prosecution began the examination of its chemistry experts this morning to prove that the contents of the bottle contained poison, instead of proceeding in the regular way. The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to visit any part of the country by sub-committees. The preamble recites that the complaint is made that money, when loaned, yields larger profits than industrial pursuits.

The Detective and the Bottle. During Prof. Sewell's examination Detective McParland entered with the fatal bottle. It was round and dark brown in color, and resembled a medicine bottle more than it did a whisky bottle. McParland was sworn. He said he obtained the bottle from Dr. Sewell on Mr. Stevens' order in May last. He identified the record in the morning. Prof. Headman was another of the chemists who testified. All three agreed as to the result of the analysis of the fatal bottle. It contained arsenic and some little alcohol, but no whisky. About two grains are considered a fatal dose of arsenic, and from the number of grains found in the bottle it can be seen how anxious the sender was to make sure of Mrs. Barnaby's death. A Suspicious Judge Cross-Examined. Judge Macon now cross-examined him: "Have you not seen who is an expert in picking locks?" "No, sir." "Could not some of your men have opened the drawer in which the bottle was contained?" "How much did Dr. Haines take out of the bottle?" "About a spoonful." "That's all?" "Dr. Sewell was recalled and his cross-examination continued. He said that there was about one inch of the liquid missing when he received the bottle. He used about six ounces in making the analysis. "Was its color darker than ordinary whisky?" "Yes, sir." "At this point Mr. Stevens desired to place the bottle in evidence. He called Stenographers Reid and Christie to open it. Judge Macon, with sarcasm, asked for a glass. Some of the contents were poured out. He said it lacked the taste. Judge Furman pushed his finger in and placed his finger in his mouth with a very wary face. Judge Belford looked at it and shook his head. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Pence examined it and then it was passed to the jury. The result of the analysis of the vial, all of which was a mere corroborative of what has previously been printed in these columns. It is said that Mrs. E. S. Worrell will take the stand to-morrow.

SMALL PAY FOR A WHIPPING. A Kansas City Man to Fork Over Damages for a Mob's Action. TOPEKA, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the case brought by Robert S. Seafie against the city of Girard was concluded and given to the jury. The action was brought by Seafie, a contractor, against the city to recover \$10,000 damages sustained at the hands of a mob in that city. Seafie had contracted to put down a cement pavement in Girard. While thus engaged he boarded at the Commercial Hotel. He had not been boarding there a great while when it was alleged he was circulating slanderous stories concerning the city of Girard, the hotel, and his daughter. On September 2, 1890, while at the Santa Fe depot, in Girard, Seafie was approached by two persons, one of whom knocked him down, and the other led him into the Commercial Hotel, where a mob was waiting for him. There, in the presence of the crowd, he was compelled to submit to a whipping at the hands of Mr. Fink. The woman used a horse-whip, and wore it out on Seafie, giving him at least 50 cuts. Seafie brought the action for damages under a statute making cities liable for the action of mobs. The jury, after being out several hours, returned a verdict giving the plaintiff damages in the sum of \$10. Associated and Bitten. Walter Lantz, of Lawrenceville, was arrested yesterday on information made before Alderman Leslie for assaulting a woman and battery and mayhem on Sherman Park. The trouble occurred November 27, when, it is alleged, Lantz went to the Crescent Hotel, pushed Parkison on a pile of hot metal and then bit his ears and nose. The injured man was taken to his home on Forty-fourth street, where he has recently grown worse, and it is thought he will die. Artistic and Handy. The handsomest set of railroad tour books and illuminated souvenirs ever published have just been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They embrace California, Mexico, Florida and other winter resort sections, and beside fully informing tourists of the attractions to be found at all points, contain valuable information for the traveler. Wat's right in saying that they are good enough for Christmas gift books. Lashed by a Guy Wire. Charles Bonner, an engineer on the Monroa Railway, is having a hard fight with

UP IN A ROTTEN BALLOON. IT BURSTS 400 FEET IN AIR AND THE AERONAUT FALLS. His Parachute Wouldn't Work. The Air-Ship Had Been Soaked by Falling Into the Sea, and the Defect Was Mended by a Bolt.

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—An accident occurred here to-day by which a daring parachutist met a horrible death in the sight of many persons. The victim was Lieutenant Mansfield, who had gained quite a reputation by his thrilling jumps from a balloon at a great altitude. Recently, in the presence of a large crowd, he made a balloon ascension and was dined on by the wonderful feat.

THE LATEST INSANE ASSAULT APPEARS AT BOLIVAR. A Liberated Lunatic Suddenly Becomes Violent and Attacks the Family That Benefited Him—Narrow Escape for Several People—One May Yet Die. GREENSBURG, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The family of George Fisher, of Bolivar, narrowly escaped death at the hands of a madman last night. John W. Mack, of West Fairfield, Indiana county, who had just been liberated from an insane asylum, came to the home of Fisher and was given lodging for the night. About 2 o'clock in the morning Mack became violently insane. Tearing the bed clothes to pieces, he seized a slat and proceeded to break everything in the room.

COLLUSION CHARGED. The Motives of a Western Lawyer Questioned—He Represents People on Both Sides of the Matter—Company Suit—A Peculiar Fraud Exposed. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—A peculiar fraud has just been exposed in the new suits against the Consolidated Virginia brought last week by Theodore Fox. He has employed as his counsel in these suits Seney G. Sieberst, who now is one of the lawyers of the Hale & Norcross Company in the pending suit brought by Martin H. Fox.

RAILWAY LAW BREAKERS. Roads Along the Canadian Border That Don't Keep Out the Chinese. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The general passenger agents of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways have been in correspondence with the Treasury Department in regard to the liability of these roads in the transportation of Chinese persons seeking admission into the United States.

FLOWER'S INAUGURATION. The New Governor to Be Seated With the Least Pomp Possible. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Governor Flower will be inaugurated with the least pomp possible. It is expected to reach here the last day of this month, and accept the hospitality of Governor Hill until the inauguration is over. Then Governor Hill will remain his guest for a few hours at the Governor's mansion and tenth battalion will act as escort to the Governor-elect from the executive mansion to the capitol, but there will be no other military companies. Both of these tattered

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ALL RISKS CANCELED. The Home Insurance Company Creates a Sensation in the Insurance World. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The fact that the Home Insurance Company of this city, has canceled its entire amount of insurance risks during the week, has caused a great sensation and much indignation among the companies in railroad insurance. The combination includes the Home and Greenwich Insurance companies of this city; London, Liverpool and Globe; Phoenix, of London; Royal, of Liverpool, and American, of Philadelphia. These companies have heretofore rewritten policies for one another, so that in case of loss the burden would not fall upon any one company.

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