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JOHN B. COOK.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure.
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are the best.

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—Dr. G. W. Patter-
Nov. 5, 1894.

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Washington Democrat.

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Chicago Daily News.

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HE TELLS OF HIS WORK.

Senator Wolcott's Story of Doings of Bimetallic Commission.

Furtherance of Its Plans Blocked by Great Britain—Believes International Agreement Can Still Be Brought About.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Edward Wolcott, of Colorado, addressed the senate Monday on the subject of the bimetallic commission's trip to Europe. Following is part of his speech.

It was perfectly realized from the beginning, he said, that bimetallicism for England and all other proposals were insignificant in comparison with that respecting the reopening of the mints of India to the unlimited coinage of silver, and the repeal of the order pertaining to gold to be paid for government dues and to be exchanged for government rupees.

Mr. Wolcott spoke at some length upon the conditions in India explaining the value of the rupee since the closing of the mints to silver in 1893. The closing of the mints had, he said, created wide dissatisfaction, and there was a general impression that the Indian government would be glad to retract its steps.

"To us," Mr. Wolcott continued, "the India situation is inexplicable. Millions of people, most of them extremely poor, have for years invested all their savings in silver. These accumulations a few years ago were worth \$1,000,000,000 and more. To-day they are worth less than half that sum. By the closing of the India mints and the artificial gold value given to silver, India is at a great disadvantage with the neighboring countries, the exports of which are stimulated by the higher premium on gold, and they are robbing India of much of her manufacturing and export trade. The present policy inflicts upon India, as well, the evils of an insufficient and steadily lessening currency, evils which the vicissitudes of that dependency during the past 12 months have served to emphasize.

"The world has heard much of the famine in India and of the great funds subscribed for its victims. It has not been, however, so generally known that the famine was one of money rather than food; that the contributions were chiefly forwarded to India in the form of money and not grain, and that during the whole period of the famine rice was abundant where men were starving and its price was but a trifle over a cent a pound less than the price of wheat in England. For all these evils, the loss in the value of the savings of the people, the disadvantage of a different purchasing value for silver in India from that which prevailed in China, the evils of an insufficient volume of money and the enormous injury which commerce suffers through violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange, we offered what we believed to be a remedy. Our offer was refused, and the refusal must be considered as final until the failure of the experiment upon which the Indian government has entered shall be demonstrated."

Here Mr. Wolcott announced his intention to retire from the commission. He said: "It is my sincere conviction that an international bimetallic agreement is still feasible, but the terms upon which certain countries will join us and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to the plan an enlarged use of that metal as money, and I say this the more freely because I shall give the commission to some body more fitted for such negotiations and better able to give them his constant time. This result cannot be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience, and the persons intrusted with the duty of negotiation must have back of them the hearty support of the president and of congress."

He thought it might be necessary to change the ratio to something like twenty to one.

At this point he referred to the attitude of Secretary Gage on the financial question, contrasting it with the president's position, his words on this point being as follows: "When congress convened on the 7th of last month, the president, in his references to the subject of international bimetallicism, spoke earnestly and anxiously of his desire to see an international bimetallic agreement consummated. His assurances gave renewed hope to bimetallicists all over the country, and seemed final and conclusive answer to those who had claimed that the president was not in earnest in his efforts toward international bimetallicism. For myself, I needed no such proof. I had again and again been made to know how genuine was the president's devotion to this settlement of the vexed question. Within a fortnight after this, with no event meanwhile which would change existing conditions, the secretary of the treasury in support of a bill which he has prepared respecting the currency, said as follows to a committee of congress: (Here he quoted the remarks of the secretary of the treasury.)

"The two statements are utterly at variance," he continued, "and contradictory to each other. They cannot be reconciled. This is not the proper occasion to analyze the bill of the secretary. It will reach limbo long before it reaches the senate. Continuing his presentation of the desirability of an international agreement, which had been depressed from to score the treasury, Mr. Wolcott said: "What ever differences of opinion may exist as to the ability of this country to maintain alone the parity between silver and gold, there is no question that the concurrence of other nations would help and not hinder the cause of bimetallicism in the United States, and efforts to secure it ought to receive the cordial support of every citizen who is opposed to gold monometallicism. International bimetallicism is not a myth, a chimera. The people of Europe are, even as we are, struggling to keep their heads above water and seeking blindly for that which they may make for prosperity and progress."

"Much of the recent legislation in Europe looking to the increase of gold holdings and the depreciation of silver finds its origin in the exigencies of a situation where readiness for war is the paramount necessity. There is hardly a statesman in Europe who believes the last word has yet been said upon the question of the re-coinage of silver, and hardly one who would not welcome an effort to settle the question internationally. Only a few days ago, just before Christmas, in a debate in the French chamber M. Melline again declared from the tribune that the French government was as one with the United States on the question of bimetallicism.

"In the face of such a declaration it is as cowardly to abandon hope as it is false to talk about failure. International bimetallicism is to the gold monometallicists a stumbling block and to the silver monometallicists foolishness, but it is nevertheless a splendid possibility. Its accomplishment would be the greatest blessing that could befall our people, and to achieve it we might well afford to sink for the moment the hostileities of party and the bickerings of factions."

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Special Session from Day to Day.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 12.—In the senate yesterday the bill appropriating \$1,500 to purchase maps of the new senatorial apportionment was advanced to third reading. The committee revenue bill was postponed until next Tuesday.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—Yesterday's session of the senate lasted only five minutes. Senator Crawford's primary election bill came up as a special order, but consideration was postponed until next Tuesday, after Mr. Crawford offered an amendment, which was ordered printed. The object of the amendment is to change the provision that primary districts shall constitute two election districts. The amendment further provides that the county committee of a party may conduct a primary election where the judges and clerks of election belong to the opposite party.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—The senate did no business yesterday. Senators Willoughby and Pemberton being the only members present. Willoughby presided. On Pemberton's motion, the senate was declared adjourned until five o'clock Monday afternoon.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—No business was transacted in the senate yesterday. When President Northcott called the body to order at five o'clock there was not a quorum present, and immediately after the reading of the journal an adjournment was taken.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—In the senate yesterday the time was occupied in discussing amendments to the revenue bill and the following were adopted: Striking out the provision relative to the agricultural statistics; doing away with duplicate books for the assessor; providing that property shall be assessed at one-fourth its cash value and that the tax list shall be published only when ordered by the county board.

The House.
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 12.—In the house yesterday Mr. Le Monte's bill taxing grain in elevators was advanced to third reading. Mr. Noh's bill authorizing the state board of equalization to assess all companies or associations incorporated under the laws of other states, territories or foreign countries, and doing business in this state in the same manner as domestic corporations, was passed.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—In the house yesterday Mr. Scherer moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for an electric light tax bill failed to pass and had consideration of the question postponed until next Wednesday.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—Twenty members of the house were in their seats yesterday. Mr. Selby presided in the absence of Speaker Curtis. No business was attempted, and an adjournment was taken until five o'clock Monday afternoon.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—The house convened at five o'clock yesterday. There was not a quorum present, and the session lasted only a few minutes.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—In the house yesterday Mr. Revell introduced a revenue bill which provides that revenue for the state shall be raised from the following sources: Mineral products taken from the soil of the state, two per cent, on a fair valuation; steamboats, sailboats, and marine vessels, sailing exclusively on the waters of the state, a license fee of ten dollars and one mill for every passenger carried; railroads, two per cent, on gross earnings in lieu of all other taxation; telephone, telegraph, electric, motor and power companies, two per cent, on gross receipts; grain cereals, and all seeds in elevators, two cents per bushel; street railways, one mill for every passenger carried; persons receiving a license to transact a professional business, a license fee of ten dollars per annum; law and chancery cases, five dollars each, provided that suits in the name of poor persons shall be exempt; liquor manufactured within the state, ten cents a gallon; casks, five cents per hundred; a per capita tax of one dollar, on all citizens of the state; insurance companies, two per cent, of the net receipts of business; national, state and private bankers, one mill for each dollar deposited; safety deposit companies, a license fee of \$50 per annum and a further sum of two per cent per annum on the proceeds of business transacted; patent medicines, five cents per bottle; oil sold within the state, five mills per gallon. The state treasurer is given full power for the execution of all laws for raising of state revenue, and his term of office is increased to seven years and his salary \$25,000 per annum. Revenue for county purposes shall be raised from such property and in such manner as may be designated by the proper authorities.

CHILD OFFERED FOR RUM.
Pathetic Scene in an Arizona Saloon—Wife and Mother's Sorrow.
Prescott, Ariz., Jan. 19.—While the Cabinet saloon was crowded with hundreds of people, Mrs. Bell, the wife of a mining man, entered with a babe in her arms, and, placing it on the bar, left with this farewell: "The father of this child deserted me and my babe, caring more for whisky than either of us. I wish to tender now his child, so that his appetite may be gratified to the extent of the deposit."

There was a wild rush for the youngster, 75 men coming forward to ask for the waif. The probate judge was called in to settle the controversy and has taken charge of the child.

ENJOY THE PICNIC.

Nicaragua Canal Commissioners of United States Having Good Time.
Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 19.—The picnic which was tendered by President Zelaya to the Nicaragua canal commissioners of the United States and the members of the American syndicate of capitalists and contractors on Jimotega mountain was successful and proved a delightful surprise to the visitors. They had a splendid view of the extensive and fertile mountains and valleys of Lake Nicaragua and Managua and of the Pacific ocean. A lunch which was served was enjoyed by all. The day was delightful, summer weather prevailing.

Seeks Heavy Damages.
Ottawa, Ill., Jan. 18.—Dr. T. S. Forster, who came here recently from Winona, Minn., and was engaged as jeweler and optician by E. H. Trask, a leading jeweler here, has brought suit against Trask for \$10,000 for false arrest and imprisonment. Forster was about to leave the city Saturday when Trask caused his arrest, claiming he had stolen two valuable diamonds. Forster was searched, but the stones were not found and he was allowed to depart.

Hawaii and Japan.

Despatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the government of the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checked at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

Just a Scheme, of Course.
Teppeny—Here is an account in the paper of a man who was shipwrecked in mid-ocean and cast away on a desert island with another man's wife.

Mrs. Teppeny—The wretch! I hope his wife got a divorce from him!—Town Topics.

Give the Children a Drink.
called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about as much as coffee, 15 and 25c.

Every man remembers having been rejected as juror in some lawsuit.—Washington Democrat.

Burning, itching frost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 19.	
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	44 00 @ 45 25
Sheep	3 50 @ 4 15
Hogs	3 80 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 01 1/2 @ 1 01 3/4
May	92 1/2 @ 92 3/4
CORN—No. 2 January	33 1/2 @ 34 1/4
May	34 1/2 @ 35 1/4
OATS—No. 2	28 1/2 @ 28 3/4
BUTTER—Creamery	14 1/2 @ 15
Factory	11 @ 12
CHEESE—Pastry	8 @ 8 1/2
EGGS—Western	22 @ 24
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	33 50 @ 34 50
Texas Steers	32 00 @ 33 00
Stockers and Feeders	31 00 @ 32 00
Bulls	29 00 @ 30 00
HOGS—Light	3 45 @ 3 50
Heavy	3 40 @ 3 45
SHEEP	2 75 @ 2 85
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 13
Dairy	11 @ 12
EGGS	15 @ 16
POTATOES (per bu.)	50 @ 60
PORK—Mess, May	9 40 @ 9 60
LARD—May	4 75 @ 4 80
FLOUR—Patent	4 80 @ 4 90
Straights	4 40 @ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat, May	91 1/2 @ 91 3/4
Corn, May	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
Oats, May	23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
Rye, No. 2	44 1/2 @ 44 3/4
Barley, No. 2	35 1/2 @ 35 3/4
LARD	4 75 @ 4 80
DETROIT.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	91 1/2 @ 92
Corn, No. 2	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
Oats, No. 2	23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
Rye, No. 2	44 1/2 @ 44 3/4
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	34 00 @ 35 25
Cows and Heifers	32 00 @ 33 50
HOGS	3 35 @ 3 70
SHEEP	3 50 @ 4 00
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	33 75 @ 34 50
Cows and Heifers	32 00 @ 33 50
Stockers and Feeders	31 00 @ 32 50
Bulls	29 00 @ 30 00
HOGS	3 40 @ 3 60
SHEEP	3 00 @ 3 45

The hair

is like a plant. What makes the plant fade and wither? Usually lack of necessary nourishment. The reason why Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its normal color, stops hair from falling, and makes it grow, is because it supplies the nourishment the hair needs.

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair immediately began to grow, and I now have as heavy and fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."—Mrs. J. H. HOSBYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PAINT YOUR WALLS AND CEILINGS.

OWN MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS. Purchase a package of CALCIUM from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly be made by hand. TO BE MIXED WITH COLD WATER.

If you want something extra, buy some MURALO from the same dealer. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water. Send for sample cards and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.


THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

"Seven days

of wash-day"—so somebody has called house-cleaning—seven days of rasping hard work. This person didn't know anything about Pearline.

House-cleaning with Pearline doesn't mean the usual hard work. Neither does washday. And what would ordinarily take seven days ought to be done in three.

Try Pearline and see for yourself the saving in time and work and rubbing.



Millions USE Pearline

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CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST."

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SAPOLIO

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60 ACRES FARM IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

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Ten Weeks Course in TELEGRAPHY and a Practical Morse Instrument, Sounder, Battery and Short Line for 1. Anyone can learn from our printed course. Two instruments for practice work, \$15. MORSE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 115, 01 Dearborn St., Sta. T, Chicago, Ill.

Oats 23! Wheat 40c.

How to grow wheat at 40c a bu. and 23c bush oats—172 bus. barley and 100 bus. potatoes per acre—FREE OUR GREAT CATALOGUE mailed you with 11 grass seed samples, upon receipt of THIS NOTICE and 10 cents in stamps. JOHN A. SAIZER SEED CO., 14 CHERRY ST., WISCONSIN.

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