BLAINE HEARD FROM.

The Maine Statesman Speaks at Sebago Lake,

And Fires the First Gun of a Campaign of the Future—A [Brief] Review of the Political Issues of the Day From a Republican Standpoint.

SEBAGO LAKE, Me., Aug. 24.—At a Republican mass-meeting here to-day, Hon. James G. Blaine delivered the principal address. It was substantially as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS—A new administration of the National Government is usually unvexed in its first year, except by the importunities and disappointments of its own supporters. The people at large give small heed for the time to public affairs and the discussion of political issues is left as a somewhat perfunctory task to the opposing partisans in Congress. This season of apparent indifference is caused, in part, by the natural ebb of the tide which flowed so high in the preceding National election, and in part also by the American instinct of fair play, which demands that the party freshly installed may have a free opportunity and full time to lay out its ground and mature its measures.

This period of popular inaction is thus not only advantageous for rest, but it prepares those who are the ultimate arbiters on all matters of public concern to give a patient hearing to fair argument when the time arrives for popular discussion."

Mr. Blaine then spoke of the approaching State election. He also took up the leading political issues of the Nation, treating at considerable length the different tariff ideas of the two leading parties and discussed the labor question, the fisheries dispute, our relations with Mexico as regards the Cutting affair, and closed with a brief reference to the Prohibitionists. Speaking of the tariff policy Mr. Blaine said that at the late session of Congress the measure known as the Morrison Tariff bill, designed to first weaken and ultimately destroy the protective policy, was resisted by so compact an organization of the Republican members that a single vote from New York and two or three votes from Minnesota were all that broke the absolute unanimity of the party, and this was rendered still more striking by the fact that the organs of Republican opinion in New York and Minnesota declare that these exceptional votes were adverse to the wishes of a large majority of those who elected the dissenting members. On the other hand, the majority of Democratic members supported the free trade side of the question, but a small minority uniting with the Republicans, found themselves able to defeat the measure, the Democratic party instantly using comparative dullness in business, which their own course in Congress for twelve years largely developed, as an argument against the policy of protection. But it is worth while to compare the condition of the country in this year of grace with its condition the year before the Republicans succeeded in enacting their first protective tariff. In the nine States which still do the larger amount of manufacturing for the country and which did nearly all a quarter of a century ago, it is interesting and instructive to compare their financial conditions at the beginning of 1861 and the beginning of 1886. The States referred to are six of the New England with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1861 the South presented a condition brought about by nearly an entire generation of free trade, and the aggregate amount which the people accumulated in savings banks during that long period was less than one hundred and sixty million dollars. In the same States on the first day of January, 1886, the aggregate amount in the savings banks was over one thousand and twenty millions of dollars. • • • • Yet another comparison may be still more embarrassing to free trade doctrinaires and more difficult for them to answer. While American workmen in nine States working under a protective tariff have over a thousand millions dollars in the savings banks, a vastly greater mass of workingmen in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—the whole United Kingdom—all working under free trade, have less than four hundred million dollars in the savings banks and postal banks. These figures and these dollars are more persuasive than arguments, and the conclusion they teach is so plain that a running man may read.

Of the labor question, Mr. Blaine after reciting the present condition of the workingmen says: "I have no new nostrums to offer for the cure of labor troubles, I have no quack remedies to propose. I am a free believer in the efficacy of the protective tariff and I can look back with serene satisfaction to my record in Congress as never blotted by a single vote that was not friendly to the interests of Americans to labor. I never promised anything when I was candidate for public office, and now as a private citizen I have no temptation to flatter any man or state any thing else than the simple truth, so I say the truth."

Mr. Blaine then made a comparison of the wages paid the laborers of the South with those of the Northern workingmen. "Do you suppose," he continued, "that you can permanently maintain in Northern States one scale of prices when just beyond an imaginary line on the south of the United States a far different scale of prices is paid for labor? The colored mechanic of the South is not so skillful a workman nor so intelligent a man as you are, but if he will lay brick in a cotton factory in South Carolina at half the price you are paid; if he will paint and plaster it at the same low rate, he is inevitably erecting an industry which, if the same rate of wages be maintained throughout, will drive you out of business or lead you to the gates of his own poverty."

From this Mr. Blaine draws the following conclusions: If the Democratic party shall be able to hold control of the National Government, the colored laborer in the Southern States will remain where the Northern Democrats have placed him politically, subject to the will of the white man and unable to fix his price or command his labor. The colored man will therefore under these conditions remain a constant quantity in the labor market, receiving inadequate compensation for his own toil and steadily crowding down the compensation of white labor if not to his own level, yet far below its just and adequate standard."

Of the fishery question Mr. Blaine had much to say. He, contrasted at great length the attitude of Mr. Bayard with that of Secretary Webster in 1852. "The humiliation of our situation," the speaker declared: "Has been gratuitously increased by a vote of the majority of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives to throw open the market of the United States to British and Canadian fishermen without duty or charge and without securing to American fishermen the right to fish in British and Canadian waters. This is an act of such unaccountable rancorous hostility to the fishing interest of New England that it is difficult to see how any Democrat can justify it. John Randolph so hated wool tariff that he felt like walking a mile to kick a sheep Do Northern Democrats feel such determined hostility to the fishermen of New England that they would sacrifice the great National interest in order to inflict a blow upon them."

The Mexican difficulty was disposed of by the speaker briefly. "For the United States to attack Mexico," he said, "without giving her an opportunity to be heard before an impartial tribunal of arbitration, would be for our great Nation unlimited power to put herself to open shame before the world. • • • • • If I recall any part of my affairs with special satisfaction it is that I endeavored and almost succeeded in having the American republics assemble in order that war between two nations on this continent should be made impossible. War in any direction will prove a great calamity to the United States, but war forced on Mexico would be a crime marked in a special degree by cruelty.

In conclusion, Mr. Blaine referred to the Prohibitionists as a third party that adopts as their shibboleth, that the Republican party must be killed and that have the co-operation of the Democrats, free traders and saloon-keepers, and of all men who wish to keep six million colored people in the South disfranchised and oppressed.

Rich Chinamen Returning Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Forty Chinamen from Havana in native costume were landed in this city from the Ward Line steamer Saratoga to-day. They are on their way home via San Francisco. Many of them are richly dressed. Yung King Yen sported a bright red umbrella and wore a large diamond ring. His papers showed that he had been a merchant at Havana for eight years, and was worth $20,000. An aged Mongolian who was pointed out a confirmed opium eater, frequently took snuff from a jeweled box. Another showed a companion the time by a gold repeater he carried attached to a handsome gold chain.

After Deputy Collector Hopper had indorsed their papers, they were furnished with through overland tickets.

Yesterday afternoon Wo Kee, the well-known Mott street Chinese merchant, and some others showed the new-comers about town, and made it interesting for them.

"The reason so many Chinese are passing through New York this year," said Mr. Hopper, "is that the Spanish cigar-year contracts for Chinese labor in Cuba have many of them expired this year, and the men are going back home. Not in years have so many Mongolians passed through the city, and they all take money home. A party of twenty-three were passed through last week, and their aggregate wealth amounted to $200,000."

The New Assistant Solicitor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Felix A. Reeve, who was yesterday promoted from the position of law clerk in the Solicitor's office by his appointment from the President to that of Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, is a son-in-law of the late Horace Maynard, of Tennessee and has been in the employ of the Government for a number of years. It was he who, in 1884, wrote a strong political letter severely denouncing Blaine and coming out in the most pronounced manner for Cleveland, though having been a Republican all his life. For having written the letter he has since been charged by the Republicans with having been an offensive partisan, and several attempts have been made to have him removed on these grounds, but to no effect. Mr. Reeve, in the early part of the present Administration, sought an assistant attorney-generalship, but Mr. Garland refused to appoint him because he had been an offensive partisan. In the appointment yesterday the President has broken over the rule he is said to have made, when leaving for the mountains, of transacting no official business during his vacation. Mr. Reeve's commission was signed in the Adirondacks on Friday, and was received here yesterday afternoon.

Preparing to Enforce the Oleomargarine Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. — Collector Stone, of Chicago, and Mr. Bates, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who were charged with the duty of preparing regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Oleomargarine bill, completed their work yesterday. The proposed regulations are full and complete, and were favorably considered by Commissioner Miller. They will be ready for publication in a few days. The work upon the models for the oleomargarine tax stamps has been delayed by the absence of the assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and they will not be ready for several days. The design is said to be simply a bull trampling a serpent under foot in the center, while around the margin are the words "Oleomargarine" and "Internal Revenue," the denomination of the stamp being indicated in the corners. There will be three varieties of stamps needed in order to operate the Oleomargarine law—one kind for retailers, another for wholesale dealers and a third for manufacturers. These will be made of several denominations, and coupons will be attached in order to make the intermediate number required.

Repairing the White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The repairs to the White House now in progress include but one important change in the construction and old arrangement of the mansion. This will be the erection of a large "photographer's skylight," so as to brighten the upper floor, the long corridor and some of the apartments which have heretofore been in almost total darkness. This attention will add materially to the comfort and attractiveness of the private portion of the house, the library and its approaches, and will be the most marked improvement the building has undergone since President Arthur brightened and beautified the public and State apartments. The other work now in progress comprises the renovation of two of the private apartments and the retouching, cleaning, etc., of every portion of the interior, as well as an entire new coating of paint to the exterior, and the reconstruction and repaving with asphalt of the conservatories.

Arizona Wants Some Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Governor Zulick of Arizona, in an interview with Secretary Lamar, called his attention to a subject which affects largely the interests of the Territory, namely, the survey of the lands along the completed portion of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, so that they can be taxed. Only about one-third of the land has been surveyed, and under the law passed by the last Congress the surveyed lands can be taxed without being patented. The Secretary referred the Governor to the General Land Office, where he was told that the surveys would be advanced as rapidly as possible although, owing to the reduced appropriations, probably only a portion of the land could be surveyed. The new law authorizing the taxation of surveyed lands before patents are issued affects large tracts of land in nearly all the States. As soon as the department issues the necessary circular of instruction, the tax will be imposed.

A PROFLIGATE CONGRESS.

The Present House of Representatives Compared with That of Ten Years Ago.

The Democratic mind is evidently very uneasy, indeed, concerning the profligate disposition evinced by the Forty-ninth House of Representatives in regard to appropriations. Here comes the New York *Sun* with a comparison between the expenditures authorized by Congress in 1876 and those provided for in 1886. In 1876 the Democrats had a majority of forty-six in the House of Representatives and the Senate was Republican. The Senate is now Republican and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is forty-one. The conditions are, therefore, about the same, so far as Congress is concerned:

	1886-7.	1876-7.
Agricultural	$661,715 00	.....
Army	23,751,687 21	$25,503,867 00
Consular and diplomatic	1,394,065 00	1,356,570 50
District of Columbia	3,721,050 99	.....
Fortifications	.....	315,000 00
Indian	5,546,262 81	4,670,117 02
Legislative, etc	20,615,316 37	15,070,993 00
Military academy	297,845 00	299,987 00
Navy	12,999,067 20	12,743,155 40
Pension	56,078,200 00	29,305,200 00
Post-office	54,395,868 25	44,385,750 00
River and harbor	14,475,900 00	5,015,000 00
Sundry civil	22,251,253 58	16,475,678 58
Deficiency	15,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
Alabama awards	5,750,945 28	.....
Increase of navy	5,500,000 00	.....
Miscellaneous	5,000,000 00	5,134,700 00
Total	$294,760,559 50	$154,944,917 40
Increase to ten years		$139,815,642
Percentage of increase in ten years		90.8

By way of explanation it is stated that the appropriation for the Agricultural Bureau in 1876 was included in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill and that for the District of Columbia went into the Sundry Civil bill. The *Sun* proceeds to say:

We may assume that in the ten years that elapsed between the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress and the first session of the Forty-ninth the population of the country increased about thirty per cent. That was the rate between 1870 and 1880. This would by no means imply a necessary increase of thirty per cent in the annual expense of government. Thirty per cent., indeed, would be a most liberal estimate of the amount by which the appropriations for 1886-7 ought, in the natural growth of population and governmental expenditure, to exceed the appropriations of 1876-7. Instead of thirty per cent. we find an increase of nearly seventy-two per cent.

Take then into consideration the fact that the appropriations for the year ended June 30, 1886, were $170,608,114 and we have an apparent increase of $94,175,465. Deduct from this the sum set apart for increase of navy and Alabama awards, which do not appear in the appropriations for 1885-86, and the increase is $84,906,450. The total appropriations for 1877-78 were only $3,450,533 more than the increase in 1886 over 1885. But in 1877-78 the army and rivers and harbors got nothing. If they had received for that year the same amounts they did in 1876-77 the total appropriations would have been $120,993,851, or $143,780,728 less than the appropriations for 1886-87.

The Forty-ninth Congress in its first session has authorized expenditures amounting to many millions more than were ever agreed to by any previous Congress for a single year in time of peace. The largest sum ever before granted was for the year ended June 30, 1885, when the total reached $251,428,117. But in that year pensions absorbed $116,000,000 and the appropriations for rivers and harbors were $18,968,875, the largest ever voted. And the Democratic majority in the Forty-ninth House of Representatives was elected on a platform profuse in pledges of reform, retrenchment and economy. So, too, was President Cleveland.—*Troy Times.*

PRESS PICKINGS.

☞To be humble to the strong and superious to the weak is not the way for a nation or a Secretary of State to command the esteem of honorable men.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞President Cleveland is evidently of the opinion that the Democrats in Congress will use up the surplus in the treasury rapidly enough when they again get together. He pocketed the joint resolution providing for its use in paying the national debt.—*Chicago Journal.*

☞The platform adopted by the Democratic State convention in Indiana is constructed on the principle which invariably controls all Democratic platform-builders—to be clear on unimportant points; to be vague on important points; or not to mention them at all.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞The State Democratic conventions of Indiana and Tennessee have indorsed President Cleveland, and the delegates have gone to their respective homes to consider whom they can nominate and elect in 1888 who will do precisely what President Cleveland has refused to do.—*Chicago News.*

☞It is understood that department clerks have been detailed to do the work thus far of the Democratic Congressional Committee. It would be interesting to know if the President regards this conduct as coming within that "quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights which is the reasonable measure of their party service."—*Toledo Blade.*

☞There is a good deal of talk about the skill as a political organizer and leader of Daniel Magone, the new Collector of the Port of New York. This reminds us that in 1876, when Magone was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, he paid particular attention to the vote in St. Lawrence County, and with such effect that the county gave a larger Republican majority than it gave Lincoln or Grant and touched a point something like one thousand higher than it ever had reached before.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Like Cats and Dogs.

In twelve Congressional districts already the Democrats are involved in factional quarrels which threaten to result in the election of Republicans to seats now held by Democrats. Considering that it is yet early in the season this record must be regarded as a very remarkable one, and one which is not at all favorable to the Democratic hope of retaining a majority in the House of Representatives.

In the present Congress there are twenty-five Democratic members who were elected by pluralities of less than one thousand, most of them less than three hundred. When it is remembered that they were chosen in a Presidential year, when a full party vote was out, and that the party in power usually suffers in an off year, it will be seen that the Democrats have no great margin to go upon. They may quarrel as to Congressmen in Presidential years, and, on the principle of the more cats the more cats, increase their Presidential vote, but in a year, when only a Congress is to be elected, the effect of their brolls is bound to be seen on their party delegation.—*Chicago Herald.*

A DEMOCRATIC RED-RAG.

The Peculiar Way in Which the G. A. R. Doings Affect the Bourbon Party.

The Grand Army of the Republic appears to be a sort of assistant Congress. It discusses pension bills, declares itself on the Mormon question and looks after great matters in general. Should the United States Senate be abolished next year, its place can be filled, and perhaps for the better, by the representatives of the Grand Army.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The G. A. R. is a red rag to the Democratic bull on every occasion it makes any demonstration. The farmers may meet and present their wishes to the country, and Democracy has nothing to say. The Knights of Labor may meet and pass resolutions demanding certain legislation, and there is nothing to be said against that. But let the men who fought for their country dare to say what they would like to have done, and there is not a Democratic paper from Maine to Texas but thinks it impudence that deserves rebuke. It is hard to conceive of a gathering of men who have a better right to say what they would like to have done than these same members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are not forward with their claims upon the Government, and do not ask any thing in any but a legal and proper manner. They have been insulted and bullyragged by the very men who were too cowardly or too hostile to the Union to go with them to the defense of the same, and have had their claims for pensions vetoed by a man who never was heard of in the war, and did nothing in all the years of the war to save him from the suspicion of being in sympathy with his country's enemies. This they have submitted to with rare patience, recognizing patriotically that they must bow to the will of the majority that has come into power through the looseness of public opinion on that very important point. To say the very least that can be said, it is in exceeding bad taste for any one to rebuke these men for daring to say what they would like to see done in this country. It may be all right for the President to refuse to allow them to be pensioned, except in cases where pensions can not be denied by the meanest hair-splitter in the land; and it may be perfectly proper for him to rebuke them for asking pensions when they can not establish their claims to the satisfaction of a man who took no interest in the war, and hardly knows what it all meant or where it was fought. But it is in shockingly bad taste for the newspapers of the country to take their cue from this kind of man, and join with him in the attempt to prove that the men who fought to save this country are become designing rascals, intent on plundering the Government, and who have to be watched lest they take something that does not belong to them. It is a contemptibly low estimate to be placed on the soldiers of this Republic, that they are mean enough to try to steal six dollars a month from the Government. It is not usually the case that the man brave enough to risk his life to save his country is contemptible enough and dishonest enough to steal the petty sum that Congress, in the power vested in it, has seen fit to give him, only to have it snatched away by the veto of the President. The members of the G. A. R. are honorable men, or they could not hold their memberships in that organization. They are not thieves and schemers. They are every particle as fit to serve in the high places as the men who now dare to insult them because they presume to exercise the rights of citizenship. It will be a sad day for this Republic when its veterans can not meet and do what freshly naturalized aliens are permitted to do, without incurring the displeasure of men in support of the Administration, which is itself secretly hostile to their interests.—*Indiana State Journal.*

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Mr. Cleveland Has Appointed His Political Manager for the Fight of 1888.

Democratic casualties, changes and calamities are coming in battalions, and but one steady and permanent element emerges from the general chaos, which is the definite and decided candidacy of Mr Cleveland for a second term. The appointment of so able, astute and successful a politician of the Tilden school as Mr. Daniel Magone as collector of the port of New York is the plain and unmistakable revelation of the fact that Mr. Cleveland means to have the New York delegation to the next Democratic convention, if the power and patronage of the custom house, adroitly and ably wielded, can insure this result. Mr. Magone is a strong man in politics, with a clean and reputable record, and enjoys the respect of the Republican politicians who have measured his capacity for shrewd management and found him not wanting. He knows how to keep within the Civil-Service reform regulations, while gradually making the custom house a great political power.

Mr. Hedden's retirement leaves him with a record among his old fellow-merchants and business men of which he need not to be ashamed. His troubles arose largely from the circumstances of his appointment and from the peculiar difficulties into the midst of which he was thrown. His honesty of purpose and his labors in the direction of economy will be appreciated by our business men. Like Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Smythe and other merchants who have been collectors, he found the place one in which a business training was no sort of protection from endless troubles. He goes out of office with a great deal of kindly sentiment and sincere respect on the part of old business associates and friends.

But Mr. Hedden was of no sort of use to the Administration as a political manager, and a political manager was wanted and has been found, in the person of Mr. Magone, who is probably the one man in this State with the peculiar abilities required to keep within the letter of Civil-Service reform, while making the custom house the headquarters of one of those effectual "still hunts" which Mr. Magone learned to conduct under the direction and teachings of Mr. Tilden.

The Presidential campaign of 1888 is already begun. Mr. Cleveland is in the field, and Mr. Daniel Magone will try to equal the achievements of Mr. Daniel Manning in making Mr. Cleveland Governor and President.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

☞The *Herald* admits that there is much that may seem at first glance to support the view that "Mr. Thompson's man Hedden" has merely been changed for "Mr. Cleveland's man Magone" in the passing by of New York business men, New York Democrats and New York itself for the selection of a man and the honoring of a locality which necessarily seems to have as the object an attack on the Governor's strongholds.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A BOON TO MANKIND.

Merits of a Patented Pancake Which Will Make Boarding Houses Endurable.

We have just received, direct from the Patent Office at Washington, a patent on a newly-discovered digestible pancake, that is sure to be a boon and a blessing to the traveling public.

The weary traveling drummer has been imposed upon by the hotel managers altogether too much.

The proud and haughty hotel keeper has fed his guests with the pale pancake so often, that it is beginning to tell on the health of the people.

That is why we have patented a pancake that will be a success as an article of food, and a good lung protector at the same time.

That is why we have been studying natural science and *Don Pedro Sancho* for the last few days.

Our patented pancake is the combination of talent and the pulverized corn meal and sour milk, and it surely is a glittering success.

Our p. p. is the only pancake that will not water-soak, and taste like a dry boot sole.

It is built in a thorough system of duplication of parts, so that it can be replaced as fast as the original disappears.

It is so constructed that it can be taken apart without the aid of giant powder or a crowbar, and the expense of making is only a trifle.

It will not rust.

It has a sober occupied set of features, and a great affection for gastric juice and the duodenum.

Our patented pancake will be introduced into all the first-class hotels, to take the place of the old style griddle cake, with a stuff of dish-rags and shoe-nails.

We wish to appoint agents to introduce our p. p. to the notice of hotel managers, and will allow a good commission to the right parties.

By an ingenious and adjustable device, it can be manufactured at one-half the cost of the ordinary cake, while it is the very perfection of beauty and tastefulness.

We invite the attention of cheap boarding-house keepers, and all those who are interested in a pure, wholesome article of food, feeling sure that we have an invention of real merit.—*Howard C. Tripp, in Whip.*

An Ingenious Contrivance.

A wealthy ironmaster in the north of England, whose house and works are dazzlingly illuminated by the electric light, has adopted an ingenious contrivance, by which he may glean some information as to what goes on during his not unfrequent absences from home. In several of his rooms and in his offices there is a concealed apparatus in the walls, consisting of a roll of Eastman paper and a train of clockwork. Every hour a shutter is silently opened by the machinery, and an instantaneous photograph is taken of all that is going on in the room. On the great man's return he delights to develop these pictures, and it is said that they have furnished some very strange information indeed. One clerk, who received his dismissal somewhat unexpectedly, and boldly wanted to know the reason why, was horrified when shown a photograph in which he was depicted lolling in an easy chair, with his feet upon the office desk, while the clock on the mantelpiece pointed to an hour at which he ought to have been at his busiest. The servants' party in the best dining room furnished another thrilling scene.—*Court Journal.*

—J. V. Dexter, of Denver, has a pair of ancient pistols which, he claims, are the ones used by Burr when he fought the duel with Hamilton. They are flintlocks; the barrels are of laminated steel, heavily chased; the handles are of mahogany, inlaid with gold and silver. The case in which they rest also contains a flask, in which is a little powder, and also a bullet-mold. The pistols were bought of Sypher & Co., of New York, who bought them of an old New Yorker, who bought them at the sale of Aaron Burr's effects after his death.—*Denver Tribune.*

SAFE, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent diseases, made by Prickly Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It disinfects, cleanses and eliminates all malaria. Health and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body.

MORE physique and less physic is what the average American needs.—*Merchant Traveler.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart, through reflex action. The backache and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY.	Sept	1.
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 75	@	4 50
Native cows	2 60	@	2 85
Butchers' steers	2 70	@	3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 10	@	4 00
Light	4 20	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	64	@	64
No. 3 red	54	@	56
No. 2 soft	66	@	72
CORN—No. 2	32	@	32½
OATS—No. 2	26½	@	27½
RYE—No. 2	47	@	47½
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 55	@	1 65
HAY—New	5	@	6
BUTTER—Choice creamery	16	@	20
CHEESE—Full cream	8	@	9
EGGS—Choice	6	@	11
BACON—Ham	8	@	12½
Shoulders	5	@	6
Sides	6	@	8½
LARD	5	@	6
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	16	@	18
POTATOES	30	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 30	@	4 75
Butchers steers	3 50	@	4 10
HOGS—Packing	4 00	@	4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75	@	4 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 15	@	3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	76	@	76½
CORN—No. 2	36	@	36½
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	26
RYE—No. 2	47	@	47½
BUTTER—Creamery	19	@	21
PORK	10 00	@	10 12½
COTTON—Middlings	8	@	8½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 50	@	5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 80	@	5 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00	@	4 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 15	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75	@	77½
No. 3	70	@	72
No. 2 spring	75	@	75
CORN—No. 2	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	25½
RYE—No. 2	46	@	46
BUTTER—Creamery	17	@	20
PORK	9 65½	@	9 70
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports	4 25	@	5 45
HOGS—Good to choice	4 90	@	5 20
SHEEP—Common to good	3 25	@	5 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 20	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85½	@	85½
CORN—No. 2	42	@	42
OATS—Western mixed	32	@	33
BUTTER—Creamery	19	@	22
PORK	10 00	@	11 00
PETROLEUM—United	85	@	85½

Copy of Cablegram Received from H. B. Umbstaetter, Aug. 23, 1886.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 23, 1886.

In the chancery division of the high court of justice, London, Vice Chancellor Bacon has given his decision in favor of The Charles A. Vogeler Company of Baltimore, Maryland, in the action brought by that house against H. Churchill and Company of Brisbane, Queensland. The case which has been in progress here since September, 1884, grew out of an attempt of Churchill and Company to register a trade mark containing the words St. Patrick Oil in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was promptly opposed by the Vogeler Company, who, while admitting that the term and device which were sought to be registered by the Australian firm were in no respect identical to the well-known St. Jacobs Oil trade marks, contended, however, that sufficient similarity existed between the term St. Patricks applied by Churchill and Company and St. Jacobs as used by the Vogeler Company to cause confusion in the minds of the public and lead to purchasers being deceived. In support of this position they submitted an overwhelming amount of evidence from English, American and Australian sources with the result stated. Under the decision of the court Churchill and Company can not register their mark and must pay costs of the case. This is the second trade mark suit won by the Vogeler Company in England within three years.

Has anybody ever referred to a prize fight as a pound social?—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

"The leprous distillment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,

and causes the skin to become "barked about, most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust." Such are the effects of diseased and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and regulate the liver—an office admirably performed by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

If there is any one who should be "rapped in slumber" it is the man who snores.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A BOX OF GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP is equivalent to many Sulphur Baths. Don't forget it.

HALL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

WOMAN'S greatest glory is in her hair, and she should be very economical of it when she is combing.

YOUNG men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE pupil of one's eye is made to attend to business by the lash that is ever held over it.

FOR removing dandruff and curing all scalp diseases use Hall's Hair Renewer.

AYER'S Ague Cure is acknowledged to be the standard remedy for fever and ague.

KID-NAPPING — Baby asleep. — *Rochester Democrat.*

SAVE your wagons, your horses and your patience by using Fraser Axle Grease.

THE darkest hour is when you can't find the matches.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

SIGNS of an early fall—The baby on the fence.—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

Delays Are Dangerous

The time to take a medicine is when Nature gives her first warning. That tired feeling is often the forerunner of serious disease, which may be warded off if you attend to yourself in time. Don't wait till your system is all run down and you are obliged to stop work, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, create an appetite and tone the digestive organs, cure headache, biliousness and dyspepsia, rouse and regulate the liver and kidneys, and give strength to the whole body.

"I have seen the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla in use in the Massachusetts State Prison and have also used it in my family with perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be everything that is claimed for it." A. W. KENDALL, deputy warden, State Prison, Charlestown, Mass.

"Having been afflicted with a complication of disorders, the result of impure blood, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory." MISS J. BARTON, New Haven, Ct.

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

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Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. Boys ask for the W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoe. Same style as the $3.00 Shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Free catalogue tells what one secures and. The new Great Ohio Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine. Drills all kinds earth and rock and pumps outfittings to surface or bore strata. Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute. Horse or steam power used. We also make Gasoline and Steam Engines for boring large wells.

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COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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in EVERY COUNTY in the State to sell "WONDERFUL EIGHT" Big Seller. Big Profits. Big Business. For particulars, circulars and Price Book, address MORSEY BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times: How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything? Well, it doesn't. But it does cure everything for which a reputable physician would prescribe. Most Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and majority of our leading chemical firms will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the great remedial agent. But the question arises, why is it, however, a remarkable fact that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfect preparation of iron could be found. Every drop of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, not sure to a mistake. Take all other Through medicines, it acts nicely. When Iron fails to enrich the blood, its use is needless. When Iron is removed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestive organs, the bowels are active, nervous headaches cease, and the skin clears up, healthy color comes to the cheeks, nervousness disappears, functional derangements become regular, and if a medicine is needed to purify the blood it is supplied by the blood. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. Physicians and druggists recommend it.

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoral on of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

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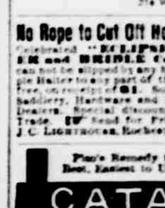

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