Whom mothers caress Pure lips for the children. With never a stain Of rem, or tobacco,

Or language profane.

Pure lips for the children, The hore of the land, Who shout in glad chorus The praise of our Band. Mary D. Chellis.

Immediate Abstinence. The Rev. J. W. Hornby, M. A., late chap-lain of Clerkenwell Prison, England, read a paper before the International Congress of inebriety, entitled "Observations of Inebriety," from which we quote the following:
"A prison official is in a better positi than any one else to see whether or not there is truth or wisdom in the idea carefully promoted by not a few doctors, and eagerly caught at and preached by their patients, that an habitual drinker, or even habitual drunkard, must be 'let down by degrees.' An ordinary perusal of the papers would prepare one to believe the fact that at any moment our prisons must contain thousands of living contradictions of this common and popular fallacy. Years of drinking may have pre-ceded the momentary crime that brings on a man many years of penal servitude: another may be hardly sober when admitted for his three or six months for an assault committed when drink, and yet at once his drink is stopped, except in a few cases of incipent delirium tremens, when (in some prisons, not all) a little alcohol is given until the fit has passed away. Why, even in cases of pris-oners who have been opium eaters or chloral drinkers, and have a far stronger and more abiding crave than that the dipsomaniac knows, there is no 'letting down by degrees;' while the simple drunkard who ventured to quote the wisdon of his quondam associates, or even of his doctor, as an argument for receiving some pro-portion of what had been his daily poison, would probably find himself by no means let down by degrees by the warder to whom he addressed his request. 'It is impossible for me to give it up, has often been said to me by those who have, unfortunately for themselves, been externs from a prison point of view.' 'How could you manage if you were run in?' I would answer, 'At any rate I can't give it up at once.' 'Again, how would it be if you were run in?' I remember a clever doctor who was under my care for three months before he was hung, saying to me, before he admitted his guilt: 'This imprisonment is a blessing to me, for I could not, or would not, cure myself of the morphia habit, and now through prison I am free.' I commonly noticed that the inconvenience from the sudden cessation of a narcotic remained twice as long as that arising from the loss of alcohol, but frequently the latter would be dissipated in a week, and the former in a fortnight. Dr. B. W. Richardson, when first studying alcohol, sensibly inquired of all our prison doctors what evil effects they observe: rom the sudden and total disuse of alcohol. One word sufficed for the answer-' None.'

A Canker at the Vitals. The battle between man and the saloon rages, and it is likely to in rease in intensity till the end comes, because the saloon is an un natural product in our civilization. Veterans in the contest of to-day have witnessed, alternately, success and failure in all the organized movements of temperance people. But there will not be any permanent backward steps in the temperance reform—all signs of the times point forward. There seem to be but two special and well aimed movements to reach the life of the sa'oon and destroy it -one by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the other by the temperance political purty. Strangely enough the one uses moial and the other proposes legal means; the one is composed wholly of women and the other of men. They are intensely in sarnest and moved by a powerful conviction that the American system of saloons must and shall be overthrown. These two organizations are using as their weapons literature and the p'atform, the ballot and prayer to compass their end. No better agency can be employed for the promotion of a just cause. That the atmosphere of our towns and cities is surcharged with temperance electricity is avident from the clashing of political forces and the sensitive condition of society on the ssues of total abstinence and prohibition. Temperance seems to be the only great moral problem that looms above our social or rolitical horizon. All else has assumed the quiet of an established order of things; and this order of things is now being almost forbidden in the wild scramble for office, power and patronage, but thoughtful and good men should s'op and consider that a canker is sating at the very vitals of the Government. -Chautauquan.

Saloons and Sunday-Schools. Hon. T. E. Clark, of Clarinda, Iowa, in an addresss as President of the Iowa State Sunday-school Convention, is reported by the Sunday-school Worker as saying: When we came here, many of us settling on the prairies, opening them up, planting God's Word and planting His truth, while the early settlers were making the soil bles-som to bring forth the crops, this friend from Dakota was telling of the work they were doing there in some localities, and after I heard the story I referred to the fact that I was born in the State of Kentucky, where a man never allows another to tell a bigger story than he if he can help it. He said in one lo-cality they had established a Sunday-school right out in the prairie almost. They had no seats, and so went to a neighboring saloon and brought the beer-kegs for seats for Sabbath-school children. I told him we remembered the kegs we'l, that we had emptied his Satanic majesty out of them and sent them to Dakota for them to use in the Sunday-schoo's to sit on, but that in Iowa we sat upon the saloons and were establishing Sunday-schools in their places. [Applause.]

## Prohibition Prohibits.

Bonfori's Wine and Spirit Circular gives honest and conclusive testimony as to the resuit of prohib tion in Maine which we commend to all persons and papers that try to prove the contrary. In a recent issue it says: "During the year of its existence the association has given most important aid to Rhode Island, Michigan and Texas, and the result of the election in these States has been to give a check to the prohibitory movement that is of priceless importance to this busi-1 ess as well as to the general good of the community. If the amendment had been carried in Michigan and Texas and these States reduced to the unhappy condition of Maine, the tide would have swept over the West and the South, and the cost to the best pertion of the trade would have been counted by millions. For the result we are directly and indirectly mainly indebted to the associa tion and no pains should be spared to continue its existence and increase its useful-

## A Circle.

The whisky dealer pays money to the gov ernment for a license The government pays money to congress men for their services. Congressmen pay money to people for their

The people pay money to actors and lecturers who come over from England.

The actors and lecturers go 'ome and scat-

ther the money about London.

John L. Sullivan goes over and gathers it up.

John will bring it back and spend it at the point of beginning.

The whisky-shop is the beginning and the end. - Chicago News, Temperance News and Notes. India now has nine W. C. T. Unions.

The Omaha (Neb.) W. C. T. U. now owns a eadquarters building free from all incom Judge Hosea B. Moulton, who is one of the brightest legal minds of this country, is Presi-dent of the Prohibition League of the Dis-trict of Columbia.

What is a Drought?

Mr. Symons, the English meteorologist, would have three kinds of degrees gist, would have three kinds of degrees of drought recognized and precisely defined. A period of fourteen or more consecutive days without rain should be termed an absolute drought one of twenty eight or more consecutive days with a rainfall not exceeding a quarter of an inch should be called a partial arought; and at least sixth as a should be called a partial arought; and at least sixth as a should be called a partial arought and at least sixth as a should be called a partial arought. The following bills were introduced and not over two inches of rain all alloholic liquor traffic and report upon the absolute liquor traffic bulling at Jackson, Mich.

127H DAY.—Mr. Burns, (Mo.) from the committee on appropriations, reported the upon the cultivation of a bounty of \$2,000,000 a year for the cultivation of absolute two years for the cultivation of absolute of about your payment of a bounty of \$2,000,000 a year for two years for the cultivation of about your payment of a bounty of \$2,000,000 a year for two years for the cultivation of about your payment of a bounty

### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

George Chisholm, of Gilbertsville, N. Y. anged himself at Jacksonville, Fla. The mother of the late President Garfield is growing weaker constantly, at Mentor, Ohio.

Wesley Del 1700, a burglar, shot and mortally wounded Adam Gisse, a Justice of the Peace at Anderson, Ind. Elmer Gest, lately a clerk in the Post Office at Xenia, Ohio, was arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

Harvey Coussen shot and killed his broth-er-in-law, H. D. McAllister, near Birming ham, Ala., in a family quarrel. A verdict of acquittal was the result, of the trial of Tom Brennin for the murder of Mine Boss William Jones at Pottsville, Pa. Henry McCabe was found guilty at Chicago of killing lawyer toward of Valpariso, Ind. The penalty of eight years imprisonment.

J. T. Reinhardt & Son, clothing dealers of Dallas, Texas, are closed, attachments ag-gregating \$100,000 having been issue lagains! Ex-Register of Wills, Pfeiffer, of Allen town, Pa., whose accounts are \$8,000 short' has returned home and the shortage is to be

Manuel Lopez, alias "Colorado," a noted Arizona horse thief, has just been captured in the Dragooa Mountains, with three com-Mrs. Garfield the aged mother of the late resident Garfield is ill at her residence in

Menron, Ohio. She says that she wants "to John McDermot, a brakeman, was killed at Duncomb, Iowa, while emptying cars with which snow was being removed from the railroad tracks.

',Jakey" King was shot and instantly killed at Chicago by Isidor Vehon, a saloon keeper, whose geese he had stolen and upon whom he drew a pistol.

B. F. Ishmarn, a wealthy Japanese student at Gambeer, (Ohio) Theological Seminary, becane insane and was placed in jail at that place to a wait an inquest. Bryan Lynch, keeper of a billiard room in Norfo k, Va., died from the effects of escaping gas it his sleeping room. He was

from Rochester. N. Y. The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners egan an investigation of the disaster on the Boston and Maine Railroad at Bradford,

whereby twelve lives were lost, Ecra De Witt of Scranton, Pa., hanged imself at Fa go, D. D., where he was a defendant in a suit growing out of an alleged

fraululent change in a deed of land. The Massachusetts Supreme Court has ruashed the indictment against Spiritualistic dedium Charles R. Ross, for obtaining un der false pretences money paid for admission to his seances

Ex-City Tax Collector Dennis Murphy, o Oswego, N. Y., is short in his accounts an has assigned his store for the city's benefit. For a percentage he carried the taxes of several persons who did not pay. William H. Jewel, a well known farmer

and politician, and commander of Cox Pos G. A. R., was found in the Co. rt House yard at Hasting, Mich., with his arms and legs frozen solid. He died soon after. A train of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio roa i at Grangevile, Pa., ran over

and killed Stephen Boyer, Simuel Boyer and Joseph Kollep, rolling mill hands. They were all married men with children. John M. Barnes, who shot Lew Owen fatally at Chattanooga, Tenn., in a quarrel about \$50 worth of furniture, was held yes terday to await the result of the wound. He claims he fire I in self defence. Owens death

is hourly expected, William Brizz luri, of P.ttstown, Pa., on going to his home found three men breaking into the house. One of the burglars fired The ball grazed Brizzoluri's t. d. He re-turned the shot, wounding one of the culorits, who was carried off by one of his com

A man living near Princeton, Minn., ki led his wife and seven children, chopping their heads off with a broad axe. A boy of fourteen jumped from an upper window and escaped. When asked by a neighbor what ne had done, the murderer replie 1: "What I have intended to do for a long time."

Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde, M. P., addressed a large home rule meeting in Halifax, N. S. Several prominent Nova Scotians indorsed his sentiments. Archbishop O'Brien sent a letter commending the cause and en-

Mrs. Josephine Ammon, the prominent women's suffrage writer, who is in jail at Cleveland, Ohio, for contempt, says she will stay there till a new probate justice, to take office next month, appoints another guardian for Josie Blann, when the girl will be pro-

Zeke Welch, a "tough" lad was arrested at Hudson, N. Y., on suspicion of having set fire to several buildings. He says two of his chums fired Mr. Stackpole's barn the previous night. It is expected that quite a number of recklees boys will soon be in

custody. Michael McAleer, a drunken man creating a disturbance in a Philadelphia market was arrested by officer Marti: He drew a knife and cut the officer about the head and face. inflicting injuries which may prove fatal. He also cut Thomas Murphy less seriously Jones Slater, arrested at Texarkana, has lisclosed the names of thirteen men who assisted in a recent robbery at Deming, N. M. and others at Genoa, Ark., and Houston, Texas. Rube B rrow is the leader. He and his brother James, were secured in Alabama, and the others in various States

-At Syracuse a freight train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road collidel with a New York Central freight train, lemolishing three cars. In a coasting accident at North Monmuoth

Me., seven persons were hurt by their sled striking a woodpile. George Simpson is dangerously injured. -Operator Lawson and five Canadian Pacific Railroad employes are in jail at Port Arthur

Ont., for negligence which caused the recent Horseshoe Curve disaster near Jack Fish. Ches Gong and Fong Long Dick were sentenced at Portland, Ore., to be hanged February 17 for the murder of Lee Yick in in the Chinese Theatre in Portland Novem-

-A large meteoric stone fell near Jacksonville, Fla. A piece weighing 212 pounds was hot when found. It looks like iron ore, is quite hard and is covered with small white

erys als. Mrs. Annie Weber was found sitting on a stump frozen to death, in National Park Louisville, Ky. She had a husband and

eleven children, and was under the influence of liquor when she left home. -John Cunningham, a wealthy farmer, killed himself by jumping from the cupola of his house, near Delphi, In !. He was sixtyeight years old. A year ago he killed a horse thief, which preyed upon him so that he lost

his reason. -The Wichita, Kan. City Council ordered the Bell Telephone to pay \$1,000 a year for the use of streets. This was refused by the ompany, when the Council directed the police to remove the wires from the poles. —An old coal pit on Mount Washington, near Pittsburg, Pa., is burning, having been set on fire by boys. This causes fears of dis-

aster, an the mountain has many old galleries, in which it will be difficult to stop the -A revenue offcer arrested at Seneca Falls, N. Y., W. C. Lutz, for making and selling what he calls Allomania root bitters. He admitted on examination before Commissi ner Adams, at Canandaigua, that the beverage was whiskey, with peppermint,

anise and syrup. —J. C. Mollison was arrested at ottawa, Kan., for purchasing a pint of whiskey swearing it was for medicinal purposes and using it as a beverage. -Sonora, Mexico, has a Malitia force of two

hundred convicts stationed opposite Nogoles A. T., watching for a gang of New Mexican -G. M. Rider who has been tried four times for the murder of A. E. Slover, was again convicted at Marshall, Mo., and sentenced to

Senator Blair has presented to the United States Congress a petition asking for the sub-

## FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

11TH DAY.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr Sherman—For the investment of certain sure; in the treasury; also to establish a bureau of adulteration, and to regulate and prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of adulterated articles

manufacture and sale of adulterated articles of food and drugs.

By Mr. Jones, (Nev.)—A concurrent reso lution requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with China containing a provision that no chinese shall enter the United States except ambassaders and others engaged in the diplomatic service and merchants engaged in trade between the United States and foreign countries. Laid on the table.

The Senate then took up the resolution offered by Mr. Brown on January 4, in favor of tariff and the abolition of internal revenue taxes as a means of reducing the surplus. of tariff and the abolition of internal revenue taxes as a means of reducing the surplus. Mr. Brown addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. He attacked the tax on tobacco and whisky principally, and declared that it fostered monopolies and imposed untold hardships upon the small distiller and manufacturer. He submitted statistics of arrests and convictions of "moonshiners" in Geotrie to show that the neonly reballed Georgia to show that the people rebelled against the whisky tax, and asked that the resolution be referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Beck objected, however, and the resolution was laid upon the table.

12TH DAY.—Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Edmunds, (Vt.)—'so incorporate the Maritime Ship Canal Company of Nicar-

The bill to credit and pay to the several Stat's and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax of August, 1861—reported by Mr. Morrill, from the committe on finance, on December 13—was taken from the calendar

Mr. Berry offered a resolution directing in cases were the tax was collected from citizens either directly or by sale of property, that the amount shall be paid to the governor of the state, in trust for such citizens, whether the state be, or be not, indebted to the United States. The resolution was rejected -yeas 14, nays

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the proviso proposed to be struck out by making it apply only to cases were the tax was collected by the United States. Agreed to.
Mr. Edmunds also offered an amendment requiring that all claims under the trust shall be filed within six years, and that all claims not so filed shall be forever barred.

The bill was then laid aside without further action. Mr Chandler, (N. H.) offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the suppression of the votes of the colored citizens of Jackson, Miss. at the recent municipal election in that city. Laid

an the table.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to establish a national university in the District of Columbia for the education of teachers in the common schools of the states and territories and the District of Columbia. Referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consid eration of the Blair educational bill, and Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, made a constitutional argument against it.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business and confirmed Mr. Vilas as Secretary of the interior and Mr. Don M. Dickinsod as Postmaster General, their nominations having been reported favorably by Messrs. Edmunds and Sawyer respectfully. 13 DAY. -Among the bills introduced were

the following: By Mr. Manderson, (Neb.)—To provide for a Minimum invalid pension of \$8 a

By Mr Sabin, (Minn.)-For the increase of pension for the loss of an eye.

The resolution offered by Mr Hale, (Me.) on December 12 for a select committee to examine fully into the present condition of this civil service was taken up, and Mr. Hale addressed the Senhte in explanation and advocacy of it Mr. Hale spoke for an hour and a half, and the Blair educational bill was then taken up. Mr. Coke spoke in opposition to the bill.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, obtained the floor for a speech on the same measure, but gave way to Senator Butler for a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

14TH DAY.—The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, (N. H) on January 10 instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the suppression of the votes of the colored citizens of Jackson, Miss., at the recent municipal election in that city, and into the alleged participation in such suppression by the United States District Attorney, a deputy collector of internal revenue and a deputy Inited States marshall, was taken up, and Mr. Chandler addressed the senate in explanation and support of it.

During the discussion which followed re-ference was made to Mr. Lamar's case, which prompted Mr. Riddleberger to remark that he would vote for confirmation. The resolution was adopted-yeas 29; navs 24-a party vote, except that Mr. Riddleberger voted with the Democrats, while the

two Mississippi Senators were excused from Mr. Hoar, (Mass.) From the committee on privileges and elections, reported a resolu-tion to pay to Daniel B Lucas, of West Virginia, \$1,000 in full for all expenses and salary as a claimant of a seat in the Senate. Referred to the committee on contingent ex-

Mr. Mitchell (Ark.) called up the bill introduced by him on December 12, abrogating all treaties heretofore made and now opera-tive between the United States Govern-ment and the Chinese Empire in s.) far as they permit the coming of Chinese to the United States and absolutely prohibiting the landing of Chinese excepting only diplo matic, consular and other officers. Mr

Mitchell addressed the Senate in support of The Senate then proceeded to executive

15TH DAY—Among the memorials presented were several in favor of the pr hibition of the liquor traffic, and for a constitutional amendment to that effect, and in favor of the world's exposition in 1899.

The bill to credit and pay to the several states and territories and the District of Columbla all moneys collected under the direct ax act of the 5th of August, 1861, was taken up—the question being on a verbal amend-ment offered by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) when the

bill was up some days ago.

After cons derable discussion as th whether the money should be paid to individuals or to the state, the bill was laid aside and Mr. Vance (N. C.) proceeded to address the Senate on the resolution offered by Mr. Brown (Ga.) proposing to abolish internal revenue taxation. He favored reducing excessive taxation whether it was in the tariff or in the internal revenue system, and illustrated the inconsistencies in the tariff.

The resolution was laid aside and the Blair education bill was taken up and a constitutional argument made against it by Mr. Gray, (Del.) A colloquy arose between him and Mr. George, (Mi.s.) and finally the bill went over as unfinished business.

11TH DAY .- Mr. Hooker, (Mississippi,) offered an amendment assigning clerks to the committee on expenditures in the State Department; on expenditures in the Navy Department; on expenditures in the State citizens of Columbia. Buildings were citizens of Columbia. Buildings were citizens of columbia, so columbia ment of Justice; on Mississippi improvement and ventilation and acoustics-committees which had not been allowed separate clerks by the report of the committee on accounts. By Mr. Wheeler, (Alabama)—To increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters; also for the retirement of disabled army offi-

By Mr. Breckenridge, (Arkansas)—Authorizing the inves ment of lawful money deposited in the treasury by national banks for redem tion of their circulating notes.

By Mr. Symes, (Colorado)—For the free coinage of the silver dollars.

By Mr. Candler, (Georgia,) (by request)—
To establish in the Treasury Department a

bureau of adulteration and to prohibit the manufacture of adulterated goods.

By Mr. Lawler, (Illinois)—Resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven members whose duty it shall be to institute on the causes and stitute an investigation into the causes and facts underlying and appertaining to the existing labor strikes.

By Mr. O'Donnell (Michigan)—To repeal

By Mr. Bliss. (N. Y.,) to dispose of the surplus money in the treasury and to prevent the accumulation thereof; also by request), for the better security of life and property on the high seas and on the navigable waters of the United States.

By r. MWhite, N. Y., to authorize the refunding of the national debt into a uniform consolidated bond.

By Mr. Nichols, (N. C.) for the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

By Mr. Nichols, (N. C.) for the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

By Mr. Wilkins, (Ohio) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the surplus to the purchase of United States bonds. By Mr. Tillman, (S. C.) to prohibit the use of stoves or oil lamps on passenger trains; also to limit the premium above par at which the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase bonds for the sinking fund.

By Mr. T. H. Browne, (Va.,) to grant pensions to the widows and orphans of surfmen who lose their lives in the line of duty.

13TH DAY.—The House, on motion of Mr. Mills, (Tex.) went into a committee of the whole upon the state of the Union for the

whole upon the state of the Union for the consideration of the President's message. Mr. Mills offered a resolution referring the ssage to the committee on ways and

The resolution was agreed to, and the committee having risen its action was con-After the the transcation of some unimortant business the House went into a com-

ttee of the whole on the little deficiency The request of Mr. Burnes, (Mo.) to speedily pass the bill provoked quite a lively
discussion as to the reasons that caused the
failure of the deficiency bill in the last Congress, Democrats charging the Senate with
the responsibility, and Republicans the
House. Mr. Randall denied the imputation
that the House conferees, in holding the bill
back, had been influenced by any improper
motives and reputed the charge that the apmotives, and reputed the charge that the ap-propriation bills had been held back to prevent the consideration of revenue bills. Mr. McComas, (Md.) defended the commit tee on appropriations from the charge of being dillatory in its presentation of appro-priation bills, and laid the blame for the tardy passage of those measures upon what he termed the constitutional and characteristic delay of the Democratic majority. The bill was then read by paragraphs. Several slight changes were made in the bill and the committee then rose and the bill

14TH DAY .- Mr. Caswell, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely a bill limiting the time for the presentation and payment of claims against the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilkins, (Ohio) under justruction from the committee on banking and currenc called up for present consideration the bill providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations. Mr. Weaver, (Iowa) and Mr. Bland, (Mo.) made points of order, but both were over-

offered a compromise, and upon that not be ing accepted domanded the question on th third reading of the bill. On a division the roll was 113 to 59 in fa vor of sustaining the demand, and the yeas and nays were ordered, pending which the opponents of the bill resorted to fillibustering

tactics. Motions to adjourn consumed the remainder of the morning hour in which the Dill was being went over. It will probably be further considered to morrow.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) reported back the Bottelle-flag" resolution as amended by the committee on military affairs, and it was

The House then, on motion of Mr. Dunn, (Ark), went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Sena e bill fixing the salary of the commissioner of fish and fisheries at \$5,000 per annum. Mr. Cox, N. Y. spoke in favor of the bill, and then the committee rose and the bill was passed. Mr. Blount, (Ga.) from the committee on post offices and postroids, reported a bill re-

lating to permissable marks, printing or writing, upon second, third and fourth-class matter. touse calendar.

The speaker lail before the house a mes sage from the President transmitting the in-vitation of the French Government to the Government of the Uunited States to participate in the exposition to be held in Paris in 1889 to commemorate the taking of the

15TH DAY.-Mr. Hatch, (Mo.) from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill making appropriations to carry into effect the provisions of the act to establish experimental agricultural stations. Committee of

the whole On motion of Mr. Blount. (Ga) the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill re lating to permissable marks, writing or printing on second, th rd and fourth class mail matter. It was passed, and the House went into a committee of the whole on the private calendar, the afternoon being consumed in a discussion of two bills.

A motion by Mr. Mills, (Tex.) to adjourn until Monday was voted down. Mr. Morrow, (Cal.) from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution ap ropriating \$50,000 to enable the governm nt to participate in the international exhi-

tion to be held at Melbourne in April 1883. Committee on the whole. Mr. Hatch, (Mo.) rising, said that in view of the fact that Mr. Mills had stated to several gentlemen that there would be no ses sion to-morrow he would ask unanimous consent to have the vote by which the house refused to adjourn over reconsidered. But Mr. Mills interposed an objection, and again submitted a motion to adjourn until Monday amid derisive laughter from the Republicans This time Mr. Mills was successful. Mr. Hatch himself gracefully voted in the affirmative, and the motion was carried-

## yeas 1.5, nays 103, and accordingly the house adjurned. IN THE CAROLINAS

Earthquake Shocks Experienced at Charleston, Summerville, Charlotte and Other Places.

A severe shock of earthquike was felt at Summerville and other places to the north and northeast of Charleston. It is reported that Orangeburg and Branchville experienced the same shock. At Summerville local experts say that it was the third sever est shock they have had. Several chimneys were thrown down. At Oakley about twen ty-five miles from Charleston on the Northeastern Railroad, the people say that it was the severest shock since the great one of

Aug. 31, 1886. The shock was perceptibly felt here, especially in the lower part of the city. It is supposed to have lasted about ten seconds. The severity of the shock in Summerville and Oakley seems to indicate that the centre of the scismic disturbance is moving further

from Charleston.

Despatches show that the earthquake shock this morning was also felt at georgetown, Conway, Beaufort, Camden and Newberry. COLUMBIA, S. C.-A sharp earthquake shock, the first in many months, startled the citizens of Columbia. Buildings were and glassware rattled in a lively n People sleeping were rudely awakened and many rushed into the streets. The direction of the wave seemed to be from north to south. The vibration continued about ten seconds and were accompanied by loud de-

tonations.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here, There was also a strong shock felt at Shelby and other points.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt here, the first at 9.45 o'clock and the other eight seconds later. tonations. Signal officer Barry says the vibrations were from north to south. The shocks were greatest in the western section of the city. A mirror was shaken off a mantel at P. E. Linnet's. No damage is reported. The people are excited, fearing another disaster like that of 1886.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A sharp earthquake hock was felt here. No damage was don?. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Since the noon of fonday January 9, the magnetic needles has been much disturbed at intervals. There was a marked disturbance at about 830

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY. The Sensation Created by a Japanese Peasant Woman.

young Japanese peasant woman has ted a genuine sensation in the medical circles of the east with a new theory and

Her theory is that it is caused by a small insect under the skin, that gnaws and bites the muscles and thus causes the twinges of pain and the untold misery of that allment.

A grizzled and skeptical sea captain placed himself under her care and, after foot baths of bran and hot rice brandy, she nipped from his knees small white insects by the dozen!

The regular practitioners were skeptical about this new theory, and put one of the insects under a microscope. They decided that by its organism it never could have lived under the surface of the skin.

The Captain insists, however, that the Japanese woman has taken the insects from his knees and ankles by the hundreds, in his sight, and killed them, and that he grows better after each treatment!

This theory, absurd as it seems, is really not much more so than the theories formerly held by the medical fraternity. It used to be

much more so than the theories formerly held by the medical fraternity. It used to be thought a trouble of the joints, and was treated as such until it was demonstrated that the treatment brought no lasting results.

Then, as the muscles were affected, it was set down as a muscular disease; but the same unsatisfactory results followed. Now it is universally acknowledged to be a "fiery condition of the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system"

uric acid in the system."

To cure it the uric acid must be driven out of the blood, which is done by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition with Warner's safe cure, and "putting out the fire in the blood" by Warner's safe rheumatic cure. These remedies, taken in alternation, as they should be drive out the uric acid already in should be, drive out the uric acid already in the blood and prevent further accumulation. James Wright, of 37 E. 19th st., New York, was for many years a victim of rheumatism and tried various remedies and cures without avail. Sept. 8, 1887, he writes in praise of the remedies named: "Lam now free from the arrow stings of the dreaded inflammatory rheumatism. I have and always will recommend Warner's rheumatic remedies to all sufferers of the disease." The Japanese peasant woman's theory will not be likely to stand the test of time and

prove their merit beyond all question.

scientific investigation, but the thousands of cures made by the remedies mentioned above

another Lincoln Anecdote. Seymour Curtis is one of the characters of Stratford. He went to the war as fifer, and since has been what may be called an ardent, working Republican. He comes to Bridgeport nearly every day, and on his last visit told the following anecdote, never before

printed: During the presidential campaign of 1856, when John C. Fremont was the Republican nominee, Mr. Curtis, in company with James Booth, came to this city to hear Lincoln speak. As Lincoln stepped upon the platform to begin his speech, Booth said to Curtis: "What a homely man! He's the home-liest man I ever saw!" But as Lincoln talked and waxed eloquent, Buth brought his clenched fist down on Cartis' knee (and the latter said he hit hard), and said: "Seymour Curtis, he is not so bad looking, after all! He grows handsomer all the time." At last, with a sledgehammer blow of his fist on Cartis' knee, Booth exclaimed: "Curtis, he is the handsomest man I ever saw!" -- New York Tribune.

He Couldn't Make a Point on the Preacher.

We had been talking to a colored minister on the depot platform at Talladega for some time when the Colonel turned on him with: Now, Josiah, you are a preacher of the gospel?" "Yes, sab."

"You preach virtue, honesty, charity, and all that?" "I does, sah." "And you are supposed to live up to

them yourself?" "Sartin, sah." "Now, then, suppose I had a hog, and he was running at large, and

vou--" White man, stop right dar!" interrupted Josiah, as he raised his hand. "I know what you is gwine to say; but you can make no p'int on mo. De hog law has got so strict dat nobody but a fool nigger would think of stealin' his pork. Try sunthia else, salı. Put it on the ground that you had lost yer pocketbook an' I had found it, an' ax me what I'd do."-Detroit Free Press.

The Lion and His Termenter. A Peasant who was Passing through the Forest heard & Great Uproar in his Path, and Presently Arrived at a Spot where a Lion lay Sleeping and a Horde of Jackals were Rushing Around him in a Circle and Barking Furiously. "Why all this Noise?" Queried the

Peasant. "It is to Insult the Lion," they Answered him. "But he could Annihilate the Lot of you in a few Seconds." "Oh, we are well Aware of that, but

we Trust to our Legs to Outrun him in case he Wakes up. Moral: If the Cther Fellow won't Fight we can Always Lick him.-

## Detroit Free Press.

The Event of Events. Sunday-school teacher-Now, children, we must bear in mind that between our last week's lessons and this quite a period of time is reprepented as having elapsed. During this time very important event has taken place. Yes. Annie, you may tell us what it is. Annie-We've all got our fall hats .-Philadelphia Press.

IT seems as if the bread and pastry cook might not inappropriately be termed a dough-mestic.

THE Atlantic is crossed in love every time a bridal party goes over.

C-h-o-o! C-h-o-o!! C-h-o-o!!! Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath. If you have acrid, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, throat disease, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in head, splitting headache and other symptoms of nasal catarrh, remember that the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$100 reward for a case offer, in good faith, \$400 reward for a cas of catarrh which they cannot cure. Th Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

Send for pamphlet on "Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh." Mailed free from City Hall Pharmacy, 264 B'way, New York. 'ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sellat 25c. per bottle Language is to the mind what beauty is to The Plain Truth

people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which cause those terrible pains and sches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in urging

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called to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used three bottles and can already testify to beneficial results. I highly recommend it as a great blood purifier."—J. C. AYERS, West Bloomfield, N. Y. **Hood's Sarsaparilla** Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Sarsaparilla a trial.

The Sweetest Cirl in School such dreadful beadaches!" The girls skipped along, but it happened Edith's mother had heard what they said. It set her hinking. What could be done for these headaches and the rough, muddy complexion, that was such a trial to her gents daughte. She recalled what she had read of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she slipped into a drag store and bought a supply. Edith took it faithfully, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved the headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

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One good act done to-day is worth a thousand in contemplation for some future time.

Oft obscure the road that leads to health, Unmarked by board or sign; Wisdom avails not, powerless is wealth To sooth those aches of thine. But do not despair, with life there's hope The cloud conceals the sun; With Pierce's Favorite Prescription at hand Your life's full course may run.

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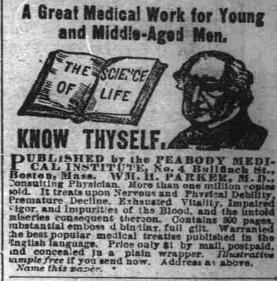
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