

NEW KIND OF GLASS.

It Has the Properties of the Ordinary Article and Will Bend.

A PROTECTION FOR FIREMEN.

Train Lighting by Electricity is Now a Success in England.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SCIENTISTS

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

The newest of the many substitutes for glass which are constantly appearing is the invention of a Viennese glass manufacturer, and seems likely to be especially useful for photographic purposes.

From four to eight parts of carbon dioxide are dissolved in about 100 parts by weight of either alcohol or acetone, and with this is intimately combined from 2 to 4 per cent of ester oil or any non-resinous oil, and from 4 to 10 per cent of resin or Canada balsam (soft resin).

The Luminosity of Flames.

The ingenious Chaudier pyrometer has recently been applied to measuring the temperature of the various zones of an ordinary gas jet. From the results obtained it appears that the temperature is only 500 degrees cent. at about one-half inch above the burner, after which it rises rapidly to a little over 1,200 degrees at the commencement of the luminous zone, increasing afterward to 1,368 degrees cent. near the top of the flame.

HARVARD BOYS TO BE GOWNED.

An English Custom Adopted by the Seniors at Cambridge. CAMBRIDGE, MASS., March 17.—[Special.]—A. R. Crandall, Chairman of the Harvard Senior Class Day Committee, had made his report on the cap and gown question, and circulars will be sent to the members of the senior class.

LIVELY TIMES FOR M'KEE RANKIN

Between His Divorce Case and a Suit for Musicians' Wages. SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—[Special.]—McKee Rankin, the actor, was summoned before Justice Campbell, in this city, yesterday, to show cause why he should not pay seven musicians \$210, for which they have waited 6 years. In August, 1886, Rankin hired the men for one week and agreed to pay them the sum claimed. They sued and got judgment, but until now they have had no opportunity to recover.

A Railroad Man Tries Farming.

The Pittsburg & Moon Run Coal Company is still extending its operations. Within a few days it has secured 80,000 tons of coal by the purchase of the Adams farm near Mt. Union church, on the Steubenville pike.

Idiopathic Baldness.

A writer in an English medical paper states that much of the prevalent idiopathic baldness—that is, baldness not due to previous disease or exciting causes—could be prevented, or, at all events, modified, if people would take a few sensible precautions. A headcovering should be used as little as possible, and never indoors, in trains or in closed carriages.

Hardening Gypsum Casts.

The perishability of plaster casts has always been regarded as a great disadvantage to their employment for art work. Various methods for hardening their surface have been proposed, and it is now stated that this can be effectively done by using a solution of soluble silica, followed by the application of baryta solution. Another method consists in making the cast of a mixture of plaster and various metallic hydrates, such as those of alumina and zinc, which are converted into silicates by subsequent treatment of the casts with soluble silica.

Electrical Insurance.

The report that during the Electrical Exhibition the London Crystal Palace insurance rates have been raised some 30 per cent has caused no little indignation in electrical circles in England. A leading English paper now suggests that an electrical insurance company shall at once be started in England. It would insure all the buildings on which the ordinary companies want to raise the rates, as knowing the real risk, it could outbid them.

Permanent Tinting Morphine.

The many serious results arising from the accidental substitution of morphine for such innocent agents as quinine, etc., has

led to the suggestion by an American chemist that a simple method of rendering morphine easily distinguishable should be adopted. This suggestion has been taken on by a German chemist, who has found a dye a beautiful pink tint can be imparted to them, and the idea of making the coloring of the dangerous drug a permanent practice has been well received in medical circles.

Telephone Rates Abroad.

A telephone man has been writing to the daily papers in connection with the agitation now going on for a reduction of telephone rentals. He says that the instruments for which subscribers in New York are charged \$150 per annum, cost but \$3 43 to manufacture, and that the rival company, which he represents sell for export a complete subscriber's outfit for from \$15 to \$17. The charge for a long distance instrument in New York is \$90 extra, or in all, \$240 a year. This instrument is sold outright for export for \$20. Montreal, just across the border, pays \$35 a year and has single lines to each subscriber and metallic circuits. Berlin and most German cities pay \$3 to \$5 a month. London subscribers pay \$10 a year, or \$4 a month. At Barbadoes and Trinidad the rates are \$2 50 to \$4 a month for residence and business houses respectively. In Venezuela the ruling rate is \$36 a year, and in Mexico City it is \$60.

Electric Fire Engines.

It seems not unlikely that before long the fire engines in many of our large cities will be worked electrically. The substitution of an electric motor in place of the present steam engine for running the pumps would be one of the first steps in an improved service. Wires to furnish power could be run from underground conduits in the streets up through masts close to the fire plugs, and end in sockets similar to those now used for incandescent lamps. The objection has been raised that to supply many fire engines an extra supply of current would be needed. A fire alarm gong and indicator could be placed in the electric light works, and when a fire occurred one or more dynamos could be thrown into service at a moment's notice.

Train Lighting in England.

Some of the trains on the Midland Railway in England have been fitted up with electric light. The light is supplied by a dynamo fixed in the guard's van, and coupled directly onto the axle of one of the pairs of wheels. By this means sufficient motor power is generated through the mere traveling of the train to supply about 250 eight-candle incandescent lamps, and to charge the accumulators with the reserve requisite to maintain the electric light when the train is stationary.

THE DEBATE GETS DRY AGAIN.

Only One or Two Interesting Little Occurrences Cropping Up.

THE HARTER-HILL EPISODE ONCE MORE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day brought to Washington the storm which people in this vicinity have come to associate with the day, and, as it snowed most of the afternoon, the number of visitors to the Capitol was augmented by a considerable addition of those who usually idle about the streets, so that the tariff debaters had a large gallery audience up to adjournment. The debate thrashed over old straw, and was on the whole uninteresting. Members, as a rule, took little notice of the speeches, and spent most of the time in conversation.

Outline of Work of the Day.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, a bill was passed authorizing the St. Louis and Birmingham Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chilton, Tenn. Mr. Newberry, of Illinois, asked consent for the consideration of a bill for the purchase of a site for a public building at Chicago. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected. Half an hour was then consumed in determining who should be author of the digest of the rules for the present Congress. The struggle was between Mr. Smith, the former journal clerk, and Mr. Crutchfield, the present incumbent. Mr. Crutchfield was victorious and the digest will be prepared under his supervision.

Central Evidence Submitted.

In order to strengthen Mr. Payne's argument, Mr. Bowers, said that to-morrow he would have upon his desk a tin block made in his district which would weigh 86 pounds. Mr. Payne—And I can prove by 100 men upon the other side that it never came from California, but from Wales. [Laughter.] Mr. Bowers—You do not mean that they will prove it, but that they will say it. [Laughter.]

Two More Anti-McKinley Speeches.

Mr. Payne was followed by Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, who spoke against the McKinley act. Mr. Ellis, of Kentucky, spoke in advocacy of the pending measure. The basis of the entire tariff, he said, was the woolsen schedule, and it was the duty of the Democratic House to repeal it. He said that the tariff was a progressive measure. The repeal of the duties on raw material was but an inconsiderable part of the benefits to result from the passage of this bill. It proposed the absolute repeal of the compensatory duties provided for in the present law, the most obnoxious and at the same time the most ingeniously contrived device for protection of the tariff. The present law trusts and trade combinations easily regulated production, fixed prices, and subverted the course of honest and fair dealing. The present tariff utterly disregarded the rights of consumers and added nothing to the rate of wages, its whole scope and purpose being to add private enterprise at the expense of the public. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Not Much Done in the Senate.

In the temporary absence of Vice President Morton at Virginia Beach, Mr. Manderson, President pro tem of the Senate, occupied the chair to-day. Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill making Council Bluffs, Ia., a port of delivery, and it was passed. He also reported the Senate bill exempting American coastwise sailing vessels, piloted by their licensed masters or by United States pilots, from the obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered. Calendar. Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the statute relative to certificates of merit to enlisted men of the army (the amendment being to change the word "privates" into the words "enlisted men"), and it was passed. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

No one can use it without lasting benefit; we mean, of course, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

If you are going to paper your home, see these beautiful designs controlled by John S. Roberts, 719 and 721 Liberty street. (Head of Wood.)

A BIG BLOCK OF TIN

Used as Ocular Evidence of the Benefits of the McKinley Law.

THE DEBATE GETS DRY AGAIN.

Only One or Two Interesting Little Occurrences Cropping Up.

THE HARTER-HILL EPISODE ONCE MORE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day brought to Washington the storm which people in this vicinity have come to associate with the day, and, as it snowed most of the afternoon, the number of visitors to the Capitol was augmented by a considerable addition of those who usually idle about the streets, so that the tariff debaters had a large gallery audience up to adjournment. The debate thrashed over old straw, and was on the whole uninteresting. Members, as a rule, took little notice of the speeches, and spent most of the time in conversation.

It is getting to be quite the thing to furnish illustrations, and Mr. Bowers, of California, to-day rather excelled the producers of watches and clothes by bringing in and laying before the House a 50-pound block of tin made in California, for the purpose, by ocular demonstration, of adding force to the statement of Representative Payne, of New York, that the United States would be benefited before long to supply the domestic demand for tinware.

Payne of New York, Rayner, of Maryland, add Ellis, of Kentucky, were the speakers of the day. The former's speech began to lose interest when Mr. Harter, of Ohio, gave zest to the debate by queries, ending in an inquiry from Mr. Payne as to whether or not he (Harter) yet heard from Senator Hill. This rally provoked laughter and interrupted the proceedings.

Outline of Work of the Day.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, a bill was passed authorizing the St. Louis and Birmingham Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chilton, Tenn. Mr. Newberry, of Illinois, asked consent for the consideration of a bill for the purchase of a site for a public building at Chicago. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected. Half an hour was then consumed in determining who should be author of the digest of the rules for the present Congress. The struggle was between Mr. Smith, the former journal clerk, and Mr. Crutchfield, the present incumbent. Mr. Crutchfield was victorious and the digest will be prepared under his supervision.

Central Evidence Submitted.

In order to strengthen Mr. Payne's argument, Mr. Bowers, said that to-morrow he would have upon his desk a tin block made in his district which would weigh 86 pounds. Mr. Payne—And I can prove by 100 men upon the other side that it never came from California, but from Wales. [Laughter.] Mr. Bowers—You do not mean that they will prove it, but that they will say it. [Laughter.]

Two More Anti-McKinley Speeches.

Mr. Payne was followed by Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, who spoke against the McKinley act. Mr. Ellis, of Kentucky, spoke in advocacy of the pending measure. The basis of the entire tariff, he said, was the woolsen schedule, and it was the duty of the Democratic House to repeal it. He said that the tariff was a progressive measure. The repeal of the duties on raw material was but an inconsiderable part of the benefits to result from the passage of this bill. It proposed the absolute repeal of the compensatory duties provided for in the present law, the most obnoxious and at the same time the most ingeniously contrived device for protection of the tariff. The present law trusts and trade combinations easily regulated production, fixed prices, and subverted the course of honest and fair dealing. The present tariff utterly disregarded the rights of consumers and added nothing to the rate of wages, its whole scope and purpose being to add private enterprise at the expense of the public. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Not Much Done in the Senate.

In the temporary absence of Vice President Morton at Virginia Beach, Mr. Manderson, President pro tem of the Senate, occupied the chair to-day. Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill making Council Bluffs, Ia., a port of delivery, and it was passed. He also reported the Senate bill exempting American coastwise sailing vessels, piloted by their licensed masters or by United States pilots, from the obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered. Calendar. Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the statute relative to certificates of merit to enlisted men of the army (the amendment being to change the word "privates" into the words "enlisted men"), and it was passed. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

No one can use it without lasting benefit; we mean, of course, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

If you are going to paper your home, see these beautiful designs controlled by John S. Roberts, 719 and 721 Liberty street. (Head of Wood.)

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Texas has begun to raise fax.

—Harrison is the official choice of Alabama Republicans.

—The exodus of Arkansas negroes to Oklahoma continues.

—A man digging a well in Lincoln, Mo. struck a vein of silver.

—The blizzard in the Indian Territory is killing cattle by droves.

—Governor Winans, of Michigan, favors Gorman for the Presidency.

—Ex-Governor Campbell is willing to be a dark horse in the Chicago Convention.

—Ignatius Donnelly will represent Minnesota at the People's party National Convention.

—The injury to winter wheat in the West from the blizzard is not so great as was feared.

—A five-foot vein of coal has been discovered near Marshalltown, Ia., at a depth of 108 feet.

—General Howard, now in the City of Mexico, says the Garza insurrection was a mere shadow.

—Crosses, sundogs and haloes are rightening the superstitious people of several Illinois and Iowa towns.

—The Keokuk Fertilizing Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, has been formed to mine under the town of Asper, Col.

—Charles Crump, who was shot by his wife at Argyle, Ky., during his wound from the blizzard is guarded to prevent lynching.

—Dr. James A. Durman, a Baptist missionary at Benton, Ill., has been found guilty of heresy by a church council. He believed in "sinless perfection."

—Prof. Clarence C. Dookery, Principal of the High School and Business College of Alexandria, La., was accidentally killed Wednesday night in friendly boxing bout.

—The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature has passed a bill imposing a tax of 1 per cent on the value of all franchises and would be subject to a vote of the State University.

—The New York Assembly defeated the amendment raising the appropriation for the World's Fair from \$300,000 to \$500,000, by a vote of 29 yeas to 92 nays. The bill was then passed.

—There is a movement on foot in Maine looking to the formation of societies all over the State to agitate for a resubmission of the prohibitory law to the voters for reconsideration.

—William W. Henderson, a Chicago man whose wife is missing, has probably succeeded in committing suicide. He took morphine and then climbed into a bath tub to die an easy death.

—President Diaz says it is the fault of the United States that no reciprocity treaty exists between Mexico and the United States. He points out that the Grant-Romero treaty, after having been ratified on both sides, was nullified by the action of the Mexican Congress.

—Miss Belle Davis, daughter of E. F. Davis, a farmer of Ware, Mass., and niece of ex-Congressman George B. Davis, of Chicago, and Director General of the World's Fair, has caused a sensation here by coming with her father's hired man, Frank L. Booth, of Northampton.

—Adjutant General Gross, of Kentucky, caused a sensation by inspecting the State Guard in a gray Confederate uniform at Bowling Green last Saturday night. He is quoted as exclaiming that he would never wear the blue during his term of office, and expected to leave in a week.

—Louis Bauer, on his own behalf and that of other creditors of the American Loan and Trust Company in regard to a suit in New York against Thomas C. Platt, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Wallace C. Andrews, Herman Clarke and other directors to ascertain if they are not liable for certificates of deposits held by the creditors which have not been paid.

—A stir has been created at Nyack, N. Y., by the action of Captain M. Martin, of Havana, in causing the arrest of a cigar dealer for selling cigars to his boy. When the dealer was arraigned in court he was held in the jail on the ground that his boy's arrested yesterday for sending his boy after liquor, and they were heavily fined by the court.

—The Transportation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday a recommendation that the Chamber should be authorized to purchase the Lake Shore Railroad for the purpose of maintaining the present east-bound service in the winter, but that it unlawfully discriminated against Boston in favor of other cities.

—The steamer Guiding Star, on her way up from New Orleans, caught fire yesterday morning while passing Lawrenceburg. The fire was in the hold and two more stove-boiler explosions occurred in the hold. The boat was headed into the Kentucky shore, where the fire was soon extinguished. It is believed that the most intense excitement, Mrs. Belle Shadinger, of Cincinnati, who had an affection of the heart, was seized with a spasm and died.

—The McKinley act, which he left the hall, and in a few minutes returned with his block of tin, which he placed in triumph upon his desk, and called the attention of the members to it, amid laughter.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, took a hand in the discussion, and piled Mr. Payne with a number of questions, of which Mr. Payne finally wearied, and himself assumed the role of interloper, inquiring whether the gentleman from Ohio had any reply to a reply from Senator Hill. [Laughter.] Senator Hill did not appear to be with the gentleman on the tariff any more than he was with him on the silver question. He hoped that the gentleman from Ohio, who he heard from Senator Hill on the silver question, would also tell that gentleman's views on the question of the tariff. [Laughter.]

Mr. Payne was followed by Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, who spoke against the McKinley act. Mr. Ellis, of Kentucky, spoke in advocacy of the pending measure. The basis of the entire tariff, he said, was the woolsen schedule, and it was the duty of the Democratic House to repeal it. He said that the tariff was a progressive measure. The repeal of the duties on raw material was but an inconsiderable part of the benefits to result from the passage of this bill. It proposed the absolute repeal of the compensatory duties provided for in the present law, the most obnoxious and at the same time the most ingeniously contrived device for protection of the tariff. The present law trusts and trade combinations easily regulated production, fixed prices, and subverted the course of honest and fair dealing. The present tariff utterly disregarded the rights of consumers and added nothing to the rate of wages, its whole scope and purpose being to add private enterprise at the expense of the public. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill making Council Bluffs, Ia., a port of delivery, and it was passed. He also reported the Senate bill exempting American coastwise sailing vessels, piloted by their licensed masters or by United States pilots, from the obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered. Calendar. Mr. Hawley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the statute relative to certificates of merit to enlisted men of the army (the amendment being to change the word "privates" into the words "enlisted men"), and it was passed. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then, at 10:28 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hoar, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS PAINLESS-EFFECTUAL FOR BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS. Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scanty Discharges on the Stomach, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. Every sufferer is urged to try one box. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 35 Canal St.

Consumption carries off many of its victims needlessly. It can be stopped sometimes; sometimes it cannot. It is as cruel to raise false hopes as it is weak to yield to false fears. There is a way to help within the reach of most who are threatened—CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil. Let us send you a book on the subject; free.

BAY STATE CATALOG OF ARTISTS FREE. JOHN C. HAYNES & CO. Boston.

COMFORT GIVING CORSETS! THIS week we make special offerings in the very best makes of corsets. Every woman who wears "stays"—and what woman does not?—should come and see our assortment and note the money-saving prices. Every pair sold this week will be the best kind of an advertisement for this department. In fact a great part of our business comes in this way. One lady who secures good value for her money tells another, and so it goes. Recollect, we don't handle the inferior makes of corsets. No matter what kind you buy, satisfaction is guaranteed.

What is It? A substitute for lard? Upsetting the customs, habits, and prejudices of centuries? Yes, all this and more. Cottolene is a new cooking product—it is better than lard or butter for cooking, so say such noted housekeepers as Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. F. W. Winslow, Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Mrs. F. A. Benson, Amy Barnes, Margaret Wister, and many others; it is healthier—so says every thoughtful physician; and