Mr. Cleveland and His Wife Cordially Received.

At West Memphis, which was reached Friday afternoon, the visitors were received by a Committee of 200 leading citizens, and taken by steamer to Memphis. About 60,-000 people had gathered on the levee when the Presidential party left the boat, thousands of strangers having traveled to the city from Mississippi and adjoining States. The party were taken in carriages to the Gayozo House. In the morning there was a reception at the hotel, and later the guests were driven out to see a fine display of fireworks. Saturday morning there was a grand parade, an address delivered by Judge Ellet in the Court Square, a reply by the President, and afterward a public reception at the Merchants' Exchange. Early Saturday afternoon the special train was again taken, and Nashville, Tenn., was reached early Sunday morning.

A sad incident of President Cleveland's

visit to Memphis was the sudden death of Judge H. T. Ellet, of the Chancery Court, a few minutes after he had delivered the address of welcome to Mr. Cleveland from the crowded stand in Court Square. The President was responding to Judge Ellet, when that gentlemen was suddenly taken sick and sank to his seat. Although attended by Dr. Bryant, the President's physician, and local doctors, Judge Ellet succumbed to paralysis of the heart. The exercises were closed on the stand by the announcement that there would be a reception later at the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges, and the crowd hurried away. Both the President and Mrs. Cleve-

land were much affected by the sad event. At Nashville the President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of General W. H. Jackson on that gentleman's magnificent stock farm, Belle Meade, six miles from the city. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland spent a quiet Sunday-their first in the South. During the day they were driven to Nashville and called on Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of President Polk, and lady of the White House forty years ago.

On Monday morning the Presidential party were driven through Nashville to Vanderbilt University. The streets were crowded with people, and decorations and mottoes were plentiful. At the University Chancellor Garland made an address of welcome. Then the march through the city's principal streets to the Maxwell House was resumed. At the hotel Mrs. Cleveland alighted and held a reception for the ladies of Nashville. The President continued to the Capitol, and from a stand was welcomed by Governor Taylor. President Cleveland responded in a speech complimentary to Nashville and its people. After the address the President held a public reception in the rotunda of the Capitol. Shortly after noon the visitors left for Chattanooga.

The city of Chattanooga was reached in the afternoon in a heavy rain. The train was greeted at the depot by an immense crowd. The President's carriage was followed by a mounted escort and 100 carriages, containing leading citizens. Many private houses were decorated. The party stopped about an hour at Chattanooga, and then departed for At-

The train reached Atlanta at 5 P. M. The party were received with belching cannon, the illumination of Kennesaw mountain, and the roar of thousands of voices in greeting. A reception committee, which included Gov-ernor Gordon, Senator Brown, Henry W. Grady and others conducted the party to the Kimball House. Five Governors of Southern States welcomed the party. On Tuesday morning the Presidential party

were escorted to the Governor's room in the Capitol at Atlanta. There they were received by Governor Gordon. The visiting Governors, the Supreme Court of the State, the United States officials, the municipal authorities, and the members of the Legislature were presented to the city's guests. This ceremonial over, the visitors, escorted by Governor Gor-don, Senators Brown and Colquitt, and accompanied by the visiting Governors, and many other people of note, proceeded to Pied-mont Park, which is the exposition ground. A national salute was fired as the procession entered the gates of the inclosure and proceeded to the speaker's stand. The formalities of welcome to the President were begun with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the Presbyterian Church, after which Mr. H. W. Grady, Vice-President of the exposition, in a brief but eloquent speech extended a welcome to the President. Mr. Cleveland responded in a speech in which he referred in complimentary terms to the growth and enterprise of Atlanta. Governor Gordon followed the President in a short address. Then there was a public reception in the exposition grounds. In the evening the gentlemen of the visiting party dined with Governor Gordon. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas were entertained at dinner by Mrs. R. N. Porter. Later the entire party attended a card reception by the Capital City Club.

The exercises at Atlanta on Wednesday in President and Mrs. Cleveland's honor were marred by a heavy rain. The Presidential party breakfasted with Senator Colquitt at 10 A. M. There were about thirty other guests, including most of the people of note in town. The President and Mrs. Cleveland entered their flower-bedecked carriages at 11 o'clock, and, with an escort of cavalry and artillery, made their way through muddy streets to the Exposition grounds, three miles away. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland viewed the military parade. In the afternoon the President was entertained by Hon. Julius Brown son of Senator Brown. At the same hour a reception in Mrs. Cleveland's honor was given by Mrs. Henry W. Grady. At night the President reviewed a torchlight procession of the Young Men's Democratic Leagues of the State, and made a speech. The party left at midnight for Montgomery, Ala.

The special train containing the Presidential party reached Montgomery, Ala., at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The visitors were greeted with booming cannon and the cheers of a great crowd. The military presented arms as the President and Mrs. Cleveland entered their carriage. After breakfast at the Exchange Hotel, the President reviewed the military parade, and there was a presentation to Mrs. Cleveland of a handsome solid silver jewel casket, representing a cotton bale, and bearing an appropriate inscription indicative of the visit to Montgomery. A satin copy of the day's edition of the Montgomery Dispatch, consisting of thirty-three pages, elaborately and expensively trimmed and enclosed within a handsome crimson plush roll, bearing on a silver plate an appropriate inscription, was also presented to the President and Mrs. Cleveland by Editor Fitzgerald. After a drive through the principal streets, the party were taken to the Fair grounds, where, in presence of an immense crowd, Governor Sleav delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Cleveland responded, speaking words of praise for Alabama, its people and its industrial growth. After a drive around the Fair grounds the party again took the special train and started on their journey for Washington,

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Highest Court of the Land.

Their Cause at Stake Before the

It is stated that there is a great deal of excitement among temperance people throughout the country owing to an apprehension that the Supreme Court of the United States will declare the prohibitory liquor laws unconstitutional. Seven cases are pending before the court. Two of them come from Kansas, four from Iowa, and one from Atlanta, Ga. The Kansas cases have already been argued in behalf of the brewers by Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Joseph H. Choate, of New York. No one appeared for the Prohibitionists, to their great astonishment, and the blame is charged against Attorney-General Bedford, of Kansas, who had charge of the case, but failed for some reason to appear.

As is well known, says a Washington special, hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture and sale of liquor in States where prohibitory laws have been enacted and enforced, and if such a decision as is expected is given, the States will be compelled to pay immense sums in the shape of damages to those whose investments have been idle. The cases are regarded as of as great national importoce as the famous Dred Scott case, and the re temperance movement will be parunless the Court decides in its favor.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States. THE large Sprague Baltic Mill, built of stone, five stories in height, 1,000 by 500 feet, at Baltic, Conn., was totally wrecked by fire the other morning. The loss is \$1,500,000; insurance \$257,000.

THREE members of the British Parliament
—Sir John Swinburne, O. V. Morgan and Halley Stewart-who will present an international arbitration memorial to the President and Congress, have arrived in New

CHARLES DICKENS, eldest son of the distinruished English novelist, has arrived in New York. He will read selections from his father's works. THE National Rubber Company, of Provi-

dence, R. I., has failed for upwards of \$900,-Forest fires on the Blue Mountain range in Pennsylvania have been devastating valu-

able timber lands. A GLOUCESTER (Mass.) schooner's captain reports having fallen in with a French fishng sloop waterlogged on the Grand Banks. He boarded her, and found ten men drowned

A LOCKOUT of 5,000 shoemakers has taken place in Philadelphia A FIRE in the business section of Syracuse N. Y. destroyed property valued at \$400,000.

South and West. THERE are more than fifty cases of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla.

CHARLES EDWARDS (colored) was hanged at Clarksville, Ga., for the murder of William Echols (white) STEPHEN RAWSON, the millionaire President of the Union Trust Company, of Chicago, was shot five times and mortally wounded while coming out of church. His assailant was his eighteen-year-old stepson, William Lee, and domestic trouble was the

cause of the crime. Mrs. Rawson having separated from her husband. A RESOLUTION to reduce the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor from seven to five members led to a bitter debate in the General Assembly at Minneapolis, The majority were charged with uniting to get rid of Messrs. Berry and Bailey, two of the members. In the uproar which followed a motion to adjourn was carried. Secession from the Order was talked of by some mem-

THREE hundred citizens started in pursuit of a gang of robbers who murdered the Rev. P. Ryan, a Methodist minister, near Walton, W. Va. The robbers were found in a fortified house. The result of a fight was the shooting of one robber, the capturing and lynching of another, and the wounding

of five of the citizens. ARIZONA'S population is stated in Governor Zulick's annual report to be 90,000.

GOVERNOR WEST'S annual report estimates the population of Utah at 200,000. There are 2,000,000 animals of all kinds in the Territory, and the mining output last year was \$7,631,729. The Governor opposes them ovement of the Mormons for Statehood.

MRS. LAX, the woman who threw a pan-cake at Mrs. Cleveland in St. Louis, was fined

Washington.

GENERAL GREELY recommends that a trial be made of homing pigeons in the service.

THE Treasury Department recommends that United States attorneys, marshals and clerks be paid salaries, and the fee system be

It is stated that the Government will protect American seal fisheries in Alaska's waters from foreign depredations at all hazards.

Foreign.

THE days of Germany's Crown Prince are said to be numbered. He is suffering from cancer of the throat. The case is very similar to General Grant's.

Wong Chin Foo, of New York, a cultured Chinaman, author of a recent article in the North American Review, and a naturalized American citizen, was taxed \$50 by a Canadian Customs officer before he was permitted to enter Canada.

THE Irish Privy Council is about to devise measures for the suppression of the National Particulars of a disastrous fire at Han-

kow, China, have just been received. One thousand lives were lost, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. UNEMPLOYED workingmen had a ritched battle with the London police. Many men

were injured, and twenty arrests were made. THE dedication of a jubilee memorial fountain in honor of Shakespeare, presented by George W. Childs, the Philadelphia editor, was made the occasion of impressive ceremonies at Stratford-on-Avon, the great poet's birthplace. There was a procession, a dedicatory speech by Henry Irving, an address by United States Minister Phelps, recitation of a poem written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a banquet.

SEVERAL members of the Canadian Parliament are accused of bribery.

THE Disconto Geselleschaft, a Leipsic banking institution with a capital of 9,000,000 marks, has failed in consequence of unlawful speculations. Two of the directors have absconded with an enormous amount of spoils and all the bank's stock.

LATER NEWS.

HENRY SCHAFNER, of Pottsville, Penn. seventy-one years old, in an insane fit of groundless jealousy shot and killed his wife, aged fifty-six years, and then put an end to himself with a pistol ball.

The twenty-fourth annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at breast of the robber who had jumped into the car, killing him instantly. The two on the engine, hearing the report, fled. The mail Chicago, was welcomed by Governor Oglesby and Mayor Roche. Chief Arthur, in his annual address, spoke strongly against strikes and in favor of abstinence from drink. The Brotherhood now numbers 25,000 men.

THE twenty-first annual convention of American Architects has just been held in

THE General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis has adjourned. Next year the Convention will be held at Indian-

MESSRS. OBERLY and Edgerton, two of the three Civil Service Commissioners, do not agree upon some constructions of the Civil Service law. The former opposes political organizations of officeholders at the National Capital; the latter thinks they have

a right to exist. SEVERE snowstorms, accompanied in some parts by a hurricane, are reported from Italy. Crops and animals were greatly injured, a number of houses were unroofed at Pisa, and several persons drowned in Lake Como.

THE Anti-Horse Thief Association of Missouri has been holding its annual convention in the town of Mexico. The deliberations

were secret. GOVERNOR GRAY has urged the Federal Court officers to undertake the prosecution of the night marauders and whippers of men and women in Southwestern Indiana, known as the White Caps.

VIOLENT winds and heavy rain have been demolishing property in Southern Louisiana. COLONEL A. H. MONTGOMERY, President of the Memphis Jockey Club, fell dead of apoplexy a few days since on the race track.

HEAVY inundations in Cuba have flooded large districts and rendered many people THE Australian steamer Cheviot has been wrecked. Many of the passengers and crew

were drowned. Scenes of violence in connection with the eviction of tenants on Irish estates are still reported almost daily.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and her daughter Mollie have arrived in England. THE biggest steamer in the world, the Great Eastern, has been sold at auction for

THE steamer Upupa collided with and sunk the German bark Planteur off Beachy Head, Great Britain. Out of fourteen persons on the bark only two were saved.

PERIL ON THE RAIL.

Fatal Collision Between Two Trains in South Carolina.

Twenty-six Passengers Hurt by a Smash-Up in West Virginia.

A freight train from Spartansburg and a passenger train from Atlanta ran into each other at Greers Station, twelve miles east of Greenville, South Carolina, the other morning. Two persons were killed and ten injured, one of whom was expected to die. The Morgan Rifles, of Spartansburg, were on the passenger train returning from Atlanta, The collision was caused by the freight train not being sidetracked at Greers to let the passenger train pass. The passenger train consisted of nine coaches and passed Greenville four hours late Both engines were wrecked, also the postal, baggage and express cars of the passenger train and the first three cars of the freight train. Engineer Harris and Conductor Reville, of the freight train, disappeared.

On the same day, at noon, the fast express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, six coaches, going West, met with an accident 12 miles below Charleston, W. Va. Twentysix passengers were more or less injured. None were killed outright, but several were seriously, if not fatally injured. The railroad authorities sent to Charleston for surgical aid, and Drs. Henry Tompkins and Thomas left for the scene of the accident, reaching there within twenty minutes

The accident was caused by a defective switch, over which the engine, baggage, express and mail cars passed unharmed; but the three middle coaches, all well filled with passengers, were thrown from the track; two of them were turned completely over; one turned over twice.

passengers suffered with broken backs. It was fortunate that the fires had gone out in the stoves, or the loss of life would have been great. Many of the injured were not able to continue their journey. Those who were worst hurt were taken to St. Albans, only a few hundred yards from the

TUMBLING IN RUINS.

Seven Men Killed By a Building's Fall in New York.

By the fall of an unfinished building in East 115th street, New York, a few days since, seven workmen were killed and about eleven others were injured, several of them | seriously. The accident was the result of haste and bad management. Details of the actions. Over five thousand cases have accident are as follows:

By order of the Rev. Father Kerner, of the Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel, workmen began to build a parochial school at No. 439 East 115th street about two months ago. The building was two months ago. The building was to be five stories high, with a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of nearly 100 feet. Efforts were made to push the work rapidly and cheaply. About twenture at 3:30 P. M. the other day. The side walls were up as far as the fourth story and the rear wall was nearly as high, while the front had not been raised above the foundation. A steam en-gine was at work in front of the building driving a hod elevator. The floor beams had not been supported properly in the middle, and they shook every time the elevator went

up with its load of bricks and mortar. Finally the unsupported side walls could not longer bear the strain, and they fell without warning while all the workmen were busy. There was a crash that startled everybody in the neighborhood. Bricks from the top of the west wall crushed the roof of the frame blacksmith shop at No. 437, and killed Henry Reinitz, a horseshoer, who was at work there. For a few seconds after the crash the ruins were partly obscured by a cloud of pulverized mortar. Through the cloud a few men were seen struggling to escape from the wreck. Loud cries from the helpless wounded men were heard.

A great crowd of excited people soon filled the street, and for a time the work of rescue was impeded by the throng. A policeman ran to the signal box at First avenue and 115th street, and sent out an alarm of fire. Call for ambulances were sent from the same box little later. Hearing the alarm, Captain Hooker, of the East 126th street squad, went with his reserve force of policemen to scatter the crowd and help the firemen in the work of rescue. Five companies of firemen. who had responded to the alarm, went to work promptly. At first the workmen who were in sight were carried out of the ruins. Among the seriously injured was the Rev. Amelianus Kerner, the priest who had been looking after the erection of the building He died on Wednesday. The dead number

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

seven, and the injured eleven.

Two of Them Killed-A Bomb Against The Car Door.

The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio mail and express, which left El Paso, Texas, the other evening, was stopped four miles out of the city by three masked men. While two men covered the engineer and fireman with their revolvers the third ran back to the mail car and threw a bomb against the door. The explosion which followed shattered the door and side of car into splinters. The agent was dazed and badly frightened by the shock, but uninjured. He recovered himself, however, and poured a charge from a double-barrelled shot-gun into the agent fired the remaining load after them. The train then returned to El Paso and remained until morning.

A sheriff's poss2 pursued the robbers next day, and found the dead body of another of them, who had been shot by the mail agent

THE fish in the Arkansas river appear to be affected with some strange disease. Many of those caught with hook or net spoil within a few hours after being taken from the water.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	43	10	
Beef, good to prime	75	ř.	814
Calves, common to prime	8	0	812
Sheep	4	0	417
Lambs	6	@	617
Hogs-Live	5	0	512
Dressed	7	破	712
Flour-Ex. St., good to fancy	3 50	a	4 00
West, good to choice	3 50	-	4 85
Wheat-No. 2 Red	813		
Rye-State	56	(0)	
Barley-State		a	83
Corn-Ungraded Mixed	513	(0	53
Oats-White State	32	a	3234
Mixed Western	323		34
Hay-Med. to prime	80	0	85
Straw-No. 1, Rye	75	@	80
Lard-City Steam	6 85	œ	
Butter-State Creamery	26	a	27
Dairy	-	0	24
West. Im. Creamery		(d)	20
Factory	15	a	
Cheese-State Factory	103		11%
Skims	81	60	
Western	5	@	8
Eggs-State and Penn	21	a	22
BUFFALO.	- A.F.	6	
Steers-Western	9.00	100	0.02
Sheep-Good to Choice	995	9	3 65

Wheat—No. 1. 8514@ 86 Corn—No. 2, Mixed 4714@ 481 Oats-No. 2, Mixed..... Barley-State..... 64 @ Beef-Good to choice.....

33 53

Rye-State.... WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. Beef-Dressed weight.
Sheep-Live weight.
Lambs.
Hogs-Northern PHILADELPHIA Flour-Penn.extra family... 3 50 Wheat—No. 2, Red...... Corn—State Yellow..... Oats Mixed.....

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Synopsis of Land Commissioner Sparks' Annual Report.

Land Commissioner Sparks in his annual report, just issued, shows that since March 4, 1885, 31,824,481 acres have been restored to the public domain. The sales, entries, and Selections of public land under the various acts of Congress relating thereto, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, embrace 25,111,-400 acres, and of Indian lands 746,637 acres, making a total of 25,858,038 acres, being an increase over the year 1886 of 3,733,474 acres, and an increase of 4,862,534 acres as compared

The receipts from the disposals of public lands are \$10,783,921, from sales of Indian lands, \$1,484,302—a total of \$12,268,224, being an increase as compared with the year 188 of \$3,247,727, and an increase of \$3,648,625 as compared with the fiscal year 1885; to which is to be added \$8,291 received on account of timber depredations, and \$12,493 received for certified copies of records furnished by the General Land Office, making the total receipts for the year from all sources \$12,289,008. With respect to the surveys of public lands he says that charges of fraud are made in all the public land States and Territories, and that an appropriation to cover the examination of such surveys and for necessary resurveys is a matter of the highest public importance. A large proportion of the Surveyors-

ing on settlers for assistance. On the subject of the forfeiture of railroad land grants the Commissioner quotes from his last annual report, and adds: "I renew the recommendation that for-feiture be declared in all cases in which the roads were not completed within the time and in the manner conditioned in the respec-

tive grants."

General recommend that rates for survey be

increased, so that competent surveyors may be able to perform their work without call-

Of fraudulent land entries the Commissioner says that the investigations of the past year have been entirely satisfactory, and that as a result, 2,312 entries, covering about 370,000 acres, were held for cancellation, and 1,153 entries, covering about 180,000 acres, were cancelled for fraud. This subject the Commissioner pur-sues at some length. He says: "Such record of crime as that shown by investigation made by special agents during the last two years is rarely to be found. Bold, reckless, and gigantic schemes to rob the Government of its lands have been discovered and exposed in every State and Territory containing public lands, and I think I can truthfully say in every land district and county which a special agent has visited. Systematic efforts to mislead and corrupt entrymen, in order that they might become instruments in defrauding the Govern-ment, have been resorted to. Men of intelligence and high standing in the community, in many instances million-aires, were the leaders in these unlawful transbeen discovered wherein perjury or subordination of perjury was committed. In a majority of cases the officers before whom the

sponsible to the Land Department, were cognizant of the fraud, or could have become so by ordinary diligence. One thousand and eleven cases of timber depredations or timber trespass have been reported on during the year, involving a value in timber and product therefrom amounting to \$6,146,935-recoverable to the United States. The amount actually recovered during the year through judgments, fines, etc., is \$128,642. The wholesale destruction of public timber on old numbered sections of public lands, says the Commissioner, within the granted limits of unconstructed railroads continues to an alarming

proofs or other papers were executed, largely

State and Territorial officers not directly re-

On the subject of "reform in the public land laws" the Commissioner says: "All efforts to secure a reform in the land laws by a repeal or amendments of particular acts and provisions have failed through the opposition of interests at variance with proposed legislation. I am satisfied that amendnents in detail are impracticable. The time for tinkering has passed. Existing systems of disposal, fundamentally defective in the original instance, have become wholly unsuited to present conditions. What is needed, in my opinion, is an entire reformation of existing laws, retaining an absolute homestead law and obsoleting all other forms of disposal of agricultural lands. Actual residence, improvement, and cultivation for the homestead period of five years should be the exclusive condition of acquiring title to such lands. It would also appear that the time has arrived when the privilege of appropriating public lands should confined to citizens of the United States. The mineral laws should be so amended as to preserve the public right of mineral exploration to citizens of the United States and to prevent a monopoly of native mineral wealth by individuals and corporations."

THE LABOR WORLD.

More than 10,000 electric motors are now in operation in this country. TWENTY-FIVE hundred to three thousand niners are out on a strike in Southern

THE weekly Bradsfreet's records 2,280 strikes throughout the country for the cur-

THE production of pig iron has increased in the Pittsburg district from 2,000 tons per day last year to 3,900 tons at present. GENERAL SECRETARY LITCHMAN SAYS the Knights of Labor on July 1, 1887, numbered

535,000, a decrease of about 195,000 members during the year THE London Iron says that American cheap hardware is driving all European competi-tors out of the markets of that continent. More than 80,000 dozen American monkey wrenches are exported to Europe annually, it is said, to supply the foreign demand.

THE blast furnace report as published in the American Manufacturer shows that on October 1 there were 346 furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 144,638 tons, out of blast. On the same date the number of idle furnaces was 243, with a weekly capacity of 56,000 tons.

THE Emery Coal and Railroad Company has been chartered in Tennessee with a capital of \$100,000. The company has acquired 100,000 acres of mineral lands, beside \$150,-00) worth of property in the city of Chattanooga. They will proceed at once to build blast furnaces, rolling mills, and foun-

SINCE the last report (July) the Brotherhood of Carpenters has granted charters to thirtytwo new Unions, ranging from Brookline, Mass., to Elsinore, Cal., and from Milwaukee, Wis., to Jacksonville, Fla. The brotherhood has 340 local Unions, and upward of 42,000 members.

A KNIGHTS OF LABOR Convention at Shamokin, Penn., was attended by 300 delegates, representing the employes of the Reading Railroad. Resolutions of sympathy with the Lehigh Valley striking miners were passed and financial assistance was contributed. The Knights expressed themselves as pleased with the eristing relations with their em-

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND, of France, is doing the United States. THE Sultan of Morocco is not dead, as reported, but is improving in health. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN announces a design to resume the lecture platform. SECRETARY ENDICOTT says that he more interested in yachts than in politics. GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has con-

tributed \$100 to the Lee Monument Fund of Richmond, Va. MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and her daughter Mo'lie sailed a few days ago from New York for Europe.

THE shoemakers of Natick, Mass., are about to erect a monument to the late Vice-President Henry Wilson. It is asserted that ninety out of every hundred male children born in Ireland are named after Charles Stuart Parnell.

Dennis Kearney, the California "sand lots" speaker, is in New York for the purpose of making Anti-Chinese speeches. DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of New York, enjoys a medical practice which nets him \$75,000 a year. He says the requisites of a physician are tact and perseverance.

GENERAL VAN DUSEN, of California, the oldest member of the Fiftieth Congress, will have a fight for his seat. Lynch, who ran against him, has filed papers for a contest. JESSE GRANT'S prespects for becoming the richest member of the Grant family are first rate. He is largely interested in the iron mines of the Lake Superior country, which | promise to be immensely valuable.

A Revival in Headgear.

A revival of an almost forgotten do well to remember in time the fable of Hartford Courant. the goose and the golden eggs. Unless some breathing space is now permitted tinction of the beaver is within a very \$3 to \$5 each during the last six years. fireworks. A consignment of fur, not long since, shipped from Winnipeg by the Hudson's Bay Company, represented the destruction of over 5,000 beavers, which exceeded that of all other fur-yielding animals of the district, with the one exception of the marten. It would be an infinite pity if this most interesting

In Dec., 1898, L.S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., offered eight premi-ums payable in gold coin, which they say created a great interest among people who kept hens, so much so, in fact, that they authorize us to say that they shall offer Nov. 1st, 1887, another list of premiums for the bests results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay. Of course all who compete cannot get one of the premiums, but some of the last year's reports sent us show that the parties ought to have been well satisfied if they had not received any other benefit than the innot received any other benefit than the increase of eggs they got while making the trial. For example the first premium was twenty-five dollars taken by C. A. French, Washington, N. H., who fed thirty hens the Sheridan's Powder for eight weeks. The first week he got only ten eggs; the third week the hens laid 301 eggs, and the eighth week 338 eggs. During the eight weeks trial he got 1338 eggs which, at the price of eggs in Boston or New York markets in mid-winter, would have yielded \$46.00, or \$1.56 for each hen in eight week's time. Considering the small expense of keeping a hen no \$1.50 for each hen in eight week's time. Considering the small expense of keeping a hen no animal on a farm will pay like that. The fourth premium, which was ten dollars, went to Mrs. E. B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., who in the eight weeks received from forty hens 1707 eggs. The first week she only got 36 eggs, but the last week 277 eggs.

This clearly demonstrates that the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay will increase the profit several hundred was cent. crease the profit several hundred per cent.

Johnson & Co. will send two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder postpaid to any address for

book of nature.

In Germany the hide of the catfish is tanned to form tough and supple

50 cents in postage stamps; or a large 2% pound can of Powder for \$1.20. To each person ordering a large can as above they will send free one copy of the "Farmer's Poultry Guide" (price, 25 cents).

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous.

Purity and Strength

the system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfeet health. The best way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, oversomes that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the whole body which makes one feel perfectly well. "I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's fiarasparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good."-Mrs. N. A. STARLEY,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apotheoaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

KIDDER'S

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGENTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGENTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.

IT WILL, STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.

IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhora, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion. Digestylin will effect an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for Digestylin (price B) per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. De not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, S3 John St., N. Y.

The Colt and the Pears.

A gentleman who keeps a two-year-old fashion is said to be impending in the colt in a lot where there is fruit has been French capital. The Parisian exquisite particular of late to have all the fruit that is about to appear on his beloved boulevards in the headgear affected by John | colt was turned out in the morning. Bull in the early years of the present thinking the fellow would get all that century. If the forthcoming hat is not his system required if he ate what fell actually made of "beaver," it will be during the day. Yesterday afternoon simply on account of the increasing one of the family heard a pear tree rattle, scarcity of the animal, which is gradually and, slipping to the window to see if the disappearing before the encroachments tree was being molested, she saw the colt of Western civilization. But the beaver | rubbing against it. Directly a pair was is not "gone" yet; and with only that | started and the colt at once made for it. amount of encouragement which is Then he repeated the rubbing operation afforded by the absence of constant till another fell, which he secured and ste. molestation, he would soon again largely He had been seen rubbing against the contribute to the world's store of valu- tree before, but his movements were not able furs. The mighty hunters who are watched. But his owner has no doubt now beginning to penetrate the few re- that he has secured his share of the fruit, maining sanctuaries of animal life would and didn't take up windfalls either .-

At Ralakhan, near Baku, Russia, a to it in its principal settlements, the ex- new petroleum spring, which rose 150 yards, flooded the country, impregnating easily measurable distance. In America everything. Nobody ventures to light a the prices of beaverskins have risen from fire, for fear the town will go off like Be Sure halvhe hother

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A large treatise on Diseases of Women, procreature were to be wiped out of the A large treatise on Diseases of Women, pro-

fusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts,sent for ten cents in stamps.
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stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction. SICK HEADAGHE Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion. Bilious Attacks, and al derangements of the stom sch and bowels, are prompt

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they eannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRIL-Dull into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, muccuis, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scales from places; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and takte are Impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a backing cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

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