

TALK BY LUETGERT

THE SAUSAGEMAKER ON THE STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

HIS TEARS FREELY SHED.

ACCUSED MAN READY TO WEEP UPON THE VERY SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION.

A NEW VERSION OF THE TRAGEDY.

The Facts Put in a Light Which, It is Hoped, Will Prevent a Conviction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The crowd in attendance at the Luetgert trial today was greater than the day before, and long lines of people stood outside waiting for an opportunity to pass the guards at the entrance to Judge Gary's court room. When Luetgert took the stand today he was apparently much more composed and answered the questions propounded him by his counsel in a firm voice. The defendant was inclined to go into details more than his attorney, Mr. Harmon, desired. When asked to pay less attention to detail, Luetgert, with some show of anger, said that he would tell his history thoroughly or not at all. The most important features of Luetgert's recital today was his explanation of the presence of the potash in the factory. He said it had been in his place of business for nearly two months before the day of his wife's disappearance; that it had not been concealed, and that he was to make soft soap out of it. The prisoner also told of his sleeping in the factory, which he explained was necessary because there were many things to which to attend at night. A question was asked by Luetgert's counsel regarding Mrs. Feldt, but this subject was passed over quickly, Luetgert simply saying that Christina sometimes visited his house.

Luetgert said that his wife's health previous to her disappearance had been bad, and she was frequently troubled with headaches. His own health, too, was bad, partly on account of his irregular hours. "I always had to get up at nights," said the defendant, "some times two or three times to attend to matters at the factory. It was absolutely necessary for me to sleep there. It was known all over the neighborhood that I was sleeping there and that I had dogs there, so that burglars knew better than to come there."

Luetgert finally reached that part of his story concerning the happenings on May 1, the day of his wife's disappearance, the audience and jury paid the closest attention. "Do you remember what transaction you made the morning of May 1?" asked Attorney Harmon.

"What was the first thing you did that day?"

"I gave some orders. I told my men to go to the basement to remove some barrels of salt. I then went down and saw that three barrels of tallow were in the place."

Continuing the witness told of buried bones he had in the factory basement and of fat he intended to convert into sausage. He also told of the small meat market he conducted.

"You purchased a barrel of potash early in the morning," asked Harmon.

"For what purpose?"

"To make soft soap."

"What arrangement, if any, had you made with reference to cleaning the factory?"

"ABOUT THE POTASH. One day, after the New York trip, Mr. Charles came home and said there was a chance to sell the potash. He told me to keep very clean, as these people did not know about the business, and what we would call clean they would call dirty. I figured that the stuff I had then for fat I couldn't sell. Potash was cheap and I thought it was cheaper to make soap. When I used to work for Engel Bros., I learned the recipe for making soap."

Inspector Schacka, who sat alongside the jury smiled as Luetgert told of his experience in the line of making soft soap.

"When did you first see this barrel of potash?" asked Mr. Harmon.

"It was between the office and the meat market, where everybody who came in could not help but see it."

"Did you give any orders about that barrel?"

"Yes, I told Smokehouse Frank to break it up and told him it was bad stuff, that it would burn him, and that he should cover his face so he would not get hurt."

"Now will you tell me why you delayed from March until two weeks before May before making the soap?"

"The men came too soon to see the factory before it was cleaned."

"What time Saturday, May 1, did you return home?" asked Attorney Harmon.

"Oh, I can't tell the exact hour. It was late in the afternoon."

"What was said in the conversation between you and your wife while eating supper that night?"

Luetgert here hesitated for some moments, before speaking.

"Well, my wife made some remarks. I do not like to repeat," finally answered the witness.

"Tell us all about that conversation," said Mr. Harmon.

"Mr. Harmon," replied Luetgert, "I will not repeat what my wife said that night unless I am forced to."

"Mr. Luetgert," said his senior counsel, "you will not be forced to tell anything you do not wish to, but as your counsel, I want you to tell every word that was said between you and your wife that evening."

"My wife asked me about the manner of foreclosing mortgages, and when I told her, she said then we will lose everything. I told her we would. Then this is all we get for our thirty years' hard work and we are to be ruined. I told her it could not be helped; that I was not afraid to work, and would face the world afresh and work hard for a living, if necessary."

As he told of the change of his fortune and his willingness to begin all over again, Luetgert seemed to be greatly affected. Tears came to his eyes, his chin trembled and lumps rose in his throat.

MRS. LUETGERT'S STATE. "My wife said she was not afraid, but

that I could work and earn a living," continued Luetgert, "but what will people say? They will laugh at us, she said. I told her to let them laugh; that their laughing would not take away my work. She said if this come, I don't want to live. She said she wished the children were dead. About this time Lucie came in and asked for money to go to a circus and his mother told him we had no money for circuses. I gave the boy 10 cents."

"What happened next?" asked Mr. Harmon.

"She said, 'If the sheriff should come, you will not find me here.' I told her she was foolish to talk that way. She said it was not foolish; that there was nothing foolish about it, that if things kept on as they had for the last two months, I would not see her any more. I laughed and said she had better stay with her children. She said I always laughed at her. I did not pay much attention to her remarks, because she had been talking like that for several months."

"How was Mrs. Luetgert's mind affected by the long sickness of your little boy Elmer, the winter before?" asked Mr. Harmon.

"It affected her a great deal, and she often made the remark that she would rather see the child dead than alive. She made these remarks in the presence of both children."

"Do you recollect what time of the night it was?"

Luetgert then told of his going home, and said:

"At home I saw my wife sitting in the kitchen against the east wall and reading a paper. I think it was a German paper. I could not find the title and asked her where it was. She said she did not know, but that the girl always tended to that. The girl was in bed. I found her in the morning at 8 o'clock, and went up stairs again. There I saw Louis and my wife."

Luetgert told next of speaking to Louis, and of carrying a lantern which he had in the house. He said he was in going to the factory. In answer to a question he said:

"I turned and left the house by the north door, 'yes, that was the last time I saw my wife.'"

Luetgert had his eyes fixed on the jury as he said this.

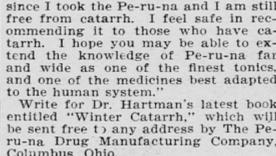
When questioned again whether he knew what time the night he returned to the factory, Luetgert said once more he did not know, not having looked at a clock.

A SURE CURE

For La Grippe Has Been Discovered at Last.

The following letters were written to Dr. Hartman by Mr. Joseph Barnhill, Dawson, Mo. Both he and his wife had been suffering from catarrh and the effects of la grippe for years. Pe-ru-na cured them both. "We will be glad to inform you of the benefit your Pe-ru-na has done to myself and wife. I had been troubled with catarrh for some years, then I had la grippe, which left me in terrible distress. My wife, who had la grippe also, was in a similar condition. After one year, had la grippe also, which left her with pain in side and back, with which she suffered for one year. We have taken four bottles of your Pe-ru-na and find ourselves free from catarrh and the effects of la grippe. Again we say, 'I have been five years since I took the Pe-ru-na and I am still free from catarrh. I feel safe in recommending it to those who have catarrh, as you may be able to attend the knowledge of Pe-ru-na far and wide as one of the finest tonics, and one of the medicines best adapted to the human system.'"

Write for Dr. Hartman's latest book entitled "Winter Catarrh," which will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.



STILLWATER NEWS.

Many Prison City Citizens Have the Klondike Fever.

The Klondike fever is raging in this city and many citizens have been seen tramping the trail leading to the famous gold fields before summer comes. Many men, who have been in the city for some time, are now chasing their supplies and others are holding out for a week or two. A boat is being constructed to carry the supplies, which will be used in transporting the supplies of one party. It is to be taken apart and shipped to the Klondike. Warden and Mrs. Wolfner returned yesterday from a short visit with friends at Eyota, Minn.

Byron J. Mosler and H. H. Gillen are at West Baden, Ind. They will also visit Detroit and Chicago and expect to be gone a month.

The Knights of Pythias have issued invitations for a masquerade ball to be given in their hall, in the Jassoy block, early in February.

Messrs. L. Simons, R. H. Bronson and Alex Mackay have been appointed a committee to look into the matter of the Stillwater lodge of Elks.

John G. Nelson and wife returned the first of the Klondike party with their daughter, Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, at South Bend, Ind.

Misses Daisy and Mattie Rice, of Sisseton, S. D., were guests at the home of Mrs. Carlin, of Stillwater, last evening.

Mrs. B. B. Smith and son, spent the week with friends in Duluth.

After spending the week with her brother's family in Milwaukee, Alex Mackay returned Monday from a short visit to Superior.

L. Simons is in Chicago on business connected with his extensive furniture establishment.

Ben Taber, of Keokuk, Io., spent a part of the week in this city.

Al Blaisdel and James Underhill expect to leave for the Klondike some day next week.

Rev. Andrew Nelson, of Maiden Rock, Wis., conducted protracted meetings at the Swedish church in this city during the week.

The Young Married Ladies' Euchre club met with Mrs. J. E. Gillespie Friday afternoon.

The Klondike party, which gave an opera house ball Wednesday evening, about forty couples were present and the evening was spent in an enjoyable manner.

Austin Jenks is at home from a trip to Colorado, Minn.

The Degree of Honor gave a card party to Sons of Hermann hall Friday evening.

GLADSTONE WEAK. But Still Able to Be Driven About at Cannes.

CANNES, Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone drove out at noon today. Mr. Gladstone was helped down the stairs into a carriage by a nurse and valet. Mr. Gladstone wore a thick overcoat with a collar turned up, and with a tall hat. He descended the steps in the slowest manner, leaning heavily on a stick, and using the balustrade, and was lifted into the carriage. Then he was wrapped in furs. The alarming manner in which he descended the stairs, Gladstone's health were further, at present today. He is extremely weak, and so dejected, as a result of neuralgia pains, that he expressed a desire that all were over.

Making Amends. There is a good old story of a general whose death was announced in a newspaper by mistake—a circumstance which annoyed him very much. He called on the editor and demanded that a contradiction should be inserted in the next issue. "That general," said the editor, "is quite dead."

The question, we never apologize and we never write a statement, but I tell you what we'll do for you. We'll put you in the 'birds' next week.—Argonaut.

Tour of All Mexico. Special vestibuled train of sleeping and dining cars with the new open No-Top Observation Car start from Chicago Jan. 18 and Feb. 23, under the management of the American Tourist Association. Tickets include transportation, meals, and baggage. Apply to Agents Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y for programmes.

BAILEY COMES BACK

MINORITY HOUSE LEADER RETURNS TO HIS CHARGE OF BAD FAITH.

CUBAN QUESTION UPPERMOST.

PENDING ISSUE DEBATED EARNESTLY, BUT WITH NO SHOW OF TEMPER.

EDDY SPEAKS ON FREE HOMES.

A Part of the Day Devoted to Debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The sensational episode at the close of the Cuban debate on Thursday, when Speaker Reed and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, in parliamentary language questioned each other's veracity, the one charging and the other resenting the imputation of bad faith, had its sequel in the house today. On a question of personal privilege Mr. Bailey got the floor and invoked the printed record of the agreement to sustain his charge that the agreement had been violated. He was met by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, one of the floor leaders of the majority, and also by the speaker with the argument that no agreement such as alleged, even if made, which they denied, could have waived the rules of the house, and that any agreement for a vote on a motion to suspend the rules, which the motion could be in order under the rules. While the language used today was strong, there was no display of temper, and no excitement was occasioned, although the statements and counter statements were enthusiastically applauded by the respective sides. That the Cuban question is uppermost in the minds of the members was evinced during this debate.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The early part of the house session, by the unanimous consent, was devoted to a clearing up of odds and ends. A bill was passed declaring a bridge across the Tallahatchie river, in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, a lawful structure. On motion of Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.), a bill was passed appropriating \$15,000 for operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, submitted a report from his committee recommending the passage of a resolution of inquiry, if not made, which is in order, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the house all information in its possession relative to the military execution of Col. Ruiz, a Spanish envoy to the insurgent camp of Aranzuez. The resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. Hitt also reported back, with an unfavorable recommendation, the Lewis resolution calling on the Hawaiian annexation treaty and for information as to what constitutional authority the president had to contract for the payment of an Hawaiian debt of \$4,000,000 of the public treasury.

Mr. Hitt explained that the resolution had been offered at the last session, and as the treaty had been made public, there was no reason for its passage.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) thought that the latter part of the resolution broached questions of importance, and one that could be inquired into with propriety.

Mr. Hitt cut off further debate with a demand for the suspension question. The demand was sustained.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), the minority member of the foreign affairs committee, stated that the report of the committee on the Hawaiian debt, appeared to them that the main purpose of the resolution was to procure a copy of the treaty, which had already been printed. He would vote to sustain the committee.

Mr. Bailey declared that he was unwilling to vote to lay on the table a resolution which sought to obtain the president's authority for contracting to pay out \$4,000,000 of the public funds. The resolution was laid on the table—124 to 105.

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.) secured the passage of a bill to suspend the federal laws against the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians so far as they relate to the Indians of New York state, and substitute therefor the laws of the state. He explained that the purpose of the bill was to break up the practice by which for years Indians had conspired to obtain witness fees and mileage to Albany where they were tried for such offenses.

BAILEY COMES BACK. At this point Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, created something of a flurry by rising to a question of personal privilege in connection with his controversy with Speaker Reed at the close of the Cuban debate last Thursday.

Mr. Bailey said an examination of the record showed that there was an agreement that there should be a ye-a and nay vote on the motion to recommmit, so explicit and distinct, that he felt it his duty to call it to the attention of the house.

He then read at length the colloquy, which took place between Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss), Mr. Hitt, and

others, as to the closing of the Cuban debate. When he finished by quoting Mr. Hitt's remarks: "And it is understood, Mr. chairman, that at 4 o'clock tomorrow, there shall be but one ye-a and nay vote, that on a motion to recommmit." The Democrats broke forth in applause. "That was precisely my statement," continued Mr. Bailey.

"I do not desire to impute motives other than honorable ones to any one, for I am slow to charge falsehood or unfair dealing, but I do affirm that there has been written a misunderstanding or a mistatement."

A lengthy colloquy ensued on the parliamentary points involved in the disputed question, and at its conclusion the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill with the understanding that general debate should close at 5 p. m.

During the general debate, Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) made an eloquent pro-Cuban speech. Mr. Eddy (Rep., Minn.) spoke on the free homes question. Mr. Lewis (Dem., Ga.) submitted some remarks in reply to Mr. Dingley's statement on Thursday regarding the cause of the depression in the cotton industry in New England, and Mr. Gates (Dem., Tenn.) on the armor plate question.

The other speakers were Messrs. Little (Dem., Ark.), Kieberg (Dem., Tex.), Adams (Dem., Ga.), Stephens (Dem., Tex.), King (Dem., Utah), Underwood (Dem., Ala.), and Ridgley (Pop., Kan.).

The speaker appointed Mr. Hurley (Rep., N. Y.) on the naval affairs committee, vice Mr. Wilson resigned.

The house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

POSTMASTERS' REPLY. Nearly All Protest Against Reduction in Force.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—About forty postmasters have replied to the circular sent out by Postmaster General Gary, asking what savings could be made in the administration of their offices during the remainder of the fiscal year in order to avert a deficiency in the postal appropriations. Nearly all of them set out that their offices are now being run on an economical basis, and that any further reduction of working force is out of the question. The few exceptions to this rule admit that some saving might be made, but say it will cripple the existing service to cut down the force of employees.

Meanwhile, personal remonstrance against a reduction in force that will deprive the carrier delivery service being made to the officials here. Among those who called at the department for this purpose yesterday were senators Hoar and Brewster, of New Hampshire, and Boston; Warfield, of Baltimore, and the postmaster at Woonsocket, R. I.

Now that congress has been made effectual account with the amount of probable deficiency, and the determination to cut the number of deliveries, if no appropriation is made to meet it, the opinion is expressed that the postal service will be maintained. Even if it is not forthcoming, the department officials say a good purpose will be accomplished by the information received from postmasters in their replies to the circular, in that it will serve as a basis for future calculations on the requirement for service in the localities affected.

A Handsome Metal Paper Cutter and Book Mark Combined sent free of postage, under special arrangement with the amount of silver or stamps. The latest, best and most serviceable adjunct of every library and office. Address Geo. H. Heafford, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

BOGUS PASSES. Big Block Unearthed in the Office of a Chicago Broker.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—While looking up evidence against Wallace, a ticket broker at 122 Clark street, in the office of a Chicago broker, a big block of bogus passes, mostly editorial, which apparently represented \$50,000, that had been secured before the grand jury, was discovered. The discovery has led to the belief that a band of swindlers in the guise of ticket brokers is in existence in Chicago, and is engaged in the sale of bogus tickets. The case, which led to the investigation, and which may lead to a number of arrests, was that of John Wallace, of Nelsonville, O., who went before the grand jury and had his name arrested on charges of swindling. Wallace reached Chicago, a week ago en route to Dakota and was directed, so he says, to blaze ticket office. Wallace carried a pass to his destination paying \$5.00 for it, and was told to call at 6 o'clock for the pass. Blaze's office was locked at that hour, and when Wallace called the next day he was told the transportation had expired and \$6.50 was demanded for another pass, which was paid. Wallace says he was given a ticket, stamped with the supposed seal of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and was directed to General Manager Miller, of that road, who, he says, had been in the city for some time. Mr. Miller, however, took up the ticket, and later showed to the police \$50,000 worth of bogus transportation, which had accumulated in the past two years. From their general appearance, they all come from one person. It is said the names of a number of ticket brokers who seem to be implicated, are in possession of the railroad officials and will be brought to the attention of the grand jury.

The general passenger and ticket agents of ten railroads appeared before the grand jury today to secure the indictment of ticket brokers for alleged illegal transactions in passes and editorial mileage. Sixteen cases were heard by the jury. Among the passes said to have been found in a bank street broker's office are five made out in the name of Mayor Harrison.

Unconditional. "Well, Mrs. Brown, shall we see you here again on Saturday?"

"Yes, mum, d. v., and on Monday anyhow."

"Pick-me-up."

WAGE WAR IS OVER

LONG DRAWN OUT BATTLE IN ENGLAND IS BEARING ITS CLOSE.

ON THE EMPLOYERS' TERMS.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE MEN TO MAKE PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

THE AMERICAN MAILS ERRATIC.

Complaint on the Part of Business Men in London That They Are Inconvenienced.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has recommended the strikers to accept their employers' terms, practically giving the latter sole control of the shops. If this advice is accepted, work will probably be resumed on Jan. 31. Business houses have had their American business hampered by the recent erratic arrivals of the mails. Complaints in past times were made against the British postoffice, it being claimed that mails were sent by British subsidized lines instead of by the fastest vessels, when more than one mail steamer was sailing on the same day. According to the postal authorities here, this complaint is equally applicable to the American postal officials. They are to be congratulated for the mail sent by the New York was not delivered until Friday, while much of it might have been carried by the Teutonic, sailing on Jan. 12, and arriving in London on Jan. 11. On Wednesday last, with only a few specially directed letters. Besides, the Teutonic, which also sailed on Jan. 12, brought no mail matter. A. J. Miles, superintendent of mails at the general postoffice here, when informed that some of the British business firms were complaining of the tardy delivery of the mails, and was associating the delay in the manner in which the dispatcher discriminated between the mail-carrying vessels, which leave this port, said: "We use discretion as to what ships we send our mails by and always give the preference to the fastest vessels. We invariably send the Irish mails by the steamers calling at Queenstown, so as to obviate the delay in transit to Dublin via Southampton, London, Holyhead and Kingstown. In every other instance, we send the European mails by the swiftest route. Now, for instance, the Teutonic left here on Jan. 11, took out all the available mail, except that addressed for delivery in Ireland. The next day, Jan. 12, the Teutonic brought the mail from the States, and the other European mail, as well as that intended for countries which is forwarded through European routes, was dispatched on the steamer New York, which sailed the same day. "We have no preferences and always look to the best interests of every person who intrusts his or her correspondence to us for delivery, and I think we fulfill our contract in the very best manner."

SOCIAL INTEREST. The social interest of the week centered in the marriage on Thursday last of the Earl of Exbury (eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire) to Miss Florence Maud Chetwynd, eldest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. The ceremony, which took place in the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, was by far the grandest seen in London for years, while the gorgeous presents (numbering 400) are the talk of the town. The bride received fifty-seven distinct presents from the bridegroom alone, mostly jewels, from almost priceless diamond necklaces and tiara to a jeweled cigarette case, jeweled umbrella and sunshade and sets of sable and silver fox. When the presents were shown those from the bridegroom were displayed separately. Each was labeled "Lily, from U.S.A."

The sporting press announces that Mr. Richard Croker will return to England in April, and run his horses at the first Newmarket meeting.

Lord Francis Hopewell (the only brother and heir to the Duke of Newcastle and husband of May Yohe, the American actress) has joined the board of a new insurance company, formed to pay insurance premiums for the clients of the company, who will repay them in weekly instalments. Lord Hope is said to be looking for a number of company directors.

In the life story of Mary Anderson (Mme. de Navarro) in the February number of Young Women, the American actress dilates to the writer on the "holowness of stage life" and "inexpressible relief and happiness of the calm and peace of the simple, quiet life" she is now leading. Mme. de Navarro is quoted as adding: "Never again will there be thought of stage life. Life is something greater and better than stage excitement and admiration, as, for instance, that 'boy upstairs' who has his constant deliriums of music and singing, especially oratorio, of which I hope to do a great deal. Stage life—no, never, never again."

The annual report of the Leeds chamber of commerce deprecates the state of the British textile industries in 1897, saying: "All the improvement of the spring has been fatally checked by the Dingley tariff law, followed by the engineering strike, which must necessarily result in some permanent loss to trade in addition to the loss already experienced."

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NELSON STEPS IN

MINNESOTA SENATOR OFFERS AN AMENDMENT TO THE PENDING TELLER RESOLUTION

TO MAINTAIN THE PARITY.

DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT UNDER THE EXISTING LAWS.

SUBSTITUTE FROM MR. SPOONER.

Declaration in Favor of the Present Standard Until International Action is Secured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The features of the senate session today were an amendment to the Teller resolution, offered by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, a substitute offered by Spooner, of Wisconsin, and the speech of Senator Stewart on the pending resolution. The Nelson resolution declares it the duty of the government to maintain the parity of its gold and silver money. The Spooner substitute is as follows: "That it is declared to be the financial policy of the United States until there shall have been obtained an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver, which agreement for the United States is hereby further declared to be the faith, honor and credit of the United States, and solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard until such an agreement shall be maintained at a parity with gold, and all obligations of the United States shall be maintained inviolably at the present standard. On the desk of Mr. Allen (Neb.) at the opening of the day's session of the senate, was a stand of beautiful American Beauty and Bride roses. "That was a testimonial from ladies of the department, for your noble and brave defense of a woman's honor." Mr. Allen championed the cause of Mrs. E. H. Roberts, who had been dismissed from the pension office. Mr. Cannon, Utah, introduced a bill providing for the publication of the pension