

CAN'T FOOL JERRY

HE SPIES THE AFRICAN IN THE WOODPILE EVERY TIME.

Most Everybody is in League With the Makers of Armor Plate for the Purpose of Robbing the People by High Prices, and the Press Comes to the Aid of the Carnegies with Two Separate and Distinct War Scares, in Promotion of Navy-Building—Proceedings in the Senate—State of the Deficiency Bill.

Washington, July 16.—The house today agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill and then concurred in the senate amendment fixing the limit of the cost of armor plate for the battleships now building at \$300 per ton. This was the main point still in dispute between the two houses. A strong effort was made to induce the house to agree to a substitute proposition fixing the limit at \$400, as raised by the secretary of the navy, but after a three hours' debate the house by a vote of 142 to 45, concurred in the senate amendment. Messrs. Stone (Rep., Pa.), Dalles (Rep., Pa.), and Boutelle (Rep., Me.) supported the \$400 proposition, which was opposed by Messrs. King (Dem., Utah), Taylor (Rep., Cal.), Gaines (Dem., Tenn.), Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Sayles (Dem., Texas) and Cannon (Rep., Ill.).

On motion of Mr. Braderick (Rep., Kan.) the senate resolution directing the secretary of war to issue 1,000 tents for the use of the Grand Army encampment at Leavenworth, Kan., next October, was adopted.

Mr. Cannon then called up the conference report on the deficiency bill, which, in the mean while, had been agreed to by the senate. The house concurred in the senate amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the removing of obstructions in the Kootenai river, Montana.

When the armor plate amendment was reached Mr. Cannon moved the house on its disagreement and Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) moved to concur with an amendment in the nature of a proposition by the terms of which the cost of armor plate for the battleships was increased from \$240,000 to \$320,000, and the limit of cost of the armor plate from \$300 to \$400.

Mr. Boutelle took the floor in support of Mr. Stone's motion. He explained at length the history of the price of armor plate. He pointed out the refusal of the armor plate companies to bid under the provisions of the last naval appropriation bill limiting the cost to \$300 per ton; the proposition of the Illinois Steel company to furnish all the armor for twenty years at \$240 a ton and the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for authorization for new bids with a limit of cost of \$400 a ton.

"Didn't one of those companies furnish the Russian government with armor at \$240 per ton?" asked Mr. Barlow.

"That is a chestnut," replied Mr. Boutelle, "but I'll roast it again for the gentleman."

"Well, the people would like to have it roasted," replied Mr. Barlow.

Mr. Boutelle denounced the proposition to have the government enter upon the manufacture of armor plate on its own account and expressed the opinion that to manufacture armor plate would cost the government from 50 to 75 per cent more than private corporations.

Mr. Boutelle argued that the prices paid by foreign governments for armor, furnished conclusive evidence that it could not be manufactured for \$300.

Mr. King (Dem., Utah), in opposition, declared that it would be a disgrace for the government to deal longer with the Carnegie company.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) supported the amendment. The question at the base of the discussion here contended was whether or not congress desired to authorize the completion of the three battleships now on the stocks.

"Is not the late secretary of the navy (Herbert) now the private attorney for the Carnegie Steel company?" asked Mr. King.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Dalzell, "but I should hesitate to entertain such a suggestion about one who is not here to speak for himself."

Mr. Simpson (Rep., Kan.) stated that there was a pool of all the armor plate manufacturing companies and charged that a conspiracy was in progress to coerce congress into authorizing to organized greed, as represented by these companies. The two war scares now running in the newspapers, he said, made up part of this conspiracy.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Cannon, who expressed the opinion that the senate would never agree to any proposition fixing the limit of cost at not more than \$300.

Mr. Stone attempted at this point to secure an adjournment and thus delay action, but his motion was voted down.

Mr. Sayles then moved concurrence in the senate amendment.

On a rising vote there was plainly a large majority for the motion and Mr. Boutelle demanded the yeas and nays.

"The record may be valuable when the next Cuban resolution is brought in," he said.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) made the point that the motion was dilatory, and was sustained by the speaker.

Mr. Sayles's motion to concur was carried, 142-45. The bill was sent to further conference.

The house then, at 6:25 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

Deficiency Bill Conference Report and Harris Resolution Considered.

THE INDIANS



USE DID NOT POND'S EXTRACT BUT they knew the worth of its ingredients, and used them in their primitive manner as a CURE FOR Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Insect Bites and PAINS.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

On motion of Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) the bill was passed to give the consent of congress to a compact entered into between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between said states.

The Harris resolution relating to the sale of the government interests in the Union Pacific railroad was then taken up and Mr. Allen (Neb.) continued his speech in support of the resolution.

After discussing the legal points involved, Mr. Allen declared that if congress made said at this time to stay the sale of the government's interests in this road, involving a loss of \$50,000,000, it would be the greatest blow and stain upon this government that had been made in the years of our national existence.

Mr. Thurston (Neb.) interrupted to say that the railroad debt was almost \$70,000,000, while the guaranteed bond was \$45,000,000, and that the loss could not exceed \$25,000,000.

There was a spirited controversy at one point in Mr. Allen's remarks when Mr. Warren (Wyo.) sought to call attention to the absence of a quorum. Mr. Allen declined to yield for this purpose and expressed doubt as to the right of a senator to call attention to the absence of a quorum when the senator on the floor declined to yield.

Mr. Hale said it was a most unparalleled procedure.

At 1:30 an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

DEADLOCK TIGHTER THAN EVER

Tariff Conference Can't Get Past the Sugar Schedule.

Washington, July 16.—The only report obtainable from the conference report on the tariff bill today was to the effect that the representatives of the two houses were still at odds on the sugar schedule, and that while there were still many matters of minor importance under-termined, the sugar question was the only obstacle in the way of speedy settlement. There was quite a movement in the senate today in the interest of the house sugar schedule, with the evident purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon the senate conferees to yield upon this point and accept the house schedule.

Thought the conferees are no nearer an agreement on this subject, which continues to be the main bone of contention, than they were when they began. Each side is standing out as firmly as ever for its rates. The house conferees are convinced that they can win, supported as they are by the almost unanimous sentiment of their party in the house, and some of them talk of remaining here all summer rather than to yield to the senate on this point. There were rumors during the day that the senate conferees were about to surrender on sugar, but they proved to be utterly without foundation. Believing that if the senate were permitted to vote on the question it would recede from its rates on sugar, there was also talk about during the day of forcing an expression on the subject from the senate in some way for its effect on the conferees, but this, on investigation, proved to be little more than gossip. So far as can be ascertained, the senate conferees are as determined as those of the house not to surrender. There is little doubt, however, that they would accept a compromise if the other side would agree to it. The difficulty is that the house men refuse to entertain any proposition for compromise. This far, the ultimatum has been "the house schedule or nothing." While the sugar schedule blocks the way, the conferees have been idle. Much progress has been made in the minor features of the bill and agreements have been made in many parts. Of course, there is always the possibility that the conferees may get together at any time, but as yet there apparently no prospect of this being done.

SOMETHING FOR POWDERLY

President Intends to Make Him Commissioner of Immigration.

Washington, July 16.—It is understood among senators interested that the president has determined upon the appointment of Terrance V. Powderly, formerly grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, to be commissioner of immigration.

The nomination will probably be sent to the senate within a few days.

Bike Track Men are Mad.

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—Managers of the Mike tracks in Detroit and Grand Rapids are very wroth over the decision of Chairman Mott of the L. A. W. racing board, suspending Tom Cooper for taking part in the match race at Port Huron, July 12, without sanction.

The Grand Rapids Athletic club, which controls the track in that city, threatens to bolt from the L. A. W. contract.

CASTORIA

It is the best medicine for all ailments of the bowels, and is a most valuable remedy for all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

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FLOATING IN SPACE

HERE ANDRE IS, SOMEWHERE, BY THIS TIME.

And has been since Sunday. Provided He is Not Somewhere Else—At Any Rate His Accusation at That Date is Announced—Whitewash of the Transval Raiders is Officially Announced as Complete—The Don Welcomes the Jap to Madrid, Spreading it on Uncommonly Thick—Jesse Grant's Cannibal Island.

Tromsø, Island of Tromsø, Finnmark, Norway, July 16.—The steamer Sjenksund, which has arrived here from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andre, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock.

The ascent was made under favorable circumstances. The wind was good and all was well.

RAIDERS ARE GOOD BOYS.

London, July 16.—In the house of commons today Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said in reply to a question on the subject, that the government did not intend to institute any prosecutions as a result of the report of the select South Africa committee. Speaker Gully, replying to Mr. La Bouchere, ruled that as the committee had not reported that the contumacious Mr. Hawkeley, the ally of Cecil Rhodes, for refusing to produce certain telegrams at the time the offense was committed, the question of summoning him to the bar of the house of commons could not be realized.

THE DON AND THE JAP.

London, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The most notable event thus far of the Spanish crisis season at San Sebastian has been the visit of Prince Takekito, Japan's ambassador extraordinary, so with the Japanese Imperial Order of Chrysanthemum. The visit is considered of peculiar importance. The envoy was received with extreme cordiality by the queen and the government. Prince Takekito, who was accompanied by the Marquis Tu, was received with full state by the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, and all the court functionaries. The streets were lined with troops. The distinguished visitors were conducted to the palace, where the queen and a brilliant retinue welcomed them with honors. Banquets, balls and other marked compliments followed, and the warships in the bay were decorated with flags and bunting.

"The Duke of Tetuan has gone out of his way to protest that the mission is purely complimentary and without political significance, although a Japanese legation has been established at Madrid. It is said that the occurrence is being carefully observed in the United States."

OBEYED THE CANNIBALS.

Hermosillo, Mex., July 16.—It is reported here that the exploring expedition of Jesse Grant and his associates, which recently landed at Tiburón Island, in the Gulf of California, have been driven off the island by the Seri Indians. The expedition will go to Guaymas, where the vessel will be loaded with most men and another effort made to explore the island. The Seri Indians are said to be cannibals and the exploration party made but little resistance when a strong force of the Indians came down from the mountains and ordered them from the island.

Sound Reasons for Approval.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommend and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary cathartics. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forces nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty-five years past it has been the standard remedy for liver, stomach and kidney trouble.

WINNIE DAVIS IS INVITED

To Attend the Logan Day Exercises in Chicago.

Chicago, July 16.—Efforts are being made by the committee in charge of the Fort Logan day exercises and the ex-Confederates' association of Chicago, to secure the presence of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," at the dedication exercises which take place on the twenty-second. An invitation has been extended to Miss Davis through Miss Lucy Lee Hill, a personal friend, and ex-year's fair commissioner from Kentucky. The formal invitation was followed by a telegram from Miss Hill and others from the ex-Confederates' association, urging Miss Davis to come if it was possible to do so.

Theodore Noel, commander of Camp 8, United Confederate Veterans, has issued a call to members and friends of the organization urging them to be present at the ceremonies.

It is believed that at least 500 men who fought under the stars and bars of the confederacy will take part.

REPORT ON THE SHIP CANAL

U.S. Navy's Engineers Throw Cold Water on a Big Project.

Washington, July 16.—The secretary of war today transmitted to congress the report of the chief of engineers on the preliminary examination made by Major T. W. Symons of the corps of engineers, of a ship canal from the great lakes to the Hudson river. The work was done in accordance with a provision in the last river and harbor appropriation bill, signed by Wilson, chief of engineers, says in the report that it is the opinion of the local officers that the best route for the canal is by way of the Niagara river, Lake Ontario, Oswego, Oneida lake and Mohawk and Hudson rivers, and that this would cost, at a rough estimate, \$200,000,000. But Major Symons is also of the opinion that the Erie canal, when enlarged under the existing plans of the state of New York, with the restrictions imposed by the state removed, will be of commercial advantage practically equal to that of a ship canal. Major Symons further expresses the opinion that the construction of such a ship canal is not a project worthy of being undertaken by the general government, for the reason that its benefits would not be commensurate with its cost.

ROCKS JUST DRIP WITH OIL

Further Particulars of the Marvelous Alaska Petroleum Find.

Seattle, Wash., July 16.—The Alaska Development company has been organized here to develop the coal and oil fields recently discovered in southeastern Alaska by R. C. Johnson of Los Gatos, Cal. The report made to the company by Mr. Johnson and Mr. T. J. Hamilton of this city, the experts who made a close examination of the property, show that the discovery is really the most wonderful the world has ever known. The oil fields are located within a few hundred feet of tidewater, 250 miles west of Juneau. The statement is made in good faith that the oil is dripping directly from the rocks

and in places can be dipped up in buckets, while the surrounding ground beds are inexhaustible. The thousand feet of pipe has already been ordered from Pittsburg, and as soon as received here a steam schooner will be chartered to carry it and tank materials to the discovery.

A prominent oil man has given a guarantee of all the capital necessary to build a refinery at this point as soon as necessary to handle the product. The oil is pronounced of the best quality ever seen and the quantity is unlimited.

CALIFORNIA FOLLOWS SUIT

Hess' Forgotten Her Ancient Nook at Turning a Pretty Story.

Jamestown, Cal., July 16.—This town and the entire county is excited on account of the rich strike in the Tansy mines, operated under the lease by Cady & Beckwith. The mine is located on the Mother lode just this side of Sonora. The workmen struck a pocket, and in ten hours they had taken \$31,000 in gold from the pocket, and there is more to follow.

TOPEKA WAS STRUCK UP TOO

Outraged Over the Crime Against Women at Kansas City.

Topeka, Kan., July 16.—The Capital has the following: "The order of the board of police commissioners of Kansas City, Kansas, for the punishment of police court women on the rock pile has caused great indignation at the state house.

The order was to the effect that unfortunate women in the city prison who were unable to pay their fines should be dressed in bloomers and sent out on the streets, or the rock pile, the same as men.

G. C. Clemens went to Governor Leedy yesterday and made a most vigorous protest. He denounced the order as an outrage upon humanity, and declared that it would damage the cause of Populism irreparably.

"The Populist heart," said Mr. Clemens to his excellency, "is lacerated and bleeding for humanity. Now for officials of the Populist party to put women on the rock pile for breaking a city ordinance—great God, Governor, I can scarcely contain myself."

Governor Leedy told Mr. Clemens that he would look into the case when he had time. "I hope you'll let me hear from you," and I was glad to add that if any woman at Kansas City is placed on the rock pile, I'll commence a habeas corpus proceeding for her release, and I will make it mighty hot for the men who perpetrated the outrage."

Chief of Police Quarles of Kansas City was in Topeka Wednesday, and it is said that he had a conference with the governor about the order of the board, and that the governor approved it.

Mr. Clemens told Governor Leedy the story of the riot in Topeka some years ago over the placing of two colored women on the rock pile. At that time David Overmyer made a speech in denunciation of the act, and people say it sent him to the legislature.

A reporter for the Capital yesterday asked Governor Leedy if he approved the board's action.

"I won't work on the rock pile at Leavenworth," he replied.

"Do you approve it?"

"I can't say that I am in favor of women being compelled to break rock, but I think there are times when the sight of the rock pile would do police court women good. I have no fault to find with the action of the Kansas City board."

"Is all the governor would say about the case?"

Secretary of State Bush, Auditor Morris and Treasurer Heffebower denounced the order, and each protested to the governor. Attorney General Boyle and Superintendent Stryker were not in the city.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the women who were in the jail there were released yesterday, being raised enough money to pay their fines. The dispatch also says that Chief Quarles has a telegram from Governor Leedy not to put the order into effect at present.

In conversation with a reporter for the Capital last night regarding the case, Mr. Clemens said:

"Telegrams from Kansas City inform me that the project has been abandoned there. That does not satisfy me. There should have been a referendum for Populist officials to abandon. Had the old abolitionists elected a president, and one of his a marshal, or a district attorney—had become even more zealous than the slave-holders in pursuing fugitive slaves—would that official have been permitted to appoint a job?"

"To Populist simplité capable of even meditating this worse than barbarous project, is not a Populist at heart. He should not be permitted to represent a single hour the cause he has blasphemed. While I live and retain the slightest degree of my old-time ability to raise hell, there will be no women in jails, or out of them, on Kansas rock piles, without considerable tribulation to those who put them there. That might as well be quite plainly understood. The hell once tried by John Brown is too sacred for the bleeding feet of a rock pile woman slave. The People's party will never condone even the meditation of this infamy."

"Who are the women who are to be thus cruelly mistreated? And what crimes are they to expiate by their degradation? Are they the daughters of the Rothschilds or the Vanderbils? Are they the erstwhile chums of the Duchess of Marlborough? Do they receive paternal remittances from the plethoric treasury of some Rothschild? The women who are the victims of every 'moral crusade' persecution, and of the ceaseless tyranny of the police, come not, or come rarely, from luxurious homes. A farmer's daughter coming to the city to find work meets at every step on her new pathway the allurement of the libertine. The poor man's daughter, the light of his humble home, is forced by hard times to engage in the fierce struggle for bread, and everywhere the lecherous bird plots her fall. The woman who has yielded to the libertine's false pleadings has not time to learn that 'Every new wife can chain'

"Except an erring sister's shame."

"Society closes its doors to her. She would not find welcome in a church. She is cast out, and women who claim to follow Christ and do His bidding shun her approach. Therefore she has no protector, and the state, which should protect her, becomes, through its police-men and its highest officers, 'Fallen women' are but a section of the proletariat. They are what every homeless girl in a city, penniless and hungry, is woe-eyed every moment by our civilization to become. In short, these women are the most unhappy victims of the social conditions against which the Populist party is struggling. They are the alleged Populist officials engage in prosecuting them even beyond what they have endured before. The People's party will not endure it; will not endure

the men guilty of it; nor men who condone it.

"What have these women done? Are they to be punished for some dreadful crime? No; they are to undergo this brutal degradation because, and only because, they have not paid fines imposed upon them, and the city treasury wants money. Any moment they could go free, as the two at Kansas City did, by simply raising money." No word of a penitentiary would dare dress women prisoners in male attire and send them into the mines or elsewhere to do the work of men. Yet women in the penitentiary are there for serious crimes, and their imprisonment is their punishment; while city prisoners are guilty of violating mere city ordinances, and their imprisonment is but the means of exorbitant money. A poor woman may be thus imprisoned for simply letting a chicken get from under her control to terrorize a law-abiding community; and she must wear overalls and break rock unless she can mortgage her coal stove or sell her chickens for enough to help out the deficiency in the municipal revenues. Imprudently tossing a tomato can into a back alley, and thus, ignorantly, endangering the public health, may put overalls on a woman. Considering that city ordinances are so numerous that one can scarce get through breakfast without having committed fifty dollars worth of offenses—if he should be caught—the opportunities for women to wear involuntary misfit bloomers are quite numerous, and no woman can make sure of long skirts as a regular thing unless she has some way to raise money.

"I estimate that if the Kansas City and Leavenworth police commissioners are the best to be had for Populist purposes, the system would better be abolished. If women are to wear overalls, let some other party attend to putting them on. The dressing rooms for ladies at police stations are even worse than at 'one night' opera houses, and it must be embarrassing to fresh policemen to see lady's maids at rock pile time in the morning."

"I really do not think the People's party was organized specially to originate and carry out reforms of this character.

"I am a partisan, but not a mere party partisan. I am a partisan as to the law's treatment of the defenseless; and I am just as willing to stand up for the helpless poor against officials wearing the livery of a reform party as against officials of a party which makes no philanthropic pretensions. My fealty is to Populism—not simply to every man who gets appointed to something as a Populist. By their fruits ye shall know them, and the overall-rock-pile fruit was not grown on Populist trees."

"Perhaps some politicians may disapprove my course. It makes very little difference to me. The Populist party will approve it. If any Populist in office can possibly be hurt politically because a member of his party publicly denounces such an infamy as that proposed at Kansas City, that Populist office-holder does not belong in Kansas. He should go to Siberia, and find a proper field for his talents."

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Druggists.

WILLING TO TRY IT OVER

Millionaire Bradbury Seeking His Erring Spouse at Last Account.

Chicago, July 16.—John Bradbury, the young California millionaire, who came to Chicago to meet his erring wife, received a message at the Wellington hotel today, and after spending a moment in the telephone closet, came out with a smile on his smooth, boyish face. He brushed aside a number of newspaper men and hurried to the street to a waiting carriage and was driven away. His wife was to reach Chicago this morning. The young millionaire, it was said, was willing to forgive her, and they are supposed to have met at the home of a mutual friend. He has rooms reserved at the Wellington, and the hotel people expect to see Mrs. Bradbury's name entered upon the register at any time.

Good health without pure blood is an impossibility. Hood's Sarsaparilla insures both.

And Now She is His'n Again.

Chicago, July 16.—Mrs. John Bradbury of California, who left her husband to run away with J. Russell Ward, arrived in the city this afternoon. She was met at the Santa Fe depot by her husband and the party was driven rapidly to the Wellington hotel. Neither would talk for publication.

Persepolis Was Again.

London, July 16.—The tenth renewal of the Eclipse strikes for 10,000 guineas, was won at the Sandown Park second summer meeting today by Persepolis, the derby winner, four-year-old bay colt of the Prince of Wales. Malespue was second, and Roland, third.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Havana, July 16.—Acting upon the suggestion of Captain General Weyler the queen regent has granted pardons to the insurgent chiefs Rogelio, Camacho, Domingo, Gonzalez, Castillo, Guillermo, Fueno and Rivero, who were under sentence of death.

Danville, Ill., July 16.—The Kelly, Pawnee, Glenburn and Brookside companies signed an agreement today to offer to the miners in this district the Columbus scale. These companies mine about a million of the million and a half tons produced annually in this district.

London, July 16.—A dispatch from Portland says that the United States warship San Francisco has landed there the crew of the Dyak, which she came in collision with off Geder point. The yacht sank almost instantly, but the San Francisco apparently sustained no damage.

Washington, July 16.—The navy department has ordered a general court martial to meet at Mare Island, Cal., for the trial of the junior grade, Chas. S. Stanworth, now attached to the training ship, Adams. He is charged with drunkenness, a very serious offense in naval practice.

Washington, July 16.—The Evening Star today announced that Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota and Miss Chapman of the city would be married in New York City on August 26. The senator is a widower, his wife having died two years or more ago. Miss Chapman and he became acquainted about six weeks ago. The senator, when his attention was called to the report, did not care to be interviewed.

A merchant offers substitutes because he makes a lot of money on them. Good articles cannot be put on the market at a high price.

CASTORIA

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FIRST WOMAN CITIZEN

Her Sturdy Lads and Clever Lassies Become Prominent Citizens—What Some of them Accomplished.

From the News, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hundreds of thousands of men of foreign birth have taken out papers declaring their citizenship in Indiana since that State was admitted into the Union in 1816 without creating remark or comment. It was a different matter, however, when along in the forties the first woman of foreign birth applied for and received papers of citizenship.

This "first woman citizen" was an Irish widow who settled in southern Indiana with her progeny of sturdy lads and clever lassies upon a farm which she had bought.

"The Widow Egan" as she was known in Daviess County, Indiana, was a great woman with a clever business head and left behind her those who grew to be worthy men and worthy women, and who have left their impress upon the State.

One of these sons James B. Ryan became treasurer of the State of Indiana, and a son-in-law, M. L. Brett, also held that high and honorable position. Another son was the late Lieut. Col. Richard J. Ryan who was probably the most brilliant and gifted orator that Indiana ever produced, and who during the war for the Union served his country in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, better known as the Irish Regiment.

Another son is Thomas F. Ryan who is now 59 years old, and with a few intervals of absence has been a resident of Indianapolis for forty-two years.

In the early fifties smitten by the gold fever he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California. He has been all over the far west engaged in mining and trade operations in Oregon, Arizona and Montana. From May, 1855 until August, 1857 he was the government agent at the Seal Islands off the Alaska coast, a highly responsible position.

"For ten years or more" said Mr. Ryan in conversation with a group of gentlemen at the Indianapolis Board of Trade, "I have been extremely sensitive in my lower limbs to weather changes. If my legs had been filled with quick silver I do not think they could have responded more quickly or more accurately to climatic conditions."

"During the past two years this infirmity became much worse, and I began to be alarmed, fearing paralysis. My legs were cold and recently from my knees down were without sensation. I could walk only short distances and would even then experience great weariness. I became more and more alarmed. I naturally thought of paralysis or locomotor ataxia. The prospect was not a pleasing one."

"I happened to meet my old friend Capt.