MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1887.

NO. 18.

A Psalm of Life.

Through the wild Babel of our fever'd time ng of Homer cometh, grave and stern, idings from the world's fresh, healthy

Unchanged, through all the long unnumher'd years, The voice of Homer sungs the song divine, Which tells of godlike toils, of heroes' tears, And of the punishment of Priam's line.

The battle in the plain is raging yet, For us the fee in grim array is set-

but do we fight as they fought of yore? For we, too, like the heroes long ago, Must wage slow wars and sail the bitter

Twist rocks and whirlpools a dead passage Salli must the Sirens sing to us in vain ;

m the toils of Circe must we break. And here the message they have left for

Only by Patience is the victory won. GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY.

"Hess and save us, mother, what be e doin'? demanded Farmer Martin in reat amazement, as he came in at the itchen door for a jug of molasses and 'I'm a-cleanin' house," said Mrs.

If Mrs. Martin had been going to a asquerade party she could scarcely sguised herself more systematiwel, whose ends, escaping behind, streamed like a meteor to the troubled her portly figure was encased in a a working apron, her skirts were sed up, and her sleeves rolled high said to his cherry-cheeked wife:

"Didn't know ye calkelated to com-

today " said the farmer. "Well, I didn't exactly," owned his barn?" "But the minute your mother rudge's widow to spend the day, I well by the house was dug, they filled it up my mind to begin house-clean- up. on see, Hosea, you know yourshe can't bear to have nothin' there. and them files of old papers down cellar, and the broken | was dug," ockery back of the pantry door that when she gets time, and the barrels of mean to try. "What be ye goin' to do with 'em?"

sald Mrs. Martin,

grandma's wagon was out of said the enterprising matton. back to President Zach Taylor's time, an' he said they'd be a curiosity for the girl," said Alva, bravely. Young Men's Reading-Room, and the erockery and the old tin cans and the ottles as ain't good for nothing under take em down to the old well by the flock, stone fence, and fling 'em all in.'

o water the cattle, d've s'pose?" brook," said Mrs. Martin. "And that yet!" well ain't safe. Never was, since the

out tree," said the farmer, with a sigh,

"Well, ye won't never drink no blue dashed down the side, the new well down here, and I've had buttery shelf. I used to fancy the patthe children carrying cobble stones tern was like a blue crab. And wethere all the suring, at a penny a hundred, to get the buckleberry pasture shrick; "O mamma!" cleared out a little. And now the old

"Well, mother," says he, "what crack. others me is what will grandma say?" "I don't suppose she'll be pleased," brown paper," cried Bess. said Mrs. Martin, stirring vigorously at a pail of whitewash, "But it's done, grew pale.

and it can't be undone; and, after all, what's the use of turning one's house

the fimethy meadow, resolved to be as good years ago!"

and so does mother, and when flint ten years after the old lady was dead and steel come together, there's most and entombed, her secret hoard-always generally fine!

But poor Mother Martin came home light. quite a different fashion from what A thousand dollars. Not a great they expected. Struck down with apoplexy at the neighbor's house, she was itive people. And Rufus Burton, who carried back across her own threshold, had married a pretty shrew and had spite of her peculiarities, had been fond groaned over "what might have been, of her mother-in-law, wept tears of and Alva Dean kissed his wife, and genuine graf, and audibly rejoiced blessed God in his heart; and Farmer at grandma had never known about Martin chuckled at his ancient helpthe selling of the old papers, and the meet, and remarked, with something of filling up of the ancient well.

So Mrs. Martin, senior, was dead and Duried in the old cemetery by the moun- have cost ye a thousand dollars, Hettyl"

"Everybody s'posed old Mrs. | mother." Martin had money in the bank, and now there am't a sign of it to be

"All fooled away in them deceivin' rid. He hain't any business to kiss shares that her son Josiali was ruined you last night." with, "said Miss Grundy. "That's the way it's gone, you may depend." Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Martin could not believe that grandma could so mistake. Weren't you horrified? far have lost her senses as to fritter slid money away like that.

"As sure as you live, Hosea," said ward." wife, "she's put it away somein a stocking or a bag, or up he chimbly, or under the bricks of the hearth, and it must be found. For Matilda's sake! Grandma "I just met your friend N. He has always said Matty was to have her lost his uncle. money, and now that she is engaged to

Rufus Burton, and all-." "It's my private opinion, Hetty," said the far er, shaking his head in a sort of discouraging way, "that you sold that money, done up in the rag- herited him."

been to the Elder's and looked over every identical one of them papers. By good luck, the package hadn't even been untied. But there wasn't nothin there but printers' ink. But the rags-O, Hosea, I wouldn't know the man with the string of belis and the ragwagon from Job! And where he went

and where he came from, the good Lord only knows!" "I reckon you'll find that houseleanin' came pretty expensive," said

Mr. Martin, dryly. All search proved unavailing. Nothing could be discovered of grandma's money, no scrap of paper to afford a clew, no hidden hoard, not even a word of allusion to it in the old lady's neatly kept memorandum book. And to Matilda's exquisite mortification, Sea : Figure is the conflict, loud the trumpets Mr. Rufus Burton, after a decent period of time had elapsed, delicately gave her to understand that he didn't fee still must we wander o'er the stormy main; able to marry at present, and that, sooner than bind her by the trammels of a long engagement, he considered it better to release her from her troth.

"Just as you please," said Matty Turs, then, to Homer's Psalm of Life, and | Martin, with true New England spirit All the tears she shed were wept in secret, to the great disappointment of the neighborhood, who were looking out with some interest to see "if Matilda Martin would pine any, now that Rufe Burton had mittened her."

But she didn't. Instead of that she married Alva Dean, who had always loved her from a child. "I ain't co lege-learned like Rufe

Burton," said he; "but I love you, Matty, and I'll be a good and true husband to you, see if I ain't." The newly-wedded couple came to

live with the Martins at the old homestead, for Hosea was getting old and rheumatic, and Mrs. Martin could not bear the idea of parting from her only Her head was tied up in a roller- daughter. Time crept by, Hosea Martin and his wife grew to be white-haired old people, and Alva Dean had prospered on the farm, and built a new barn up on the hill, when one day he "Didn't there use to be an old well up somewhere near the big butternut

tree, Matty, at the south side of the "Of course," nodded Matty. "But we up her mind she'd have the horse the curb rotted away, and mother wagon and go over to Deacon thought it unsafe. So, after the new

"I've a notion to open it again," said Mother Martin is a pleasant Alva. "The water would be dreadful and 1 set a deal of store by handy, now that we keep all the cattle

"But," said Matty, "I seem to recolgarret, and heaps of rusty tins and lect that it ran dry after the new one

"I guess we can strike water if we go he always says she's going to mend deep enough," said Alva. "Anyhow, I she's goin' to The old well was re-opened-although Alva Dean remarked, with a grean,

that all the old trash in creation seemed asked Farmer Martin, as his wife to have been poked away there.

"Bottles," said he, "and brokennosed pitchers, and tin cans, half-rusted away, and cobble-stones, and goodness knows what all. Enough to set up a

unk shop with." "Ah" said Matty with a smile, "mother filled it up the same spring that she sold grandmother's money to The papers Elder Boley gave me five the rag peddler, that never came around for, because they dated clear again, at a cent and a half a pound," "No use cryin' after spilt milk, my

"But I'm not crying," said Matilda, "I'm laughing. Don't you see!" Just then in came little Bess, the reation, I gave Bill Betts a quarter to voungest, golden-haired darling of the

"O mamma," she cried, "look at the "What?" cried Mr. Martin. "Fillin" lovely old cracked stone jug that came up my old well, ch! Where be I goin' out of the old well. Mayn't me and Fanny have it to fix liquorice-water in? "It ain't but a little further to the Look! The cork is sticking tight in it

"But it's cracked down the side, dear," remonstrated Mrs. Dean. But we can putty it, mamma, like water I've drunk there, when the old Mrs. Dutcher's best china bowl. Please, house stood close by under the butter- mamma, may be?" urged the mite. Mrs. Dean took it up and looked cu

afore we polled it down and built the riously at it-an old, high-shouldered jug of drab, with a sprawling pattern of said Mrs. Martin, "The "I remember it well," said she, water's most all run out since we dug used to stand behind Grandma Martin's

"O mamma!" cried Bess, with a For the handle had slipped through truck has gone a-top of it-and a good Mrs. Dean's fingers, and the jug fell riddance of two bad things at once, with a crash to the ground. But the stoneware was strong, and it separated

in two pieces, following the line of the "It's stuffed full of funny bits of Mrs. Dean gave a little scream and

"Grandmother's money!" she cried "As true as you live and breathe, mother," to Mrs. Martin, who had The farmer filled up his jug and re- come limping in upon her crutch, "it's treated to the remotest fastnesses of grandmother's money, put there ten

far as possible out of the way when the lt was true. The stone jug, lying almost at the top of the other debris, had "Hetty likes her own way," said he, kept its treasure dry and safe; and here, intended for Matilda-had come to

And Mis. Martin, who, in just failed in the grocery business,

his old waggishness: "That house-cleanin' of yours like to While Matilda said, softly: "Heaven bless the dear old grand-

A POOR SHOT AT KISSES.-First Girl: "Isn't that Mr. De Sweete hor-

Second Girl: "Not a bit; the forfeit was that he was to kiss his sister." "Yes, and he pretended he made a "No; I got awful mad about it, though. He's so clumsy and awk-

"Did he step on your feet?" "No; he kissed me on the nose."

Mr. B .- "That rich uncle?"

"Yes. The poor fellow is quite dis consolate. "Impossible!" "Certainly, for his uncle has disin-

INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT

OF FEBRUARY 4, 1887. Be it enacted by the Senaie and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, manag ment, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: Provided, however, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as

aforesaid. The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a c ntract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or car-

All charges made for any service ren dered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful

Sec. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons doing for him as a constant of the provisions or persons doing for him or for then like and contemporateous service in U transportation of a like kind of trai

ces and conditious, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discr mination, which is hereby prohibited

and declared to be unlawful. Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic. in any respect whatever, or to subject any particular person, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect

whatsoever. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and d livering of passengers and property to and from their several lines, and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such com-

mon carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business. Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being neluded within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: Provided, how-ever, That upon application to the Com-mission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the

operation of this section of this act. Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof: and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its

shall print and keep for public inspecfares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common car- the provisions of this act, rier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which property and passen ers witi be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad, and shall also state separately the terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforeschedules shall be plainly printed in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, and copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station

increased rates, fares, or carges will go any criminal proceeding. in o effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon whenever such common carrier is a corthe schedules in force at the time and poration, any director or officer thereof, kept for public inspection. Reductions in or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, such published rates, fares, or charges or person acting for or employed by may be made without previous public such corporation, who, alone or with notice; but whenever any such reduction is made, notice of the same shall or party, shall wilfully do or cause to be immediately be publicly posted and the done, or shall willingly suffer or permit changes made shall immediately be made to be done, any act, matter, or thing in

kept for public inspection. shall have established and published its willingly suffer or permit any act, rates, fares and charges, in compliance with the provisions of this section, it by this act to be done not to be so done, shall be unlawful for such common car- or shall aid or abet any such omisrier to charge, demand, collect, or re- sion or failure, or shall be guilty of ceive from any person or persons a any infrac ion of this act, or shall ald or greater or less compensation for the abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of transportation of passengers or property, a misdemeanor, and shall, upon convicor for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares, and charges as which such offence was committed, be

may at the time be in force. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the Commission hereinafter provided for copies of its schedules of rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall the President, by and with the advice promptly notify said Commission of all and consent of the Senate. The Comchanges made in the same. Every such greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of the transpo

pass over continuous operated by more tha earrier, and the several int tariffs of rates, or fares, or charges opies of such joint tariffs shall also, in

like manner, be filed with said Commission. Such joint rates, fares, and signers shall be appointed from the same charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by of or holding any official relation to any such common carriers when directed by said Commission, in so far as may, in jons of this act, or owning stock or bonds the judgment of the Commission, be deemed practicable; and said Commission shall from time to time prescribe! the measure of publicity which shall be Said Commissioners shall not engage in given to such rates, fares, and charges, any other business, vocation or employor to such part of them as it may deem | ment. No vacancy in the Commission it practicable for such common carriers shall impair the right of the remaining to publish, and the places in which they Commissioners to exercise all the powshall be published; but no common car- ers of the Commission, rier party to any such joint tariff shall be liable for the failure of any other

charges thus made and published. neglect or refuse to file or publish its in which the same is conducted, and schedules or tariffs of rates, fares and shall have the right to obtain from such charges as provided in this section, or common carriers full and complete inany part of the same, such common formation necessary to enable the Comcarrier shall, in addition to other pens mission to perform the duties and carry alties herein prescribed, be subject to a writ of mandamus, to be issued by any circuit court of the United States in the udicial district wherein the principal the attendance and testimony of witoffice of said common carrier is situated, or wherein such offence may be committed, and if such common carrier be a foreign corp ration, in the judicial circuit wherein such common carrier may invoke the aid of any court of the accepts traine and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this production of books, papers, and docusection; and such writ shall issue in the name of the people of the United States, at the relation of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt; and the said Commisin any such circuit court of the United subject to the provisions of this act, or States, for a writ of injunction against such common carrier or other person to such common carrier, to restrain such porting property among the several States and Territories of the United States and Territorian States in question, and any may be punished states, or between the United States such order of the court may be punished tween ports of trans-shipment and of entry and the several States and Territories of the United States, as mentioned in the first section of this act, antil such common carrier shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions of this section of this act. Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful for

any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by hange of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices, the earriage of freights from break, or stoppage, or interruption was

Sec. S. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for said rates and fares and charges. Such the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of to be fixed by the court in every case of tory, at the request of such Commission, and may institute

through a foreign country to any place act may either make complaint to the dismissed because of the absence of interest. Said Commission may, from interest of interest. Said Commission may, from manner print and keep for public in- or may bring suit in his or their own spection, at every depot where such for the recovery of the damages freight is received for shipment, sched-for which such common carrier may be ules showing the through rates establiable under the provisions of this act in lished and charged by such common any district or circuit court of the include the findings of fact upon which carrier to all points in the United States | United States of competent jurisdiction; beyond the foreign country to which it but such person or persons shall not accepts freight for shipment; and any have the right to pursue both of said freight shipped from the United States through a foreign country into the United States, the through rate on which shall not have been made public as re-will adopt. In any such action brought quired by this act, shall, before it is for the recovery of damages the court judicial proceedings, be deemed prima admitted into the United States from before which the same shall be pending said foreign country, be subject to customs duties, as if said freight were of ceiver, trustee, or agent of the corpora-foreign production; and any law in control or company defendant in such suit flict with this section is hereby repealed. to attend, appear, and testify in such No advance shall be made in the case, and may compel the production of rates, fares, and charges which have the books and papers of such corporabeen established and published as afore- tion or company party to any such suit; aid by any common carrier, in compli- the claim that any such testimony or ance with the requirements of this sec- evidence may tend to criminate the pertion, except afterten days public notice, son giving such evidence shall not exwhich shall plainly state the changes cuse such witness from testifying, but proposed to be made in the schedule such evidence or testimony shall not be then in force, and the time when the used against such person on the trial of

public by printing new schedules, or shall this act prohibited or declared to be immediately be plainly indicated upon unlawful, or who shall aid or abet the schedules at the time in force and therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act And when any such common carrier required to be done, or shall cause or matter, or thing so directed or required tion thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of subject to a fine not to exceed five thou-

sand dollars for each offence, Sec. 11. That a commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Inter-State Commerce Commission which shall be composed of five Commissioners, who shall be appointed by missioners first appointed under this act

ins of six years, except that any peren to fill a vacancy shall be apted only for the unexpired time of Any Commissioner may be refor such continuous lines or routes, mayed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, Not more than three of the Commispolitical party. No person in the employ common carrier subject to the provis upon the duties of or hold such office,

Sec. 12. That the Commission hereby created shall have authority to inquire common carrier party thereto to observe into the management of the business of and adhere to the rates, fares, or all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and shall keep itself If any such common carrier shall informed as to the manner and method nesses and the production of all books papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements. and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end ments under the provisions of this sec

United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a supona issued to any common carrier appear before said Commission (and m question; and any failure to obey any criminal proceeding.

poration, or association, or any mercanto the complamant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. | Commission it shall be the duty of the If such earrier shall not satisfy the District Attorney, under the direction complaint within the time specified, or of the Attorney-General of the United there shall appear to be any reasonable. States, to prosecuje the same; and the ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the Commission shall be paid out of the appropriation to investigate the matters complained of for the expenses of the courts of the in such manner and by such means as it | United States. For the purposes of this shall deem proper.

by the Railroad Commissioner or Railroad Commission of any State or Terri: | conduct its proceedings in such manner

Sec. 14. That whenever an investiga-

tion shall be made by said Commission. it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall the conclusions of the Commission are based, together with its recommendation as to what reparation, if any, should be made by the common carrier, to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured; and such findings so made shall thereafter, in all facie evidence as to each and every fact

All reports of investigations made by the Commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

Sec. 15. That if in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said Commission it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commission. either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any law cognizable by said Commission, by any common carrier, or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any the Commission to forthwith cause a copy of its report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier together with a notice to said common carrier to ceuse and desist from such violation, or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or such violation of law, and has made rebeen done, in compliance with the report and notice of the Commission, or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the Commission, and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability r penalty for such particular violation of the law.

Sec. 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the Commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the Commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such the common carrier complained of has its the common carrier complained of has its reports shall be made, and to require from or disobedience of such order or require ment shall happen, alleging such violation the said court shall have power to hear shall show in detail the amount of the said court shall have power to hear tal stock issued, the amounts paid thereand determine the matter, on such short for, and the manner of payment for the ed of as the court shall deem reason-fund, if any, and the number of stockable; and such notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers. agents, or servants, in such manner as shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits n equity, but in such manner as to do justice in the premises; and to this end branch of business and from all sources such court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such

evidence of the matters therein stated: and if it be made to appear to such court, on such hearing or on report of any owner, lessee, trustee, receiver, or other person failing to obey such writ of injunction or other proper process, man-

datory or otherwise; and said court may, if it shall think fit, make an order directing such common carrier or other person so disobeying such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to pay such sum of money not exceeding for each carrier or person in default the sum of five hundred dollars for by such court as a contempt thereor.

The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person shall fail to obey such injunction or thereat, or the issuance of mileage, extended to the court as a contempt thereor.

Every day after a day to the injunction or contempt thereory of the court as a contempt thereory or contempt the contempt thereory or contempt the contempt thereory or contempt the contempt thereory or contempt thereory o every day after a day to be named in the son giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be such evidence or testimony shall not be payable as the court shall direct, either strued to prohibit any common carrier strued to prohibit any common carrier strued to prohibit any common carrier. used against such person on the trial of to the party complaining, or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the from giving reduced rates to ministers of Sec, 13. That any person, firm, cor- court, or into the Treasury; and pay- religion; nothing in this act shall be ment thereof may, without prejudice to construed to prevent railroads from tile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, or any body, politic or municipal organization complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common and the same had been recovered by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovering the same is the same had been recovered by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovering the same is the same had been recovering the same in the recovering the same in the recovering the same is principal officers and employes, or to prevent faircoals from any other mode of recovering the same. mon carrier subject to the provisions of the pro of an agreement for the points of the points of the points of the points as aforesaid, each day of its continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination; and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said Compute shall be of the value of two thousands by such common carrier shall prevent to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said Compute shall be of the value of two thousands by such common carrier shall prevent to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said Compute shall be of the value of two thousands by such common carrier shall prevent to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said Compute shall be of the value of two thousands the pute shall be of the value of two thousands the provisions of this act in contravention of the place of shipment to the place of destination; and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being state the facts; whereupon a statement of the charges thus made shall be for the carriage of freights from being state the facts; whereupon as the fact in contravention of the provisions of the value of two thousands the put of the charges that the facts are the fact in contravention of the provisions of the value of two thousands the provisions of the charges that the fact is the fact in contravention of the provisions of the value of two thousands the provisions of the charges that the fact is the fact in contravention of the provisions of the charges the provisions of shall print and keep for public inspec-shall print and keep for public inspec-tion schedules showing the rates and tion schedules showing the rates and the place of destination, unless such same in writing within a reasonable not operate to stay or supersede the order dred thousand dollars is hereby approtime, to be specified by the Commission. of the court or the execution of any writ made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the injury alleged to have been done, said carrier shall be relieved of liability. said carrier shall be relieved of liability deemed reasonable. Whenever any such and eighty-eight, and the intervening petition shall be filed or presented by the time anterior thereto.

costs and expenses of such prosecution act, excepting its penal provisions, the Said Commission shall in like man-ner investigate any complaint forwarded be deemed to be always in session. circuit courts of the United States shall Sec. 17. That the Commission may

bags!"

Nousensel" said Mrs. Martin, growing pale. "It might have been in the files of newspapers, baid flat and stitched down. I've heard tell o' speak the truth, Hosea, I've And to speak the truth, Hosea, I've fading.

Term bags!"

Nousensel" said Mrs. Martin, growing pale. "A little borax put in the water in which red napkins and bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them for attorney's fee shall be kept in every depot or station as while south in every depot or station as which attorney's fee shall be kept in every depot or station as will best conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduct to provides that fee on the provisions of the same take out license and in such form that they can be consistent as will be kept in every depot or station as will be kept in every depot or station as will be kept in every depot or station as will be stoneduce to the provise that necessary scenoe. MAKER, of New York. And in the Commission of the same take out license and in such form that they can be consisted and collected as part of the coase.

And commission of any state it provides that they can be consisted and collected as part of the coase.

And commission of any state it provides that they can be consisted and collected as part of the coase.

And altitle borax put in the water in which red napkins and bordered towels and in such form that they can be consisted and collected as part of the coase.

And altitle borax put in the water in which recovery, which attorney's fee shall be kept in every depot or station for all y state it provides that necessary in the coase.

And commission of any state it provides that necessary is on its way in the fave years.

And commission of the state of business and collected as part of the coase.

And altitle borax put in the water in which recovery, which attorney's fee shall be kept in every depot or station for any state it provides that as will be seed on the provision of such that they can develope the provision of such that they can develope the count in t

time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of proceed ings before it, including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as may be to those in use in the courts of the United States. Any party may appear before said Commission and be heard, in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the

Commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party interested. Said Commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. Either of the members of the Commission may administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 18. That each Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, payable in the same manner as the salaries of judges of the courts of the United States. Commission shall appoint a Secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in like manner. The Commis sion shall have authority to employ and

fix the compensation of such other employes as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission shall be furnished by

such violation, it shall be the duty of ble offices and all necessary office supthe Secretary of the Interior with suitaplies. Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. All of the expenses of the Commission, including all necessary expenses for transporboth, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission; and if, within the time specified, it shall be within the time specified, it shall be other places than in the city of Washmade to appear to the Commission that such common carrier has ceased from the presentation of itemized vouchers paration for the injury found to have the Commission and the Secretary of the

Sec, 19. That the principal office of the Commission shall be in the -ity of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held; but, whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the Commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. It may, by one or more of the Commissioners, prosecute any inof the United States, into any matter or question of fact pertaining to the busi ness of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act. company or person interested in stem order or requirement, to apply, in a summary way by petition, to the circular berieby authorized to require annual reorder or requirement, to apply, in a summary way, by petition, to the cirsummary way, by petition, to the cirports from all common carriers subject to
the provisions of this act, to fix the time

tions upon which the Commission may need information. Such annual reports holders; the funded and floating debts, and the interest paid thereon; the cost and value of the carrier's property, franchises, and equipment; the number of employes and the salaries paid each class; the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended, and the character of such improvements: the earnings and receipts from each the operating and other expenses; the balances of profit and loss; and a commode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a such inquiries as the court of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an appeal believe to be a such as the court of the carrier each year, including an appeal believe to the carrier each year. may think needful to enable it to form a annual balance-sheet. Such reports just judgement in the matter of such shall also contain such information in petition; and on such hearing the report relation to rates or regulations concernof said Commission shall be prima facie
ing fares or freights, or agreements, aring fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other common carriers, as the Commission lawful order or requirement of said may within its discretion, for the pur-Commission drawn in question has been pose of enabling it the better to carry ciolated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful out the purposes of this act, prescribe (if in the opinion of the Commission it is for such court to issue a writ of injunc-tion or other proper process, mandatory if in the opinion of the Commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniformity and methods of keeping accounts) a peor otherwise, to restrain such common and methods of keeping accounts) a period of time within which all common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order carriers subject to the provisions of this or requirement of said Commission, and form system of accounts, and the man-

case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper proess, mandatory or otherwise, it shall be lawful for such court to issue writs of attachment, or any other process of said the Interior, which shall be lawful for such court to issue writs of the Interior, which shall be lawful to writs of court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, against such com- which shall be distributed as are the other reports issued from the Interior mon carrier, and if a corporation other reports issued from the Interior against one or more of the directors, of against one or more of the directors, of-ficers, or against or the same, or against the Commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the Commission may deem necessary.

Sec. 22. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, State, or municipal governments, or for thing in this act contained shall in any way aheidge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute. but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies; Provided, That no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act,

priated for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, Anno Domini eighteen hundred

Sec. 24. That the provisions of sec. tions cleven and eighteen of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the Commission herein provided for, shall take offect immediately, and the ramaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its pas

sage. Approved, February 4, 1897.

March 230 the President appointed the following Commissioners under this Act :

WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Illinois. Term.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

-A four seated hansom cab is now the popular vehicle in London. -It is proposed to forbid the sale of

eigarettes to minors in Richmond, Va. -A drama by the King of Sweden is to be brought out at Buda-Pesth. -Cairo, Egypt, is said to have one blind person to every 20 inhabitants. -The catch of shad in the Hudson

a big war in Europe to keep people -The three builfights in Paris have

for the scason of 1886 was 1,300,950,

-Summer hotel men are praying for

produced the gross receipts of 205,000 francs. -A resident of Chester, Illinois, has

a pet crow that talks quite as well as any parrot. -The fiftieth anniversary of the

founding of Michigan University occurs this Spring. -Cornelius Vanderbilt's new milk

house will have tiling on it which co t over \$1,000. -A peculiarity of the language of the Sandwich Islands is that every

word ends in a vowel. -THE sight of General Bragg's left eye is gone and that of the right is said to be seriously affected.

-The daughter of Governor Moonlight, of Wyoming Territory, is said to act as his private secretary.

-Susan B. Anthony is quoted as saying that Abraham Lincoln is the only man she could have loved. -The ages combined of a couple

married out in Mecosta county, Mich., the other day, foot up 157 years. -Forty thousand bamboo canes are among the cargo of a vessel from Japan discharging at Portland, Maine.

-Music, it is thought, is likely soon to be introduced systematically in the public schools of Massachusetts. -A bill to permit the probating of

wills during the life of testators is before the Legislature of New York. -A balloon that will carry up 100 persons, as it is stated, is to be a feature of the next (1889) Paris Exposition. -Two employes appointed in 1831

by Andrew Jackson are still in the Postal Department at Washington. -Daniel Millser, a native Pennsylvsman, is dead at Van Buren, Iowa, at the age of 102 years and 8 months. -"Unmerchantlike Conduct" is the

charge on which the New York Produce

Exchange is trying one of its members. -A native paper under the control of the Hawaiian government has taken to publishing a column or so in Eng--Female models, the "Magazine of

Art" declares are. tions, virtuous, hard working, guileless and honest." -Queen Victoria intends, it is said, to purchase certain of the Frence crown jewels, which are soon to be

sold in Paris. -Western beer is now selling freely in New York, as a result of a fight between the saloon keepers and the brewers' "pool."

-The citizens of Oswego, Kansas, raised \$7000 recently in half a day for the purpose of sinking a shaft in search of gas and coal. -A man at Bismarck, D. T., has

invented a freight car time lock that can only be unlocked at the station for which the car is intended. -Among the inmates of the poorhouse at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is reported a man who rivalled Gough as a temperance lecturer a generation ago. -Experience in a Glasgow hospital has taught Dr. J. S. Nairne that boiled or fried fish is a dangerous diet for

weak persons, but that steamed fish is harmless. -In the days of Rome's greatest prosperity, that is, during the reign of Augustus, the circumference of the city enclosed by walls was about

twenty miles. -A mystery connected with the reported loss of the new Japanese manof-war, Unebi-Kan, is that not a trace of her or her officers and crew (200 in number) has been found. -There are said to be six men living

n Portsmouth, N. H., who took part in the battle between the Union fleet and the Southern ram Merrimac, at Hampton Roads, in 1862. -Wild geese and ducks have become so destructive a pest to the grain fields

of Alameda, California, that the farmers are driven to the use of luminous scarecrows to drive them away. -The Plantagenet line of English kings began with Henry II. and ended with Richard II., occupying the throne of England for nearly two and one-half

centuries, that is, from 1154 to 1339. -The highest balloon ascension on record is said to have been made in 1859 by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell, two famous English aeronauts. They reached an altitude of 37,000 feet, or -Some of the ice companies that cut

this winter on the Kennebec have housed ice 24 inches thick. The crop from that river aggregates 900,000 tons, and is reported the best, as well as the largest, ever gathered. -- An agricultural paper figures it

that "when land is worth \$20 an acre, one glass of beer at five cents would represent a piece of land nine feet wide and twelve feet long. Room enough to bury the whole family in." -In an auction room at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, some days ago, about the time the auctioneer had gone

from "going" to "gone," the floor went, carrying into the cellar 200 people, none of whom, fortunately, were seriously hurt. -A Justice of the Peace in Chester. Massachusetts, who is 86 years old, has just been recommended for a term that

will make him 93 years of age when it expires, if he lives, and the veteran is said to be "full of vitality," as yet. -A burglar, with whom a man in Laurens county, Georgia, grappled upon being awakened some nights ago, directed an accomplice to shoot, This the accomplice did, but the ball killed the struggling intruder, who was then

found to be a constable. The other

burgiar escaped. -The highest salary paid Methodist Ministers in the New Hampshire Conference, it is stated, is \$1500 (and the use of a parsonage) which now is paid by one church in Manchester, and another in Lawrence (Mass.,) while the average is, including house rent, \$600. -A law intended to restrict the aumber of lawyers is on its way in the

seven miles.