SARAH K. BOLTON. The boats lay stranded on the beach, Tangled with seaweed, dank and

A desolate and dreary scene,

Far as the eye could reach; The tide was out. How changed the view when day was done; The boats rode gayly on the deep, Their white sails nodding as in sleep, Kissed by the setting sun;

The tide was in Thus many a life, in want or woe, Lies stranded on a barren shore; But God is God for evermore; Take courage, for we know The tide comes in

And lifted from the rocks and shoals, We sail upon a sunlit sea. Night opens on eternity-Sweet rest for weary souls-The tide is in.

WHY HE TREATED.

The Curious Agreement Between a Thir ty Young Man and His Rich Wife.

One of the familiar figures in a certain up-town hotel is a tall, wellproportioned young man who nightly goes out on a jammboree, and who as regularly as the clock turns up again at the hotel at eleven o'clock every night, says the New York Evening Sun. The other night he came in ten minutes earlier than his regular hour. He walked into the corridor, which at that honr was pretty well crowded. Then as he started, a little unsteadily, toward the cafe the crowd fell in behind and followed him like so many sheep. Not a word was spoken. The cafe reached, everybody lined up against the bar. The young man put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a big handful of quarters, dimes and nickels. Then he took out several \$1 bills from his waistcoat pocket put the whole lot on the bar, bowed to the: "Bartend" and walked out of the room.

The gentleman behind 5the bar counted the change and then proclaimed, "There's just \$6 76 here. He didn't spend much to-night, Let's see. There's just six drinks apiece. What'll it be, gents?"

"Why and wherefore is this thus?" queried the greenhorn of the party after the sixth drink had been concealed by everybody.

"That, sir, is Mr. Blank, who married rich. He hasn't a cent of his own and he lives with his wife here in fine style. He would spend every cent of her fortune in a week if she would let him, and she knows it. So Precine No. 34, Mr. Hoar said that no Helena, Mr. George said he did not a vision of God. she allows him \$15 a day for pin money. Every night when he comes alien voters had taken the necessary in she goes through his poekets. If oath to support the Constitution, He he has any money left in his pockets spoke of them as Armenians, Bohemians and Turks, who were working on a railthe next morning she only gives him enough to make up the \$15. He thinks that a pretty mean trick, so was residing there now. And these every night he comes in here and were the men, he said, whom the Senaempties his pockets to treat the crowd. Next morning he gathers another \$15 to carry him through the action of the Board of Canvassers.

LIFE CUT SHORT.

The Shocking Death of Colonel Cowles' Oxford Day of Tuesday.

Our people were much shocked this morning by the sudden death of David W. Cowles, son of Congressman W. H. H. Cowles, of North

Young Cowles died from a pistol shot wound in the head. The ball entered from the right side of the head above and in front of the ear. and passing through the brain, causing instant death.

He was a student at the Horner School and roomed with young Kenan, of Wilmington, and Emery, of Weldon. Emery left the room at 9.45 this morning to go on recitation. Cowles said that he felt badly and would not go on recitation, but would lie down.

As Emery left the room Cowles went to his trunk. In about twenty minutes after this time Dr. Wauchope and several boys heard the sharp sound of some noise, which they say sounded like a window falling, but they thought nothing of it. Soon after this Col. Drewry went on his usual round of inspection and knocked at Cowles' door. He at once entered, as he does at all the rooms without waiting for any response. The room smelt of gun powder and Col. Drewry looking about the room found the dead body of young Cowles on the bed behind the door.

His pistol was lying between his legs on the bed and life was then almost extinct. Prof. Horner was summoned and also Dr. J. M. Hays, but he was found to be quite dead. Two chambers of the pistol were

Cowles has the heartfelt sympathy of our people. His son was a bright, handsome, gentlemanly man, and was a general favorite. He was eighteen years of age, and about six feet high.

HELPING HIM.

Giving a Man a Show to Cimb Up. A constable for one of our eastern wards was waited upon by a stranger the other day, says the Detroit Free Press, who asked him how he got along, referred to the weather,

hard times, etc, and finally said:

"The boys want to do something "Well, I'm glad to know that I have such friends." "They say you ought to have a

show to climb up.' "Yes."

"And that you could fill a much came straight to the point. higher position than this." "So they have talked it over and agreed to put you on your feet and

in the way of a good thing, and I have been sent to tell you." "Thanks." "It's a lucky man you are."

"Not one in a hundred falls into

such a thing." "Thanks. What is it?" "You are to come down to ---'s referee a dog fight, and your deci-

- Speaker Reed's famous minority rule may serve very well for throwing a few Democrats out of their seats in the House, but it does not extend to Indiana and Ohio, as the late elections in those States demonstrate; In these States it still requires a majority to cons titute a quorum or put a Republican Navy. This proposition found a good into office.—Phil. Record, Dem.

Navy. This proposition found a good an exhaustive speech in reference to

sion is to be final !"

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

FIRST SESSION.

The Montana Election Case Debated at Great Length in the Senate-Naval Appropriation Bill Considered in the House and Favorably Reported Without Action. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 10,-The Montana Election case was again taken up, and Mr. Call addressed the Senatein opposition to the report of the majority of the committee, declaring the two Republican claimants, Messrs, Saunders and Power, entitled, upon the merits of the case, to seats in the Senate from Montana. He held it to be the duty of every Senator to express his opinion in the matter, and to give to the Senate and the country the reasons for that opinion and judgment.

He declared that the country was verging upon a condition of things under which men were to hold seats in the Senate in defiance of public will and of the obligations of the constitution. It was fast appproaching a time when po-litical power was to be the end of all action and not the conservatism of the government, and of its various departnents. In his opinion the action of the Senate in this case, in disregarding the clear and unquestionable laws of the State of Montana, and the principles of law as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, was one of the

largest strides in that direction. Mr. Hoar said that he would like to out into the debate one or two considerations which had not been dilated upon. Before he got any further with his remarks, Mr. Morgan called attention to the fact that there was no quorum present, and said that he would like very much to have a quorum pressent, especially on the Republican side to hear the Senator from Massachu

The President pro tem directed the roll to be called, and (Senators having poured into the chamber while the call was progressing) fifty-eight Senators answered to their names,

Mr. Blair, in presenting a memorial in favor of his educational bill, remarked that while that bill was under discussion it had never been necessary to have a call of the Senate in order to obtain in audience. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoar resumed his remarks on the Montana election case. He alluded to some of the Democratic speakers having spoken of the transaction as a piece of villainy, and he thought it worth while to recall to the Senate what were and Elections had thought that it was clear, indisputable, almost impregnable on the evidence, that the qualified voters of Silver Bow ceunty had by a fair majority elected five Republican representatives in the Legislature whose election or non-election turned the scale in the whole transaction. That was a matter of fact. Coming ty could have been transacted. Coming one had the least idea that any of those road line at that point on the morning of the election, and not one of whom tor from Delaware (Mr. Gray), had He submitted seriously to the Democratic Senators, and to so much of the Democratic press as had any restraint by reason of regard for truth (and he had no doubt that that press had as much regard for truth as the press of any other party,) whether the position

use of such invectives as had been ap-Mr. Gray disclaimed for himself and his Democratic colleagues the application of invectives to the Senator from Massachusetts, or to any other Senator. The invectives had been applied to what had occurred in Montana. Coming down; to the elimination of votes of precinct thirty-four, Mr. Gray declared that the only objection on which Mr. Hoar justified that elimination was an afterthought, and that uo such objection had been made before the county canvassing board by the astute lawyers who wanted to have these votes thrown out. The objections made then were: First, that the votes had not been sent in a registered package by mail to the clerk

of county canvassers, but had been delivered to him in a sealed package by one of the judges; and, second, that the returns were signed by judges and attested to by clerks instead of being signed by clerks and attested The Senator from Massachusetts did not consider either of these objections valid, but brought up an objection which had not been made in Montana, and which was an afterthought.

Mr. Gray replied to the objections made by Mr. Hoar, by the assertion that precinct 34 was not peculiar and alone in having votes of aliens cast, but that the same thing occurred all over the territory in that day's election, and in all elections for years previously. He thought (in conclusion) that the point made by the minority had been established; to wit: That there was not found in the hands of the five Republican Representatives from Silver Bow county (sitting in the Iron Hall Legislature) the eertificate of any board or officer authorized by law to make it; and that, on the contrary, five Democratic Representatives from that county (sitting in the Court House Legislature), sat there in conformity to the return of the county board, made as directed by law, and under the mandate of a competent court

of justice. Mr. Teller, another member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in advocacy of the majority report, spoke at considerable length. The debate then became a running

one between Messrs. Sherman, Edmunds Turpie, Eustis and Vorhees The question having been proposed by Mr, Kenna, as to whether forty Senators, with unquestioned credentials, (42 being a quorum), could go to work and organize and pass upon the credentials of the other 42 whose title was questioned, Mr. Hoar said that he would like to think over it before undertaking to answer it. That was precisely, Mr. Kenna said, the question that presented itself in the Montana case. Partial responses to the question were made by Messrs. Hoar, Dawes, Blair and Dolph; but Mr. Kenna said that none of them

"I should try it if I had the show." HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. the confidence reposed in him? He The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Butterworth in the fairs as they stand. "If God is just, I Chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, offered an amendment providing for the construc-tion of two instead of three coast line

Mr. Herbert's amendment was lost-32 to 52. -Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary. of the Navy to contract with private parsaloon at 7 o'clock this evening and | ties for the construction of two vessels of such type and speed, as shall render them specially adaptable as armed crui-sers, to be built on plans submitted by the Navy Department. In the event of war the government shall have the

> sonabla terms as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Ruled out on a point of order. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, moved to strike out the entire clause for increase of the

right to charter such vessels at such rea-

bate upon the general subject of increasing the Navy was long, and developed a diversity of views.

Finally Mr. Holman moved to strike out the paragraph providing for three battle ships, but leaving in the provision for an armed cruiser. Agreed to-

Mr. Peters then withdrew his motion to strike out the entire clause. Several other amendments were offered, but all were rather rejected or ruled out on points of order. The bill was then favorably reported to the House, but no final action was

taken, and the House at 4.45 adjourned. SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- After the norning routine business the consideration of the Montana election case was resumed, and as no Senator sought the floor the yeas and nays were ordered on the first resolution and the vote was about being taken when Mr. Evarts rose and uggested that if no Senator on the other

side desired to speak he would make the elosing argument is support of the committee's report. Mr. Morgan said that he did not care to address the Senate, but after hearing the versatile and adistinguished lawyer from New York he might feel himself required to say something either in approval or disapproval, and so he did not wish himself to be understood as being embraced within any agreement that the Senator from New York should now

close the debate in the case. Mr. Evarts said that there was always an understood right of any Senator to make any remarks before a vote was taken.

Mr. Evarts said that the proposition on the Democratic side was that the Senate was to be a canvassing board higher than a territorial canvassing board, while the proposition on the Republican side was that the Senate had no such power of revision. The latter, he said. was the proposition of the constitution. of the safety of the Senate, and of the equality of the States. Mr. Gray replied briefly to some o

Mr. Evarts' points, and then Mr. George took the floor. He said that the arguments in the case were now concluded, and that the point had been reached when this "honorable court was required to render judgment. As a member of that court he desired to state the reasons of the vote that he would give. In regard to Precinct No. 34, in Silver Bow county, he asserted that under the law all the votes cast there were legal votes, and that the county board o canvassers who threw out those votes had committed an act of usurpation, and he asked whether any member o this "honorable court" was willing to get the simple points in the case. A ma- up and say that that act was authorized jority of the Committee on Privileges by law? He said he would "pause for a [After a pause.] There is not reply." one member of this court, he said, who, in the face of the American people, will get up and say on his responsibility that that canvassing board had the right to do what it did. This was the first step in the iniquity. Without that step no other part of the iniqui-

now the correct propunciation of the name, but that, from the conduct of the Canvassing Board, he supposed the correct pronunciation was Hellena Board. He said these three beautiful specimens of political rascality "had hastened to be infamous," and would go down to history as having furnished an instance, not of concealed fraud, but of successful villainy, holding out the fruits of its crime and boasting of it. Mr. Hoar gave notice that on Mon

day he should ask the Senate to remain in session until the Montana case was disposed of. He would not call it up to-morrow, as there might be an implied understanding that the Saturday sessions were to be devoted to the cal-Mr. Hawley, from the select committee taken by the committee warranted the

on the Quadro-Centennial Celebration, reported back with amendments the House bill for the World's Fair at Chicago, and said that if anything was to be done in the matter, it should be done at once. He thought it would not lead to any serious debate, and hoped to have it taken up and passed on Mon-

After an executive session the Senate at 5.55 adjourned till to-morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lacy, of Iowa, called up the contested election case of Waddill vs. Wise, from the third district of Virginia. when Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, aised the question of consideration. The House decided-yeas 124, nays 113 -to consider the election case, and Mr. Lacy took the floor with an argument in

favor of the claims of the contestant. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, supported the resolution of the minority of the Committee on Elections, which declares the seat vacant. After reviewing the case in detail, he entered into a discussion of the race question, asserting the superiority of the Caucassian race and criticizing the Republicans of the North for having done no political fa-

vors to the colored men. This was denied by Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, who stated that colored men had frequently sat in the Massachusetts Legislature, and that the last valedictorian of Harvard College had been a negro.

Mr. Greenbalge, of Massachusetts, criticized the minority report of the committee for having abandoned the sitting member after asserting in their report that neither he nor his friends had done anything wrong. If the ground taken in the report was correct, this betrayal of a brother was the most shameful case of desertion that had ever darkened the annals of the House. He then proceeded to argue in favor of the con-

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, gave an able presentation of the case of the sitting member as viewed from a legal stand-

E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, said that the

negro might be an inferior race now, but wait a thousand years and see God's purpose unfolded. But if they were intellectually inferior, they were not inferior in their legal rights. As for the condition of affairs at the South, he asked the House and the American people if it could always be so and the country exist. He was loath to have a strong national law that would go into the States, and still hoped that there was a power in this country that would bring about reform peaceably and orderly, He spoke in kindness, and in hope that his words would lodgement in some minds. The black man was not naturally the enemy of the white man. In 1862, when his master left him at home to go forth and fight the army that he knew Then, at 6,14 the Senate adjourned, was coming to free him, had he abused would rather have a Democratic House here honestly elected, than to have aftremble for my country." said he, quoting Jefferson, and in conclusion he said, "In the name of God, of my country, and of the Constitution, let it be under-

stood that the condition of things shall be better from this on.' The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the House took a recess to 7,30 o'clock. the evening session to be for consideration of the Private Pension bill.

The House at its evening session did no business; but the few members present resolved themselves into a debating society, the subjects being "pensions" and "war claims." Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, gave notice that until the House would allow private

bills to be considered on Fridays he would allow no pension bills to be passed on Friday nights. He then made a long speech in favor of the payment of Southern war claims.

isions, Both gentlemen were con stantly interrupted, and the House was frequently in an uproar, laughter and excitement alternating. On several occasions rather personal and unparliamentary language was indulged in, but the general good humor of the House prevailed, and anger und indignation were laughed down.

The House at 10.30 adjourned.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 12.-The calendar was taken up soon after the Senate assembled and a great number of bills were passed under the five minute rule. The majority of the bills disposed of were of a private or local character. The only bill passed of importance to the public service was the Senate bill to increase the efficiency and reduce the ex-pense of the Signal Corps of the Army. The bill transfers to the Department o Agriculture the Weather Bureau, leaving the Signal Corps of the army to remain in the War Department. The Weather Bureau is to consist of one chief and such civilian employes as Congress may annually provide for. The chief is to have an annual compensation of \$3,500, and is to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. But the Chief Signal officer of the Army may be detailed by President to take charge of the Weather Bureau. The enlisted force of the Signal Corps is to be discharged from the Army on June 30th, 1891, and such portions of the force as may be ne-cessary shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The skilled observers now serving in the Signal Service are to be preferred for appointment in the Weather Bureau. The Signal Corps is to consist of one Major, four Captains (mounted) and four First Lieu tenants (mounted), with pay and allowances of like grades in the Army, and the enlisted force of the Signal Corps to consist of fifty Sergeants.

Adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Immediately after the reading of the fournal the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Waddell against Wise.

Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin, and Mr Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the contestant; then Mr. Wise, of Virginia, took the floor in his own be-

After further discussion a vote was aken on the minority substitute resolution, declaring the seat vacant, and it was defeated-yeas 119, nays 133. The majority resolution declaring Mr. Waddill entitled to the seat, was adopted-veas 134, nays 120-and that gentleman appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

Public business was then suspended, and the House proceeded to pay fitting ributes to the memory of the late James Laird. Representative from Nebraska, and at 4.50 adjourned.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- Of the pure in heart it is said down to the rejection of votes cast at to the Territorial Canvassing Board at they are blessed because they shall have

> - I have lived to know that the secret of happiness is never to allow your energies to stagnate. - We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.

> - Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one rascal less in the world. - Bad habits are thistles to the heart, and every indulgence of them is a

> seed from which will spring a new crop of weeds. - There are forty-seven Protestant Jewish missionary societies in the world, employing 377 missionaries among the Jews, and spending about

\$500,000 annually.

removed the tax from Christian churches, placing them on the same basis as of Shinto and Buddhist temples. Slowly it may seem, but surely the barriers are being removed. - Provoking one another "unto ove and to good works" is one of the

- The Japanese Government has

kinds of provocation to which the Bible efers. This is a very safe kind of provocation. The more of it the better. It stirs up no wrath, and leads only to good results. - The tender words and loving deeds which we scatter for the hearts

which are nearest to us are immortal seed, that will spring up in everlasting beauty, not only in our own lives, but in the lives of those born after us. - Spur-- Let us never forget that God made home among the first things he reated. Before commerce and trade.

aws and statutes, thrones and altars, there were men and women, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends, hearth-stones and homes.-G. R. Van de Water. - It is by a faith that unites us to living Christ that we are able to steer clear of the rocks of worldliness and the shoals of unbelief. If we abide in Him and are guided and strengthened by His Spirit we shall not float with the cur-

rent, but shall stem the tide however

vehement, and, mastering every obstacle, go through to victory.-Christian In-- Every one is steadily making a leath march in the sense that every step he takes in life brings him one step nearer to his dying hour. This fact, while it should not make life gloomy should make it one of constant prepara tion for that hour. He who practically lives as if he were immortal on earth makes a grave mistake.-N. Y. Inde-

- Bishop Marvin said he could grade the preachers of a conference by ooking over the mailing lists of the conference organ. The congregations that have reading members will not have any but successful preachers, and the successful preachers will not be satisfied with their congregations until they have among them a good propor-tion of patrons for the church paper. It is not a rule that will apply to every case without exceptions, but there is enough in it to give it significance .-Methodist Recorder.

TWINKLINGS.

- "That's the fellow I'm laying for," remarked the hen, as her owner came out with a pan of cornmeal. Harvard Lamboon. - A man can make himself de-

cidedly unpleasant by insisting on reminding us of what we thought last year .- Milwaukee Journal. - Young American-Father, Mr. Silvertongue said that President Harrison was not the President of a party.

can-He probably meant that Harrison is only the president of a family.-Puck. - Briggs-"Sometimes I wish I could be a hermit, and not have to associate with my fellow-men." Braggs—"You can get practically the same effect by eating onions."—Terra

What did he mean by that? Old Ameri-

- "How rapidly the hands get away when 12 o'clock strikes!" remarked Mr. Bullion to his partner, "Yes," remarked his partner, "that is the ate-hour movement."-Munsey's Weekly.

Haute Express.

-Mrs. Wundah-I did not know there were such things as artificial whales. Mr. Wundah-Well, there are not. Mrs. Wundah-But where do they get this artificial whalebone the papers speak of?-Puck,

STORY OF A NECKLACE.

Manufacture of Pearl Beads in Time of Louis Quatorse, The pretty duchess of Fife has been photographed in evening dress with a single string of pearls about her neck, says the Ladies' Home Journal. There is somehow about this string of beads a singularly pure and girlish air, and it is the one necklace that is always in good taste for a young girl. As you clasp the string of pearl beads about your own neck I wonder how many of you know of the romance connected

with those which were first made? Love, which governs all the world, comes in this story. In the time of Louis XIV. there was a maker of pearl rosaries and necklaces who was famous for the exquisite beauty that he gave them. The ladies came from far and near to buy these wondrous beads, for from no one else could they be gotten. Vainly did his rivals try to imitate the perfect whiteness and polish of the beads manufactured by him. With all his prosperity he was very unhappy and dreaded to sell his necklaces because of the poison (said to be mercury) with which he used to give them their great beauty. One day his son was astonished to hear him say, as he sold a particularly beautiful pearl rosary: "Infamous man that I am! May this crime be my last!" Soon after war was declared between France and Flanders, and the

old man was very happy because he thought no more necklaces would be ordered. His only son was about to be married, and the sweet little girl whom he had chosen so pleased the father that he said: "Ask of me any thing, for I am glad to have so sweet a daughter." With great glee she answered: "Oh father make for me one of those beautiful necklaces, such as only you can make." The unhappy man was speechless with horror, and wandered through the woods all night wondering what in the world he would do. When the day time came he threw himself on a bank beside the water to rest, and there floating on the top was an iridescent substance at which he could not help but look; it seemed so like his own perals. He searched for it and found that the effect was caused by the scales of -a small whitefish. He collected some, experimented with them, and ucceeded in producing with them he whiteness and polish for which he had formerly been forced to use the poison. On the wedding day he clasped around the neck of the beautiful bride the handsomest string of pearls that he had ever made, and as he kissed her sweet, red lips he knew he could be happy, for there was not a particle of poison in them. The truth of the story lies in the fact that to this day the method of making pearl beads discovered by Martin Jacquin is still the only one. So if you wear about your neck a string of beads like that which delighted the heart of the lovely Ursula, and if you have to thank the man for having invented a necklace free from that taint of poison, you must remember that he perhaps never would have made his great discovery if the whim of a women had not driven

A DARING VOYAGE.

him to it.

Adventures of a Walrus Hunter Who Reached the East Coast of Greenland. A very unusual feat of Arctic nav-

gation last summer is reported in Petermann's Mitteilungen. Capt. R. Knudsen, an enterprising Norwegian walrus hunter, while in pursuit of walrus pushed his little steamer Hekla into the ice along the coast of east Greenland, and landed at several points in King William's Land, the most northern part of the east coast which has been visited, and that only once by the German expedition under Capt. Koldeway in 1869-'70. Capt. Knudsen first reached the cost water in the middle of August, and, in spite of the danger of being hopelessly beset, he thought himself amply repaid by the great abundance of walrus, and it did not

take him long to load up his vessel. He skirted the deeply indented coast in a northern direction, landing now and then. He was for some time beset in the ice and drifted north, and for some days he was fast in the pack on the north coast of Shannon Island. He finally, however, escaped and reached open water in safety.

This was a very daring, if not a fool-hardy enterprise. The Arctic ice packs itself against the coast, and for this reason, that part of Greenland was almost entirely unknown long after the western coast, in its general features, was very well mapped. In the Koldewey expedition one of the vessels was crushed in the ice, and the crew, after terrible suffering and a long drift southward on the ice floes, reached succor on the southwest

In recent years, however, three successful attempts have been made to reach the east coast. The first was by Nordenskiold, who landed on Cape Dan in 1883; the second by Nansen, who reached Semalik flord in 1888, and from that point made his overland journey to Godthaad; and the third by this daring walrus hunter, whose adventures occurred several hundred miles north of the points reached by the other two travellers.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

In the most extensively protected por-tion of this country, the New England States, the farmers are abandoning their lands. Protection does not help the farmers.—Roanoke News.

A wild boom has struck Morristown, enn, and property is being sold rapid ly at good prices. In Asheville the boom which struck real estate five or six years ago has never subsided. Prices are as good as they have ever been and bona fide sales for immediate improvement are continually taking place. Projected improvements in Asheville and Asheville township reach up toward \$3,000,-

They have a new name in Guilford county for a Republican who cares nothing for the party aud a great deal for himself. The North State has inter-viewed Mr. Holton, of High Point, who says he is a Republican, stiff as ever, but hereafter he stands squarely on the Duck Platform. He says "one never saw a duck swim for another. Every duck for herself." This is a good and a novel definition of political selfishness .-Raleigh Chronicle.

- E. J. Pope, recently had a great run of lucky at Monte Carlo. The number 32 came up twice three times in succession, and Pope won 100,000 francs. feb 13 D&WIV

The Liver

the body. Remedies for some other derangement are frequently taken without the least effect, because it is the liver which is the real source of the trouble, and until that is set right there can be no health, strength, or comfort in any part of the system. Mercury, in some form, is a common specific for a sluggish liver; but a far safer and more effective

Ayer's Pills. For loss of appetite, vilious troubles, consti-

pation, indigestion, and sick headache, these Pills are unsurpassed. "For a long time I was a sufferer from stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, experiencing much difficulty in digestion, with severe pains in the lumbar region and other parts of the body. Having tried a variety of remedies, including warm baths, with only temporary relief, about three months ago I began the use of Ayer's Pills, and my health is so much improved that I gladly testify to the superior merits of this medicine."-Manoel Jorge Pereira, Porto, Portugal. "For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most effective medicine I ever used."—R. K. James, Dorchester, Mass. "When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more effec-

tive than any other pill I ever took."-Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va. "I have found in Ayer's Pills, an invaluable remedy for constipation, biliousness, and kindred disorders, peculiar to miasmatic ocalities. Taken in small and frequent doses, these Pills

Act Well on the liver, restoring its natural powers, and alding it in throwing off malarial poisons."

- C. F. Alston, Quitman, Texas.
"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."- A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va. "In 1858, by the advice of a friend, I began the use of Ayer's Pills as a remedy for biliousness, constipation, high fevers, and colds. They served me better than anything I had previously tried, and I have used them n attacks of that sort ever since." - H. W.

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I tried many medicines without avail, and I attribute my cure of this troublesome and dangerous disease entirely to the use of the Otterburn Water.

R. N. BLANTON. Mannboro, Va., April 7, 18888

PERSONS OFTEN ASK "WILL IT KEEP?" AMBLIA COUNTY, VA., Feb. 24, 1888. AMBLIA COUNTY, v.A., Feb. 28, 1000.

I hereby certify that two years ago I obtained some of the Water of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Spring for my wife, in a demijohn, and recently, whilst moving to another home, I found that some of the Water had been left in the demijohn. I poured it out and drank some of it, and found it to be as pure and nice as when first taken from the Spring.

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IT CURES RHEUMATIC GOUT. J. E. JEFFERSON, of Johnstown, South Carolina, J. E. JEFFERSON, of Johnstown, South Carolina, writes as follows of it:

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I have been suffering for years with a complication of Liver and Kidney trouble, suffering great pain in the region of the kidneys, and having my attention called to the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water I commenced to use it, and never experienced such relief from anything. The very first half-gallon increased the flow of urine and cleared it up. My appetite has been restored, and I feel that I cannot commend the Water too highly.

R. F. WALKER.

Manneoro, Va., March 17, 1888. When I commenced the used of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water, on the 28th of January last, I had no faith in any mineral water. I had been suffering for over three years with a flisease that was pronounced by a pronounced by a pronounced by a pronounced by a prominent physician of Richmond to be an affection of the Kidneys, after making a scientific test.

I had only used the Water one week when I was entirely relieved of pain which before hed here entirely relieved of pain which he for a pain which he for the pain which he for th

AMELIA C. H., VA., December 15, 1888. Amelia C. H., Va., December 15, 1888.

I have been a Dyspeptic for the past fifteen years, and lately have suffered with Derangement of my Urinary Organs, evidenced by great difficulty in voiding the urine. About six months ago I commenced the use of the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Springs Water, and since that time there has been marked and gradual improvement in my entire condition and state of health. My digestion is better than it has been for five or six years, and the urinary trouble is entirely re-

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