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HILL IN FIGHTING MOOD HE HAS WORDY WARS WITH BOTH ALLEN AND HARRIS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE MAKES MORE 'CONCESSIONS'—THE LIMIT OF EXEMPTION FROM THE INCOME TAX REDUCED TO \$3,000—CORPORATE PROFITS ALSO TO BE EXEMPTED.

Washington, June 22.—In spite of an intense and sweltering heat which at times made the atmosphere in the Senate chamber wholly unbearable, the fight against the income tax was renewed to-day with undiminished energy by Mr. Hill and the Republican Senators who oppose the enactment of this unnecessary and wholly sectional scheme of taxation. The Populists and Democratic supporters of the tax were drawn into the discussion as it progressed, and nearly ten hours were consumed in speech-making without any appreciable progress on the text of the tariff bill. Mr. Harris refused to let the Senate adjourn as usual at 5 p. m. and became involved in a heated personal colloquy with Mr. Hill, in which the New-Yorker angrily characterized Mr. Harris's denial of the request for an adjournment as an exhibition of "Tennessee plantation manners." The testy "parliamentary conductor" of the tariff bill returned with great asperity that Mr. Hill's manners bore the stamp of the Bowery.

After this pleasant exchange of compliments, Mr. Hill began a dilatory speech in which he frankly accused Mr. Harris of being the sole cause of all the delay which the tariff bill had so far encountered, since, as a member of the Senate Committee on Rules, he had refused steadily to vote to report any one of the resolutions for closure introduced at this session. Meanwhile, the bare quorum recorded at 6 o'clock had hopelessly dissipated, and Mr. Harris, a little after 7 p. m., was forced to "surrender" to the "inevitable" and allow an adjournment. The friction caused by this encounter between the "parliamentary conductor" of the bill and its chief opponent on the Democratic side may have the effect of retarding progress somewhat to-morrow and preventing the success of Mr. Harris's hopeful programme of final action in the Committee of the Whole before adjournment.

TO REPLY TO INCOME TAXERS. Mr. Hill announced this evening that he intended to reply to a number of the arguments made to-day in support of the income tax by Messrs. Kyle, Allen, Tenney and Jarvis, and that there are still probably seventy-five to one hundred separate amendments to the section to be disposed of, Mr. Harris will be lucky if he can finish with the income tax alone at to-morrow's session.

The versatile and capricious "reformers" who have charge of the bill sprang a new sensation on the Senate this afternoon by reporting a number of additional amendments to the income tax scheme, two of which at least are to be viewed in the light of fresh "concessions" yielded under external pressure. As was pointed out in these dispatches several weeks ago, Mr. Vest's "revisions" of the income-tax section imposed in the case of all corporations a tax of 2 per cent on the net profits above ordinary operating expenses, no allowance being made for a deduction from the taxable profits of the enormous fixed charges of many of these corporations. It was at once seen by the railroads and other great corporations of the country that under the proposed law they would have to pay a 2 per cent tax not only on their real profits, but on the vast sums of money annually expended by them in meeting interest on bonds and other fixed obligations. The railroads were especially alarmed about the blow aimed at them by this reckless attempt to collect a tax, not on earnings, but on debts, and a vigorous pressure has been brought to bear recently on the Finance Committee to exempt all fixed charges from the 2 per cent tax.

The committee held out until this morning, when this very important "concession"—in itself a notable confession of gross blundering on Mr. Vest's part—was tardily made public by the Missouri Senator. The other very significant "surrender" was the reduction of the limit of exemption from taxation to \$3,000. This "concession" was apparently a sop thrown to the Populists to hold their votes for the income tax scheme as it now stands, and to prevent if possible the adoption of the \$1,000 limit of exemption urged by Mr. Peffer, the substitution of which for the \$3,000 limit would threaten the failure of the entire bill.

SEVERAL DAYS OF STRUGGLE LEFT. It is thought that but two or three days of next week will be required to end the consideration of the tariff bill after it emerges from the Committee of the Whole into the Senate. The sugar fight will be reopened, as well as that over the wool duties, but debate is not likely to be greatly protracted on either schedule. The project for the further amendment of the sugar schedule has not yet been passed upon by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, but Senator Jones, who has charge of the schedule, expresses himself as favorable to the proviso heretofore printed for a remission of the proposed one-tenth of a cent additional duty on sugar imported from countries granting a sugar bounty to importers who elect not to accept that bounty, and also to an amendment providing that the sugar schedule shall go into effect upon the passage of the bill, and that the bounty shall continue in part until the 1st of next January, but shall be abated up to that time to the extent of the protection afforded the sugar growers by the new 40 per cent duty.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. Washington, June 22.—After the passage of several minor bills, including that making the first Monday in September of every year (Labor Day) a legal holiday, the Senate, at 10:30 o'clock, took up the tariff bill, the question being on the income tax section.

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PRINCIPLE OF AN INCOME TAX was made by Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.). Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) in behalf of the Finance Committee, presented a substitute for the amendments heretofore offered in relation to mutual insurance and benefit associations; also an amendment reducing the exemption from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year; also an amendment for the reduction in the assessment of banks, railroads and other corporations of the "actual operating expenses, interest on bonded debt and losses."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) inquired sarcastically whether this latter amendment was a surrender to the railroad corporations. Mr. Vest answered, "Including railroad corporations?" Mr. Hale replied, "Of course, Mr. Vest answered. "There has been, I understand, a large assembly of railroad people in Washington in relation to this matter, and I felt much inclined to know what would come of it," said Mr. Hale. "I therefore wanted to know whether the amendments covered railroad corporations."

Populists or Socialists measure, Mr. Teller asserted that no political party had ever put in its platform a demand that any class of people should bear more than a just and equitable share of the burdens of the Government, and there was not the slightest excuse for the statement that the income tax was a sectional tax. It was true that under it the States of New York and Massachusetts would pay more in proportion to population than the States of the South and West, but under the bill at large they would pay less in proportion to their wealth than the Southern and Western States.

As to the objection of the income tax being inquisitorial, Mr. Teller compared it to the law for the collection of duties on imports, under which an American gentleman or lady might be met on the dock by a "customs officer" of a Custom House officer and asked, "Have you any diamonds on your person? Have you any smuggled goods?" and might be taken into a room and stripped and searched. And yet nobody complained of a tariff law on that account. As to the objection of the avoidance of payment of the income tax, Mr. Teller asserted that the opportunities for fraud under an ad valorem system were three or four times greater than under an income-tax provision.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said he desired to ask Mr. Teller a question, but did not like to interrupt him in a "set speech." "It is not a set speech," Mr. Teller said, "and you are at liberty to interrupt me." "Does the Senator from Colorado say," Mr. Hill asked, "that the financial condition of the country is not as dire as it is possible to have a reduction of import duties without resorting to some other system of revenue?"

"I believe," Mr. Teller answered, "that if there had been a revision of the tariff solely for the purpose of raising revenue, it could have been done so that it would increase the revenue over that of 1893." "Then are we to understand that the pending bill will not do itself any harm by reducing the revenue for the Government?" Mr. Hill asked. "I do not think it will," was the answer. "A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION." "I commend that consideration," said Mr. Hill, with a contented smile, as he arm toward Democratic Senators, "to the gentlemen who are engaged in supporting the bill on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Teller continued: "I do not see that this bill, without the income tax, will bring sufficient revenue. It might do so, but it would be more like a lottery than a system of some of it coming due very soon. The income tax has come to stay, not for five years, but as a permanent feature of our government. It is a principle of revenue the world over—in England, Italy, Austria and Germany—and is recognized everywhere as just." "Mr. Hill is an income tax collector in any Republic on the face of the earth," said Mr. Teller, "and he is not the only one. He is a Republican in the world, and I do not know that any Republic except our own can be held up as an example of financial wisdom by the Senator from New-York." Mr. Hill spoke yesterday of this bill as representing the Democratic party. Well, I have not much to say for it, but if it is to be a permanent feature, it can give the Democratic party a hold on the country. It is the insertion in this bill of the principle of a tax on the profits of corporations."

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) addressed the Senate in an argument against the income tax. He admitted that in 1871 he had expressed the opinion as to the constitutionality and justice of an income tax, and he believed that under the then circumstances the repeal of the income tax was a measure of the same nature as then he should insist upon an income tax. He believed it to be a fair and just mode of raising revenue, but he did not think that it was wise now, as there was no necessity for it. Speaking of the McKinley act, Mr. Sherman said that the duty on sugar should never have been disturbed. It yielded a large revenue, was easily collected, and it gave protection to the sugar-producing States. The United States—a very important industry to the country. And he thought that, with additions here and deductions there, and without any radical change, the present law would be amply sufficient for all the necessary expenditures of this Government without resorting to an income tax. He should therefore vote against the income tax provision of the pending bill, because it was an invasion of the taxing rights of the States. He regarded the reduction of the exemption from \$1,000 to \$3,000 as an improvement, but thought that the line of demarcation should be at the point of income enough to cover the natural living expenses of families in the ordinary condition of human society.

ATTACKING THE TRUSTS. Among the evils of the present time Mr. Sherman included "that new invention, devilish in all its aims and ends—trusts and corporations." "Take, for example," he added, "that trust, on a basis of \$9,000,000 of property, issued \$750,000 of stock and \$1,000,000 of bonds, and paid on that watered stock \$1,000,000 to the people of the United States. If those in charge of this bill would take as much pains to strip the trusts of their property as they would do to strip their country more important than all that they have attempted in this bill."

Mr. Patton (Rep., Mich.), the new Senator from Michigan, appointed in place of the late Senator Stockbridge, entered into the debate for the first time, and made a speech in opposition to the pending tariff bill. He read it from printed slips, very rapidly, and with no attempt at the grace of oratory; but he had a very respectful attention on the Republican side of the chamber, on the part of some dozen Senators who remained in their seats to hear him.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) asked and obtained leave to have published in "The Record" "A very remarkable communication published in 'The New-York Sun,' giving a very elaborate and instructive account of the industrial progress of Japan, and showing that in the manufacture of woolen goods, cotton goods, matches, soap, rope machines, umbrellas, glass and other articles, Japan is making progress far in advance of the Western World, and that the competition of that new Empire in the industrial world."

Practical Results—13 Years' Work. EIGHTEEN MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ALREADY PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Forty million dollars already saved living policy holders by reduction of premiums. Eighty Thousand paying Members. Two Hundred and Sixty Million Dollars Insurance in force. Three Million Six Hundred Dollars Surplus-Reserve—accumulated Profits. More than Sixty Million Dollars in business for the year 1893. These are a few practical results already recorded to the credit of the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Allen referred to Ward McAllister's card, published when the bill was in the House of Representatives, and said, in respect to that gentleman's threat to leave the country: "Let him go in God's name. May his flight from this Nation be a lesson to the people of the world." As to Mr. Hill's objection that the income tax was inquisitorial, Mr. Allen read the blanks used by the Government for assessing persons property. He also read from a New-York journal a list of the names of the New-York millionaires, their annual incomes, and the amount of the tax they had to pay. He also read from a New-York journal a list of the names of the New-York millionaires, their annual incomes, and the amount of the tax they had to pay.

Mr. Allen said it was really a hopeful sign to have a great man like Mr. Hill, who is carrying the living truth of the doctrine of Populism into Wall Street. At another point in Mr. Allen's speech he was asked by Mr. Hill to state what particular legislation he would prevent such men as Collis P. Huntington from making fortunes out of the people of the country. Mr. Allen said that the railroad had taken place since 1872, led to a long collection of people, and that the effect that the poor people of the country might have been added by leaving sugar on the free list, was characterized by Mr. Allen as a measure of the same nature as then he should insist upon an income tax. He believed it to be a fair and just mode of raising revenue, but he did not think that it was wise now, as there was no necessity for it.

MR. HARRIS'S DISTINGUISHED FRIEND. To another question by Mr. Hill, as to why Mr. Allen had voted to put sugar on the dutiable list, Mr. Allen began his answer by stating that when Benjamin Harrison left the Presidential chair he left a practically bankrupt Nation, having absolutely got rid of the hundreds of millions of dollars of the United States—a very important industry to the country. And he thought that, with additions here and deductions there, and without any radical change, the present law would be amply sufficient for all the necessary expenditures of this Government without resorting to an income tax. He should therefore vote against the income tax provision of the pending bill, because it was an invasion of the taxing rights of the States. He regarded the reduction of the exemption from \$1,000 to \$3,000 as an improvement, but thought that the line of demarcation should be at the point of income enough to cover the natural living expenses of families in the ordinary condition of human society.

THE USUAL COMPLAINT FROM MR. HARRIS. Mr. Harris in parliamentary charge of the bill—spoke of the little progress made to-day and of the great anxiety of the Senate to get the bill passed. He said that he had insisted on a longer session. Mr. Harris, in charge of the bill, said that he had insisted on a longer session. Mr. Harris, in charge of the bill, said that he had insisted on a longer session.

ONE POINT GAINED. "There are some Senators," said Mr. Hill, sarcastically, "who think that when they have served a purpose in the Senate they should be wanted. I say that time has not been wasted. The Senator was ready yesterday to vote for a \$4,000 exemption. I attacked that provision in my speech. A change has come over the Senator's mind. He is ready to-day to vote for a \$3,000 exemption. I am making great progress. We are making great progress. We are making great progress."

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NOT A POPULIST IDEA. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) advocated the income tax provisions of the bill and defended the Populist party from the charge that it proposed to override property rights. As to the income tax being unjust, inquisitorial and Populist, Mr. Allen denied that it was a measure of the Populist party. He said that it was a measure of the Populist party. He said that it was a measure of the Populist party.

MR. HILL OBJECTS. "Then I object," said Mr. Hill, "to the Senator's duty by insinuation, what he dare not do directly." "I have made no charge," said Mr. Allen, "nor can the Senator say that I have charged."

ANTI-OPTION BILL PASSED. MR. HATCH GETS HIS PET MEASURE THROUGH THE HOUSE.

MANY REPUBLICANS JOIN TO AID THE MISSOURI STATESMAN IN HIS WARFARE ON STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 22.—By a vote of 159 to 87 the House of Representatives to-day passed, with a single amendment, the bill "regulating the sale of certain agricultural products, threshing options and futures," and imposing a tax thereon and upon dealers therein.

The division on the passage of the bill was not on party lines, except that all the Populists present voted in the affirmative. On the same side were recorded ninety-three Democrats and forty-seven Republicans, while the negative vote was cast by sixty-one Democrats and twenty-five Republicans. The Chairman Hatch and the other advocates of the bill are gravely mistaken, the prices of all the commodities therein named will advance by a large percentage as soon as it shall become a law, and the planters, farmers and stock-raisers of the country will reap enormous profits. Of course, nobody expects that the revenues of the Government will be greatly increased by the enactment of the proposed legislation.

Mr. Hatch said in his closing speech that the bill was not intended to be, nor was it believed to be, a panacea for all ills, but its friends and the farmers of the country believed that its passage would remove one of the potential causes of the depressed condition of the country. The bill was announced as a measure of the same nature as then he should insist upon an income tax. He believed it to be a fair and just mode of raising revenue, but he did not think that it was wise now, as there was no necessity for it.

A BIG JAPANESE FLEET LANDED IN COREA. Shanghai, June 22.—Nineteen thousand Japanese troops have landed in Corea, and this move is greatly straining the relations between China and Japan. The Japanese fleet, consisting of sixteen thousand of the Japanese soldiers are stationed at Seoul, the capital, and 4,000 at Chemulpo. The reasons for the great straining of the relations between China and Japan, reported as resulting from the landing of Japanese troops in Corea, were explained in this place in The Tribune on June 14, when, on the first announcement that Japan had sent an expedition to Seoul and Chemulpo, it was said: "War between China and Japan can hardly be avoided if the foregoing dispatch is confirmed. It could not be forgotten, besides, that there were 400 or 500 Americans in Corea, whose lives were put in jeopardy by an insurrection that broke out at the same time the French press took nearly the same view of the question, and rather approved any intervention of America in Corea. 'La Patrie' and 'Le Figaro,' of Paris, American newspapers and the London Standard, in the past to protect citizens of the United States, notably at the time of the affair of the vessel General Sherman. 'La Patrie' of June 12 says: 'The Navy Department of the United States has just sent a cruiser to Chemulpo to protect the citizens of the United States who are in Corea, and who have interfered outside of the New World, and it may be that it is the first act of a policy of intervention in the affairs of other nations, even China and Japan, are easily mastered. Americans have with great ability managed to obtain a special right of action. Are Americans about to take advantage of the recent insurrection against the Government of Corea, and to attempt to establish a permanent foothold in the near future the part which Americans will play in Asia will certainly be a curious surprise.'"

TROUBLE FOR SUGAR TRUST OFFICIALS. THE VICE-PRESIDENT CERTIFIES THEM TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR INDICTMENT. Washington, June 22.—Vice-President Stevenson this afternoon certified to Vice Attorney General Charles S. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, who refused to give the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee the details of the company's contributions for political purposes. In doing this, the Vice-President overruled Senators Gray and Lindsay, and sustained the two Republicans and the Populist on the committee, who recommended that criminal prosecution should be had with reference to Messrs. Havenmeyer and Seaford, as was done in the cases of the other recent witnesses.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES OBJECT. THEY THINK THE FEEDING OF DETAINED IMMIGRANTS COSTS TOO MUCH. Washington, June 22.—A serious disagreement has arisen between the Immigration Bureau of the Treasury Department and the large steamship companies engaged in the immigration traffic and entering at New-York. As a result of this the steamship companies, acting under legal advice, have declined to pay bills aggregating \$500 for the feeding of the detained immigrants. The companies threaten to refuse clearance papers to vessels of the recalcitrant companies unless the bills are paid.

TWO DISTINGUISHED "EX'S." Washington, June 22 (Special).—It was 2:30 p. m. to-day; the rays of the sun were beating with unmitigated severity upon the softening asphalt, and even the hardy sparrows had sought the deepest shade of the trees and shrubbery that surround the Capitol, when a cablecar halted at the top of the hill and the solitary passenger alighted. He cast a glance aloft and an expression of displeasure flitted across his countenance as he beheld the Stripes and Stars floating over the House of Representatives. Whatever may have been his emotions, however, he quickly suppressed them, as he was hailed by a man who hastened toward him under the shade of a big umbrella. They clasped hands, gazed fondly into each other's faces, exchanged congratulations—or condolences—and parted.

MORE PROOF OF FRAUD. ANOTHER EX-EMPLOYEE OF THE CARNEGIE COMPANY TELLS ABOUT DOCTORED REPORTS. Washington, June 22 (Special).—The testimony of C. H. Craig before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day strongly corroborated that given by C. E. Hill in regard to the fraudulent and secret manipulation of armor plate and the false reports made to the Government inspectors at the works of the Carnegie Steel Company. Craig was employed as a confidential clerk in the office of C. H. Hill, the superintendent of the works, from August 1, 1892, until the beginning of March, 1893, and was for six months afterward an assistant heater in the same department of the armor-plate works. Under the orders of Superintendent Cline he copied the daily reports after the same had been "doctored" by that official, and he testified to-day that in nearly every case the reports made by the heaters were work actually done on the plates were actually changed by Cline in order to make them agree with the requirements of the contract.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, June 22, 1894. Yesterday To-day. Alta ..... 115 115.00. Bond ..... 110 110.00. Call ..... 110 110.00. Gold ..... 110 110.00. Silver ..... 110 110.00. Sugar ..... 110 110.00. Tobacco ..... 110 110.00. Cotton ..... 110 110.00. Wool ..... 110 110.00. Lard ..... 110 110.00. Flour ..... 110 110.00. Rice ..... 110 110.00. Beans ..... 110 110.00. Corn ..... 110 110.00. Wheat ..... 110 110.00. Oats ..... 110 110.00. Hay ..... 110 110.00. Straw ..... 110 110.00. Potatoes ..... 110 110.00. Apples ..... 110 110.00. Oranges ..... 110 110.00. Lemons ..... 110 110.00. Peaches ..... 110 110.00. Plums ..... 110 110.00. Cherries ..... 110 110.00. Nuts ..... 110 110.00. Dried Fruits ..... 110 110.00. Spices ..... 110 110.00. Tea ..... 110 110.00. Coffee ..... 110 110.00. Sugar ..... 110 110.00. Tobacco ..... 110 110.00. Cotton ..... 110 110.00. Wool ..... 110 110.00. Lard ..... 110 110.00. Flour ..... 110 110.00. Rice ..... 110 110.00. Beans ..... 110 110.00. Corn ..... 110 110.00. Wheat ..... 110 110.00. Oats ..... 110 110.00. Hay ..... 110 110.00. Straw ..... 110 110.00. Potatoes ..... 110 110.00. Apples ..... 110 110.00. Oranges ..... 110 110.00. Lemons ..... 110 110.00. Peaches ..... 110 110.00. Plums ..... 110 110.00. Cherries ..... 110 110.00. Nuts ..... 110 110.00. Dried Fruits ..... 110 110.00. Spices ..... 110 110.00. Tea ..... 110 110.00. Coffee ..... 110 110.00.

build them at that time. It seems I have been a fact generally known and admitted by the Carnegie Company and facilities provided by the Carnegie Company it was not practicable to turn out the amount of the specifications of the contract. It is clearly of this fact recognized that in many cases inspection plates were not reported to the committee and the inspector until several days after they were treated. His suspicions should be aroused by the large output of work which was so far beyond the capacity of the shop.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Special).—The receipt by the President yesterday of the representative of the Korean Government, now raised to the rank of Minister Resident, is significant inasmuch as the address of the new Minister and the reply of the President both imply an official acknowledgment of the independence of Corea by the United States. It is well known that China has for years exercised a sort of suzerainty over Corea, which was not only disputed by Corea herself, but also by Japan, the rulers of which claimed almost equal but perhaps not quite so sweeping a control over the Kingdom of the East as had been claimed for the ancient kingdom. The news which reached Washington yesterday of the receipt by the President of the representative of the Korean Government, now raised to the rank of Minister Resident, is significant inasmuch as the address of the new Minister and the reply of the President both imply an official acknowledgment of the independence of Corea by the United States.

CHARLES C. LESTER, OF SARATOGA, TO-DAY requested the Convention to postpone consideration of his resolution transferring the body, with all its officers, baggage, and State documents, to Saratoga until Wednesday next. "This matter," said Mr. Lester, "concerns every member of the Convention. Many are interested in it, and it should be discussed when there is a full attendance, as there will be on Wednesday. Some delegates desire to go to Saratoga, and some think it would be inexpedient. All should have the opportunity to be heard."

THE SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE reported adversely Mr. Lincoln's resolution asking the Federal Government to amend the Constitution so that no person not a citizen may vote. Mr. Goodell, chairman of the committee, said that the committee thought its resolution an indirect and unconstitutional interference with the Legislature, and that they must hurry up with their work. The resolution was adopted. The following proposed amendments to the Constitution to amend the Constitution so that no person not a citizen may vote. Mr. Goodell, chairman of the committee, said that the committee thought its resolution an indirect and unconstitutional interference with the Legislature, and that they must hurry up with their work. The resolution was adopted.

THE WEATHER REPORT. THE WEATHER CONDITIONS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED. Washington, June 22.—A disturbance appears to be developing in Montana. Areas of high pressure have remained stationary off the South Atlantic and North Pacific coasts. Showers have occurred in the Middle and Lower Missouri valleys and on the South Atlantic Coast. The temperature has fallen in the Upper Lake region; it has risen in the Mississippi Valley and Atlantic States, and has remained near normal elsewhere.

DETAILS OF FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, generally fair; south or southwest winds. For New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, generally fair; continued light easterly breeze with possible thunderstorms in the West Virginia, probably fair; slightly warmer; south winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, generally fair, except possibly thunderstorms in the afternoon; southwest winds.

TRIBUTE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100. 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200.

Everything Seems Wrong to the dyspeptic. The world is upside down; the times are out of joint; he's ready to turn his back upon his best friend. Now, the thing that oftentimes is wrong with dyspeptics, is their choice of a remedy. It seems to lie between drugs and medicines on the one hand and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt on the other. They can't both be right; there's too much difference in their methods and in their results.

Carlsbad—the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad has been curing dyspeptics for hundreds of years. Its natural solvent and stimulating properties correct perverted nutrition, repair waste and bring back a healthy digestion and appetite. The only genuine imported Sprudel Salt (the water solidified at the spring) has the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Agents, New-York," on every bottle.