

FIRE IN A BAZAAR.

Many People Burned to Death and Others Injured in a Panic.

Thirty Bodies Have Been Recovered—A Number of Others Are Still Missing, and It is Feared They Are in the Ruins—Injured Being Cared For.

PARIS, May 5.—Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean-Goujon, at which the Duchess d'Uzes and other well-known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death and there was a terrible panic, during which a number of persons were injured.

Thirty bodies have been recovered, 85 injured people are being cared for by physicians and many are reported missing.

The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchess d'Uzes, and while the place was densely crowded. The bazaar is an annual function, presided over by the leaders of Parisian society. A terrible panic and crush followed the alarm of fire. There was a wild rush for the exits and the weaker persons were borne down and trampled upon. The inflammable nature of the building and contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the bazaar was a mass of flames.

Many people, however, are still missing and it is feared they are buried in the ruins.

The number of injured is greater than was at first estimated. Over 100 persons have been conveyed to the Hotel Du Palais, in the Cour de La Reine, but many of the critical cases have been transported with hospital beacon.

A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1,500 to 1,800 people were in the building when the fire broke out. He adds that the alarm caused a general panic, followed by a terrible rush for the doors, which were soon choked with people, thus preventing the escape of many who might otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, the young crushed the old to the floor, heartrending cries of fear arose on all sides, soon followed shrieks of agony as the flames came sweeping onward behind the crowd struggling for the doors.

150 a list is stated that Gen. Meade has died of his injuries. To the list of those dead must be added the following:

Comtesse Humolstein, the Marquise Des Maisons, Mme. Ventimesville, Mme. Hoskier, wife of the well-known Russian banker, Mme. Poitevin, Mme. Jacques Hausmann, and the daughter of M. Shevilly, and Mlle. Mandat-Graney.

Among the badly injured are: The Duchess De La Tor, the Comtesse Rooney, Count Montclair, Count Devin, Mesdames Maceo, Recamier, De Lanne, Hyster, Edouard, Andre, De La Tour Dupin and Malezieux and M. Lefebvre.

At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the firemen found a cash box containing about 10,000 francs and a lot of money melted by the fierceness of the heat. The day's takings were £1,800. It is impossible yet to ascertain with any degree of certainty the number victims, but it is stated that there are 110 corpses in the palais de l'Industrie.

ADM. MEADE

Dies in a Private Sanitarium in Washington After a Three Weeks' Illness.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Adm. Meade (retired) U. S. N., who has been ill in Washington for three weeks past, died Tuesday at Dr. Johnson's private sanitarium. There were present Drs. Johnson and Wales, Mrs. Meade and Miss Patterson, at whose house Adm. Meade was taken sick with the grip, which was afterward aggravated by appendicitis. An operation had to be performed and from its effects the admiral failed to rally.



REAR ADMIRAL R. W. MEADE.

The funeral will be held at Miss Patterson's home, 1100 Vermont street, and the interment with military honors will be at Arlington.

Admiral Meade was one of the best known officers of the modern navy, saw service before, during and after the civil war and cruised in all parts of the world on important naval and diplomatic missions. During the last administration he and the president had a serious disagreement resulting from the admiral's criticism in an interview of the policy of the administration.

Fothman Wins.

COLUMBUS, O., May 5.—The supreme court Tuesday affirmed the judgment of the Hamilton county courts in the case of the C. & D. Railway Co. vs. Gebhart Fothman, who was run over by an engine December 1, 1892. Fothman gets by this decision \$5,000 damages.

Train Wrecked.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 5.—Passenger train No. 2 on the Southern railway was wrecked and turned over Tuesday night near Bluff City, 100 miles from Knoxville. Two people are reported killed and others wounded.

IN GLOOM.

Paris, the City of Gaiety, Becomes a Place of Mourning—With Each Hour the Horror of Tuesday's Holocaust Grows Greater.

PARIS, May 6.—The terrible fire at Grand Bazaar de Charite, a temporary wooden structure about 100 yards long and 60 yards wide, erected in the Rue Jean Goujon, for the annual charity fair, of which all the most prominent society ladies of Paris are patronesses, has thrown the French capital into mourning. The conflagration, which broke out shortly after 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the cinematograph booth, near the stall of the Duchess de Uzes, while from 1,500 to 2,000 people were present, is believed to have caused the loss of over 200 lives. As this dispatch is sent, early Wednesday morning, 111 charred corpses have been recovered, together with 12 portions of bodies, the identity of which may never be established.

Since 5 o'clock Wednesday morning crowds of people have been flocking to the Palais de l'Industrie, where many of the bodies and a large number of the injured were taken. At 6 o'clock a detachment of the Garde Republicaine relieved the detachment of infantry which had been on duty all night long about the scene of the catastrophe.

Though the fire was brief the heat was extraordinarily intense. Of many bodies, only small fragments were found. Scarcely one could be identified from the features or clothing. Hands were sought for that identity might be established by the finger rings. At the exits the piles of charred bodies were five feet deep. Many detached skulls, gleaming white, were found in the ruins, the water from the firemen's hose having washed off the flesh. One group of corpses were found with their heads buried entirely off. Monsignore Clari, the papal nuncio, is missing. Six dominican monks perished.

Many foreigners, including English and Americans, were among the stall-keepers. Few of them escaped.

The survivors and searching parties contributed many harrowing scenes. Strong men wept, many went mad, others fell unconscious and had to be carried away.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the police officials announced that 63 corpses had been officially identified and it was also officially stated that the total number of dead would not exceed 111. During the afternoon the bodies of the Duchesse De Alencon and six others were identified.

The Duchesse De Alencon was the sister of the empress of Austria and of the wife of Prince Ferdinand of Orleans. She was a duchess of Bavaria and was born in 1847 and married in 1868. Her daughter, Princess Louise, is married to Prince Alphonse of Bavaria, and her son, Prince Philippe, is the husband of Princess Henriette of Belgium.

The former queen of Naples is one of her sisters. The duchess was a woman of great wealth and one of the most prominent ladies of France.

The remains of the Duchess were identified by her dentist, who examined the teeth of a charred body which was believed to be hers.

Among the last to escape from the burning building was the Boronne De Reuter, formerly Miss Beatrice Potter, of Philadelphia.

The Grand Opera house, the Opera Comique, Theatre Francais and the Odeon were closed Wednesday night as a mark of respect for the families of the victims.

The following are among the dead bodies recognized: Mlle. Henrietta Hinihsdau; the Baronne Elizabeth St. Martin; the Vicomtesse Marie Bonnaval; Sister Guinoux, the superior of the sisters of the convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Rainey; Mlle. de Graney; the Comtesse St. Pierre; Baronne St. Didier, Mme. Laurent Cosselin, Mlle. Chevigny, Mme. Florence, wife of the Spanish consul; Comtesse Mirimel, Comtesse Broderville; M. Victor Cosselin, Sister Leonie Guillaume, Mme. Hansmann, Mme. Schlumberger, Comtesse Humolstein, Marquise des Maisons, Mme. Ventimesville, Mme. Hockier, wife of the well-known Russian banker; Mme. Poitevin, Mme. Jacques Hausmann, the daughters of M. Shevilly, Mme. Mandat Graney.

Marquise de Aigle was rescued by a fireman after she had given herself up as lost. All her friends had fallen around her and she was on her knees in prayer awaiting death, when a fireman caught her up and succeeded in extricating her, though she was frightfully burned.

The ladies who succeeded in escaping rushed shrieking madly into the court yards of adjoining houses, wildly beseeching help. The fact that the faces and heads of the dead were so horribly charred and disfigured is also explained by the fact that the capes worn were generally of flimsy material and were the first articles of apparel to catch fire.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday evening the police officials announced that 94 corpses had been positively identified. There are 19 bodies still unidentified, among which must be those of the Comtesse de Lupe and Mme. Ninot's second daughter, both of whom are missing.

Viscountess Malezieux is now placed among those officially identified.

M. Gosse, the notary, on learning that his wife and two daughters were among the victims, was so prostrated that his life is despaired of.

"Father of the Greenback" Dead. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Aldridge Gerry Spaulding, known as the "father of the greenback," died Wednesday at his home in this city, aged 88 years. He was one of the founders of the republican party. He introduced in congress the greenback or legal tender act, and the national currency bank act, both of which he drafted.

Deck Hand Drowned.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 6.—Philip Warner, a colored deck hand, fell from the steamer Adam Jacobs and was drowned. His body was recovered.

TARIFF BILL.

As Amended by the Senate Committee, Reported in the Senate.

Additions Made to the House Free List of the Tariff Bill by the Senate Committee—Other Interesting Information From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Alrich presented the tariff bill to the senate Tuesday and gave notice that it would be called up on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897, instead of May 1. Many and important changes were made by the senate tariff sub-committee in the wool and woolen schedule as passed by the house. First-class wools were reduced from 11 cents per pound, as provided in the house bill, to 8 cents per pound, and second-class wools from 12 to 9 cents, whereas the duties on wools of the third-class were raised. The dividing line in this latter class was placed at 10 cents value, wools under that value being made dutiable at the rate of 4 cents per pound instead of 33 per cent, ad valorem, as the house bill.

Women and children's dress goods, coat linings, etc., valued at 15 cents per yard and less, are rated at 5 1/2 cents per yard instead of 7 cents as in the house bill, while articles of this class valued at more than 15 cents are reduced from 8 cents to 6 1/2 cents per yard and 50 per cent, ad valorem instead of 20 per cent, as the house bill added on all of them. The above applies to goods the warp of which consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material. On women's and children's dress goods, etc., which are composed wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for, the duty is reduced from 11 to 9 cents per yard, with an ad valorem of 50 per cent added. The rate on webbing, goreings, suspenders, etc., is reduced from 60 to 40 cents per pound, though the ad valorem addition of 60 per cent is not changed.

The following additions are made to the house free lists by the senate committee: Benzic, carbolic, oxalic, salicylic and Valerianic acids, all fast black coal tar dyes, argots or cream tartars and lees crystals, crudex beaueux, manila twine measuring 600 feet to the pound, bolting cloths composed of silk imported expressly for milling purposes, books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings and charts, printed more than 20 years before the date of importation; all hydrographic charts and scientific books devoted to original scientific research and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation and public documents issued by foreign governments; books printed exclusively in foreign languages or for the blind, books, maps, etc., especially imported, or more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes or for the encouragement of the fine arts or for the use of college, school or public library and not for sale; brass or Dutch metal; bromine, curde liquid camphor, charcoal, underground chicory root, copper not manufactured and not specially provided for, ferina, fashion plates; fish, except salmon, caught in the great lakes, or other fresh waters, by or for citizens of the United States, berries, fruit in brine, tropical fruit plants for propagation, white glass enamel for watch dials, hones and whetstones, lemon, lime and orange juices; loadstones, orange and lemon peels not preserved, paintings, original drawings and sketches, engravings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paraffine, philosophical and scientific apparatus for schools, libraries and societies; professional books, implements and instruments and tools of trade or occupation in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States, regalia and gems, statues, casts of marble, bronze alabaster, where specially imported in good faith for the use of industry, school or library; salop, sauerkraut, beet, canary, cauliflower, rorander, mangel-wurzer, radish and spinach seeds and bulbs, not edible; skins of all kinds, raw, not specifically provided for; tapioca; poplar and other pulp woods; heating bolts, stove bolts, railroad ties.

Articles stricken from the free list include cases, barrels, bags, etc., exported from and reimported into this country. There is a new paragraph in regard to coal tar which continues in the free list and which reads as follows: "Coal tar, crude pitch of coal tar and products of coal tar, known as creosote oil, benzol, naphthaline, xylol, phenol and cresol."

Fish roe preserved for food purposes is excluded from the list, as are hides, Angora goat skins, asses' skins; also, mineral salts for mineral waters.

The paragraph in the free list relating to oils is rewritten and somewhat enlarged. The paragraph in regard to wearing apparel is also new. It strikes out the house provision limiting the exemption to citizens of the United States to \$100 in value and also the house provision to the effect that the exemption shall not apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once a year.

"Grave Digger of the Senate" Dead. PARIS, May 5.—Henri Louis Tolain, senator from the Seine, at one time termed by himself the "Grave Digger of the Senate" on account of his advocacy of suppression in the upper chamber, of which he was a member, is dead.

Resuming Planting Operations. NATCHEZ, Miss., May 5.—The Concordia parish, La., planters are becoming more and more reassured at the outlook and some of them Tuesday began moving their working stock back for the purpose of resuming planting operations.

DEFEATED.

The Senate Refuses to Ratify the General Arbitration Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States by a Vote of 43 to 26.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate Wednesday by a vote of 43 to 26 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result.

The vote in detail was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffery, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBridge, McHenry, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson. Total, 43.

Nays—Baker, Bate, Butler, Carter, Cockrell, Daniel, Haasbrough, Harris, of Kansas; Harris, of Tennessee; Heitfeld, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Kyle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Petticrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, White. Total, 26.

A total of 69 votes were cast, leaving 10 senators who did not respond. The pairs so far as obtainable were as follows—two affirmative senators being paired with one negative senator in most instances: Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against.

Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against.

Sewell and Earle for, with Mantle against.

Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs were not announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenney and Allen.

The vote was preceded by a short, spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills, of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the senate against ratifying the agreement.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate in executive session Wednesday confirmed the following nominations: Elmer J. Miller, surveyor of customs at Columbus, O.; Thomas R. Purnell, United States district judge Eastern district of North Carolina; William H. Meyer, Indian agent Southern Ute agency, Colorado; John B. Wight and John W. Ross, commissioners of the District of Columbia, and John McMullen, of Maryland, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine hospital service.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Western members of the house are preparing to make a strong stand for the retention of the duty on hides in the tariff bill if that feature is adopted by the senate. There was a strong sentiment in favor of protection for hides in the house when the bill was before that body, but no opportunity was given the house to vote on that question, a vote being permitted on those amendments only which were proposed by the ways and means committee.

In the committee itself a proposition was made to put a duty on hides when the Dingley bill was in preparation, and the proposal failed by a majority of only two votes. With such a narrow margin against the duty on hides in the committee the western men feel confident that they can carry their point if the question comes to a vote in the house, particularly as they are assured of the co-operation of the democrats.

Senator Deboe Sworn In. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator W. J. Deboe, Kentucky's republican successor to Blackburn, was sworn in Wednesday, and received congratulatory messages from senators and others. The sundry civil bill was taken up and authority given the president by an amendment offered by Mr. Allison, to exercise the widest latitude in choosing members of the commission to survey the Nicaragua canal route.

Postal Congress Meets. WASHINGTON, May 6.—The universal postal congress met Wednesday in the great hall of the old Corcoran art gallery. About 60 countries, comprising most of those in the postal union, were represented. Korea, China and the Orange Free state, which are now outside the pale of the union, had delegates present. It is expected that the work of the congress will extend over about six weeks. Most of the work will be transacted by committees which will submit the result of their labors to the congress about once a week. The present postal agreement will be revised and renewed. Several important questions will be considered, among them a proposition to transmit the official mail of the countries which are members of the union free of charge, the question of increasing the unit of weight to be carried under a five cent stamp from one half ounce to three-fourths of an ounce, and also a proposition for a universal stamp.

Did Preaching His Innocence. SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 6.—Jacob S. Johnson, colored, an ex-preacher, was hanged here Wednesday. He died protesting his innocence. The conviction was a case of circumstantial evidence, Johnson being charged with murdering Annie Beckman, a woman who had lived at his house and whose body was found on September 12, 1895, bearing evidences of strangulation.

Ship Whast to India. WOOSTER, O., May 6.—This week Wayne county will ship four carloads of grain to New York, destined for the India famine sufferers. The farmers around the village of Overton donate one car, around Wooster two cars, and one at Orrville.

Six Mussulmans Sentenced to Death. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—Advices from Tokat say that the court which is trying the Mussulmans implicated in the recent massacre of 700 Christians has so far sentenced six men to death. Tokat is in the Sivas district of Asia Minor.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—SENATE—A message from the president transmitting the report of the commission to adjust the boundary line between the United States and Mexico and west of the Rio Grande was read. Then Mr. Quay presented a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information as to whether the leases of the Seneca's oil lands had been made in the usual manner and whether there had been any corruption. It was agreed to without debate. During the presentation of memorials Mr. Spooner offered one "from several thousand men who work for wages in the lumber districts of Wisconsin," asking for the enactment of the lumber schedule of the Dingley bill. The senate was quite deluged with resolutions. Mr. Vest (dem. Mo.) offered a resolution for a comprehensive inquiry by the commerce committee of the senate into the causes of, and remedies for, the Mississippi floods and said he would call it up at the next meeting of the senate. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The house was in session seven minutes Thursday. The journal was not read. An objection that there was no quorum present was interposed by Mr. Simpson (pop. Kan.), whereupon Mr. Payne (rep. N. Y.) made a motion to adjourn. Mr. C. W. Stone (rep. Pa.), who was in the chair, held that an adjournment under the order of the house made last Friday would be until Monday next.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—SENATE—The executive session of the senate Monday, was devoted largely to the consideration of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, which is to be voted upon Wednesday. The question was brought up by Senator Morgan, who again announced his opposition to the agreement. He spoke at length, maintaining that it was a mistake for this country to enter into such an alliance with Great Britain as was involved in the ratification of the treaty even in its amended form. The tariff bill will soon be taken up in the senate.

HOUSE—A senate resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the congress of the Universal Postal union was adopted and Mr. Showalter, the republican chosen at a special election to represent the 25th Pennsylvania district, was sworn in. "The issue was made," as Speaker Reed put it, the house on Monday on the speaker's policy of postponing the appointment of committees. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, brought it on by another attack upon the speaker, which moved Reed to challenge to propose a resolution instructing the speaker to appoint the committees. When the vote was taken on the proposition the speaker was sustained by practically the solid vote of his party, assisted by 33 democrats under the leadership of Mr. Bailey. The resolution was defeated, yeas 124, nays 13.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—SENATE—Senators Gorman (Md.) and Foraker (O.) had a lively tilt in the senate late Tuesday during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was added interest in the controversy from the fact that Mr. Foraker is a newcomer and this was his maiden effort, while Mr. Gorman is one of the veterans of the senate. It occurred when Mr. Foraker offered an amendment appropriating \$400,000 for the Tennessee river. This gave Mr. Gorman a text for a severe criticism of reckless extravagance in appropriations. Mr. Foraker finally withdrew the amendment. A final vote on the free homestead bill was taken at 3 o'clock and the bill passed, 42 to 11. The tariff bill was reported early in the day and Mr. Aldrich gave notice that it would be called up on the 18th inst. The Morgan Cuba resolution again went over. The sundry civil bill was considered, but was not completed.

HOUSE—Not in session.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—SENATE—The open session of the senate Wednesday was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was not completed up to the time of adjournment. Mr. Deboe, of Kentucky, took the oath of office. Considerable civil service discussion followed the introduction of an amendment of Mr. Wilson (Wash.) relating to the appointment of commissioners to classify Northern Pacific land in the northwest. "by and with the consent of the senate." Mr. Morgan offered an amendment appropriating \$400 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Mr. Aldrich (rep. R. I.) said he sympathized with the purposes of the amendment, but it should not be put on this bill, as a similar item had been rejected by the house last year. Mr. Morgan felt that the house might change its attitude. The amendment was agreed to. The senate, by a vote of 43 to 26, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

THE REVOLUTION

In Ecuador is Gaining Strength—Montenegro Joining the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the Herald from Panama reports that the revolution in Ecuador is gaining strength. The force of government troops, although smaller than that of the insurgents, is fighting desperately to hold the town, but no intimation as to the probable outcome of the fighting there has yet been received at Guayaquil. Reports coming into Guayaquil are to the effect that the Montenegros in all parts of the country are joining the insurgents in large bodies.

They have raided many towns and villages in the provinces of Chimborazo and Canar, leaving waste and ruin behind them, and seizing food, stores and ammunition wherever found. In this manner they are slowly making headway. Several priests have joined the revolution, and in their church garb are armed and taking part in the fighting. The government troops have taken several prisoners, among them a few petty officers of the rebels.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Favor the Immediate Enforcement of Shorter Hours for Labor.

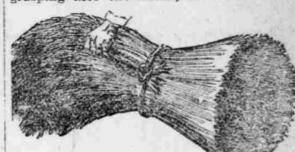
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—The committee of the International Typographical union, in session here, made a partial report Wednesday stating that the depression at present existing throughout the country made the time most propitious for the immediate enforcement of the suggestions, relative to short hours, contained in the proposition adopted by a referendum vote of the membership consisting of the compositors, electotypers, stereotypers, mailers and photo-engravers. They realize, they say, that shorter hours can only be secured by united action and a vigorous and carefully planned campaign.

Italian Banker Disappears.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 6.—A. C. Fontani, who came here from New York six months ago and opened an Italian savings bank on Penn avenue, has disappeared. The banking room, which had been fitted up in luxurious style, has been dismantled and the name removed from the door. The bank did a large business, the deposits, it is claimed, exceeding \$10,000 a month. Twelve warrants for embezzlement have been sworn out for his arrest. Besides the individual depositors, four societies kept their funds in the bank.

Why McCormick Chimed from the Left to the Right Hand Binder.

It has been said that the convenience of one age become the necessities of the next but no ordinarily sane man will content himself with the necessities of one age should he come to the necessities of the next. When binding was done by hand the left hand cutter was a necessity. The grain fell on the platform of the harvester and was delivered into the receiver with its heads toward the rest of the machine. The rest stood in the receiver facing the grain. With the left hand machine the heads of the grain are at the left hand of the man doing the binding, so in taking out the bundles with the hand around it, whether the man turned to the front table or to the back table he kept his position toward the bundle itself—that is, with the heads toward his left hand; hence, in making the truck he showed the ends under the batt toward the heads. Grain is handled by the shocker by grasping into the heads, as shown in the



illustration, and the truck should therefore be toward the heads, so that it will not pull out.

The hand binding harvester with men to do the binding is out of date, and so is the left hand machine, which has been superseded by the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator. The success of which makes it especially probable that there will be no progressive manufacturer building left hand machines in three years.

The application of roller bearings to grain cutting machinery was made by J. G. Perry in 1869, and his patent, No. 86,584, for an improved reaper, showed and described various ways of using roller and ball bearings in harvesters. In view of these facts it is somewhat amusing to read the claims of a certain reaper maker of the present day, who says he was the first to introduce roller bearings in harvesting machinery. As a matter of fact this manufacturer is comparatively a beginner in the art of reaper building and has originated nothing new.

Unquestionably the most practical and satisfactory application of roller bearings to binders and mowers has been made by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. The Patented Form used by them was patented in 1882 and is now to be found in all McCormick machines. The especially valuable



feature of the McCormick roller bearing is seen in the form—or cage as it is called—which holds the rollers in running together, and if for any cause the cage is taken from the shaft the rollers will not fall out and get lost. In order to avoid the McCormick patent the other harvesting machine company who claims to be the originator of roller bearings in harvesters has cut out of metal in the ring at the ends of the rollers. If the cage is taken out the rollers slip out and become filled with grit, or worse, get lost.

The methods of the McCormick Company result in an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to the farming public. New devices are not embodied in their machines until long and oft-repeated trials have shown them to be practical. It has been the same with the roller bearings as with everything else—McCormick experimenting is done at McCormick expense, and not at the expense of the farmers, who are too often duped by manufacturers who rush into print for notoriety and bull the market with impractical forms.

"Why did that rude-looking train-boy bite the quarter I gave him?" "He's an ex-cowboy from Texas, ma'am; and they frequently bite the dust out there."

Success and Its Cause.

The phenomenal popularity of the guns and ammunition made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., is not surprising when the great pains and care taken by this celebrated house to put nothing but perfect goods on the market is considered. Every gun they make is tested for strength, action and accuracy and unless it comes up to the high Winchester standard it never leaves the factory. Winchester ammunition is made with equal care, every different cartridge or load being tested before it is loaded for market. Winchester guns and ammunition are unsurpassed as results show. Their 130 page illustrated catalogue free upon request.

You never really know how many diseases there are to which mortals are subjected until you hear a crowd of old women talking together.—Acheson Globe.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

One of the most pitiable things in the world is the mutual disappointment of a man and wife.—N. Y. Weekly.

Knocked out by lumbago? It's because you don't cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.

Some people spend a great deal more time being mean than it would take to be courteous.

Just try a 10c box of Cascares candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

The world demands that a poor wife be loved by her husband as much as a good one.—Acheson Globe.

"Can't cure my rheumatism!" You can, you must use St. Jacobs Oil.

A man is a fool for betting the opposite way from which he votes.

Cascares stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Charity robs herself when she shows while bestowing a gift.—Ram's Horn.

A sprain cannot cripple if you use St. Jacobs Oil. It cures it.

It is not the women who look at the most dry goods, who buy the most.

Painful Eruptions

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We made up our minds we must do something for her and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured."

NADIA DEXNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents. GET RICH QUICKLY. Send for "500 Inventions." Edited by T. A. Co., 241 E. W. B. Y.