

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

What It Costs to Run the Government—The Appropriations. WASHINGTON, May 16.—Statements showing the results of the acts of the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress upon the finances of government have been prepared by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, clerks respectively of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations. They show that the total amount appropriated by Congress was \$286,646,460, while the permanent, specific and indefinite appropriations were estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$106,691,066, making the total estimated expenditures of the Government for 1898-99, \$393,337,516. The estimated revenues for the same time are \$439,809,658. The act provides for 359 new offices, the salaries of which aggregate \$442,800, while the increase of salaries of old offices amounts to \$1,025,931. Sixty-nine offices are abolished, the salaries of which are \$127,772, and the salaries of 288 offices are reduced \$7,230. Among the offices created are five Senate committee offices and messengers, one House committee clerk, three clerks of the signal office, ten clerks in the Navy Department, one in the Interior Department, two laborers in the Post-office Department, judge, attorney and marshal of the Indian Territory court, secretary, assistant secretary, assistant librarian and assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, 131 teachers, clerks, etc., in the District of Columbia, six keepers of life saving stations, fifty keepers of light houses, eight registers and receivers of public land-offices, superintendents and seventy-seven assistants and clerks of the eleventh census; six officers of North Dakota, seven of South Dakota, six of Montana and six of Washington, an additional Brigadier-General, Colonel and Major on the retired list of the army; six assistant engineers of the navy, 100 mariners, a superintendent of the Indian school at Pierre, Dak., and the Sioux, Chippewa and Cheyenne commissioners. The Post-office Appropriation bill increases the allowance for compensation for clerks in post-offices from \$5,975,000 to \$6,550,000 and that for railway post-office clerks from \$3,356,790 to \$3,500,000 with a \$50,000 deficiency item.

THE WRECKED STEAMER.

Serious Loss of Life Feared by the Wreck of the Steamer Alaskan—Seventeen Missing. PORTLAND, Ore., May 16.—Captain R. E. Howes, of the foundered steamer Alaskan, and First Officer Wood have arrived here on the steamer Columbia. They state that the Alaskan sailed for San Francisco from Astoria last Saturday, crossed the Columbia river basins and headed toward the coast Sunday forenoon. A very heavy gale sprang up which soon increased to a terrible storm, and the sea ran very high and the vessel began laboring heavily. In the afternoon the steamer strained and began taking water. The pumps were kept going constantly and the officers and the crew vainly endeavored to stop the leak by stuffing in blankets and bedding. The storm continued with unabated fury and early Sunday evening the works of the steamer began to give. The vessel pitched and rolled on all sides, putting out the lifeboats and literally flooding the deck with water. The engines were stopped and the huge vessel pitched and tossed completely at the mercy of the elements. The pumps could not be worked and the vessel began filling, but Captain Howes gave orders to all to stay by the vessel, hoping that the storm would soon abate. About twelve o'clock Monday night it was evident the steamer would sink. Captain Howes then gave orders to launch the lifeboats and rafts. All the boats were launched but one or two, which crushed against the side of the steamer. The men behaved with coolness and obeyed orders promptly. There were forty-four men on board the vessel and three stowaways. About one o'clock all put on life preservers, got in the boats and rafts and drifted away. Some refused to leave the steamer at all, preferring to take their chances on board rather than commit themselves to the hungry waters. At 2:15 a. m. Monday the steamer took a plunge and went down stem first. Captain Howes gallantly stayed with the vessel until she sank, and, clinging to a portion of the wreckage floated away. He was afterward picked up by those on board the rafts. After thirty-five hours he and others were picked up by the tug Vigilante. The same vessel also picked up W. Collins, R. Bernhart, T. Wallace, J. W. Brown, Alfred Bronson, John Welsh and George Childrup. Childrup had a leg broken by the heaving of timbers before leaving the steamer and died soon after being picked up. John Welsh was found dead on a piece of wreckage. Chief Engineer Swaine was washed off one of the rafts soon after leaving the sinking vessel and is known to be lost. Among those who refused to leave the Alaskan and were certainly lost were Albert Babler, steward; S. T. Week, second officer; W. Jenney and A. S. Leman. Thirty men remain yet unaccounted for, whose fate is unknown at present. The tug Vigilante, after picking up those mentioned, cruised about the scene of the disaster for over twelve hours, but saw no signs of the others. At the time the vessel foundered a fearful storm prevailed and the rain descended in torrents. There is scarcely any hope that the other part of the crew escaped, but efforts are being made to find them or ascertain their fate. The United States light house tender, Mazanita, now on the Southern coast, is cruising about looking for the survivors, if any. Cape Blanco is about 200 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river on the coast of Oregon, and is only a short distance from Cape Orford. As near as can be ascertained the disaster occurred about eighteen miles off the cape.

TRAGEDY IN A SCHOOL.

A Worthless Brute Kills His Wife and Commits Suicide in a School Room at Washington City. WASHINGTON, May 16.—Oswald C. Allen yesterday afternoon shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide in the presence of the scholars in the room of which his wife is teacher in the Jefferson public school in this city. He gained entrance to the building in some way and entered the room unobserved by his wife. The children were the first to see him and when they showed alarm at his appearance he called on them not to make any noise or he would shoot. Mrs. Allen's attention had meanwhile been attracted and she started to move, but her husband was by this time upon her and saying "I've got you where I want you" he fired at close range, the ball taking effect near the right ear and passing through the head. He then turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted a fatal wound, the bullet entering the right temple and passing through the brain. The murdered wife and suicide fell together on the schoolroom floor, his arm around her neck and the pistol lying on her cheek. Some of the more collected of the children ran for other teachers, who succeeded in restoring order among the panic-stricken children. Police and physicians were summoned and did everything possible to make Mrs. Allen's moments free from pain. She lingered, only semi-conscious, for some time and then passed away. Her husband expired a few minutes after the arrival of the police. There had been some difficulty between the pair and they had not lived together for some time. Allen hired a cab on Pennsylvania avenue and held the driver to take him to the Jefferson building. Upon taking him to the building and told the driver to wait until he wanted him. Then he walked up the stone steps and passed through the hall into the cloak room adjoining the room where his wife was engaged as a teacher. Mrs. Allen was about forty-two years old, and had been a teacher for many years. She was in charge of a third grade school composed of little girls. She was the daughter of B. W. Johnson, an old and well known citizen of Washington. Her parents reside in this city. The marriage was an unhappy one and Mrs. Allen often said its only blessing was the fact that no children were born. She was a good teacher and was retained in the public schools notwithstanding her marriage and her husband's drunken and vicious habits. She supported her husband until his abuse became intolerable, when she left him. He had often sent her to the work house for vagrancy and had been in possession of a few hundred dollars a short time ago; he had been almost constantly in the hands of the police for drunkenness.

The Causes of Death.

Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the Robinson poisoning cases, which have recently come to light in Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston. It seems that eight deaths have occurred from arsenical poisoning, seven in one family, and within five years. It is doubtful if the murderers would have been brought to justice had not an organization in which the victims were insured begun an investigation as to why so many persons had suddenly died in one family. But the sensation from a medical point of view connected with the case, took place in Boston at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Legal Society, when it was stated by Dr. Holt that there was general ignorance of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and because of such ignorance the Robinson poisoning cases had gone on without arousing the suspicion of medical men. The Robinson cases were all treated by regular physicians, with correct diagnoses, men supposed to know what they were doing, and to know the effect of drugs on certain diseases. Yet five cases of arsenical poisoning, seven of which we speak, certificates of death were given for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease. Such a commentary on the general ignorance of the medical profession, made by one of its own number, we believe to be without a parallel. Is it any wonder that patients are losing faith in their doctors? Here were five able-bodied people slowly poisoned with arsenic before their very eyes, and yet these very wise medical men were doctoring them for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease. In the very same manner thousands of patients are being treated this day for pneumonia, heart trouble, dropsy, incipient consumption, etc., when these are but symptoms of advanced kidney disease, which is but another name for Bright's disease. The doctors do not strike at the seat of the disease—the kidneys, and if they did nine times out of ten they would fail—as they are on record as saying they did not cure Bright's disease of the kidneys. Rather than use Warner's Safe Cure, a well-known specific for this and all other forms of kidney disease, they would let their patients die, and then give a death certificate that death was caused by pericarditis, apoplexy, phthisis or cardiac affection. Is this not the honest truth? Do you not know in your own personal history very many instances where physicians doctoring the wrong disease, and caused untold suffering, and many times, death? Which leads us to remark that very much can be learned by one's-self by careful observation, and that the doctors are very far from having a monopoly of the knowledge of medicine or diseases. The Chicago clearing-house has decided that hereafter gold coins should be received at the banks only at their actual value as shown by weight. EDWARD BELWATER DICKENS, the youngest son of Charles Dickens, represents a protection district in the Parliament of New South Wales. WHAT IS sweeter than roses? That bloom in the bosom of June? Or that which is fragrant and true? Whose perfume is a summer's tale? And whose fragrance is a winter's tale? On the cheek of those we love, And the lip of health that is glowing The cheek of the sweetest above. But how soon the lily and the rose wither in the faces of our American women. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are afflicted with weakness, irregularity and functional derangements incidental to the sex. If they would use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all these beauty and health giving elements return, and they would hear less about women "growing old before their time." To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Laxative. One a dose. THERE IS good reason to believe that Sunday inspections and dress parades in the army will soon be abolished by Presidential order. The costliest stable in the world has been built in Syracuse, N. Y. by Dr. E. C. Croft, the millionaire horseman. When complete it will represent an outlay of \$500,000. WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA, Sept. 6th, 1886. DR. A. T. SULLIVAN, ENGRAYER, Rochester, N. Y. Dear Sir:—The two boxes of Pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of malaria, and after being in the hospital two years, and the antibiotic has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured her in ten days. I now recommend it to every one suffering from malaria. Respectfully yours, W. W. MOXON. It is reported that an English syndicate has submitted \$1,750,000 for the completion of the tunnel under North River, New York, work on which ceased some time ago. NEVER fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills. THE Ohio dealer who sells cigarettes to a boy makes himself liable to a sentence of thirty days in jail and a fine of \$25. THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.20 @ 3.70; Butcher steers, 3.00 @ 3.20; Native cows, 2.00 @ 3.10; HOGS—Good to choice heavy, 4.00 @ 4.25; WHEAT—No. 2 red, 67 @ 68; No. 2 soft, 56 @ 57; CORN—No. 2, 38 @ 39; OATS—No. 2, 19 @ 20; RYE—No. 2, 24 @ 25; FLOUR—Patents, per sack, 2.21 @ 2.40; HAY—Baled, 5.00 @ 7.00; BUTTER—Choice creamery, 14 @ 16; CHEESE—Full cream, 10 @ 12; EGGS—Choice, 9 @ 10; BACON—Hams, 10 @ 10 1/2; Shoulders, 5 @ 5 1/2; Sides, 7 @ 8; LARD, 10 @ 11; POTATOES, 20 @ 25. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 4.00 @ 4.40; Butcher steers, 3.75 @ 4.20; HOGS—Packing, 4.00 @ 4.35; SHEEP—Fair to choice, 3.60 @ 4.40; WHEAT—No. 2, 52 @ 53 1/2; No. 2, 51 @ 52 1/2; CORN—No. 2, 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2; OATS—No. 2, 23 1/2 @ 24; RYE—No. 2, 40 @ 41; BUTTER—Creamery, 17 @ 18; FLOUR, 12 @ 12 1/2. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers, 3.75 @ 4.55; HOGS—Packing and shipping, 4.50 @ 4.40; SHEEP—Fair to choice, 4.00 @ 4.50; FLOUR—Winter wheat, 4.50 @ 5.40; WHEAT—No. 2 red, 52 @ 53 1/2; No. 2, 51 @ 52 1/2; CORN—No. 2, 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2; OATS—No. 2, 23 1/2 @ 24; RYE—No. 2, 40 @ 41; BUTTER—Creamery, 16 @ 17; FLOUR, 11 @ 12. NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime, 4.00 @ 4.80; BUTCHER—Good to choice, 4.40 @ 5.00; FLOUR—Good to choice, 4.40 @ 5.50; WHEAT—No. 2 red, 52 @ 53 1/2; No. 2, 51 @ 52 1/2; CORN—No. 2, 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2; OATS—Western mixed, 23 @ 24; BUTTER—Creamery, 17 @ 18; FLOUR, 12 @ 12 1/2.

ARID LANDS.

How the Senate Committee Will Investigate. WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate at its last session appointed a committee to investigate the question of arid lands, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, of Nevada; Pumphrey, of Kansas; Allison, of Iowa; Hiseock, of New York; Gorman, of Maryland; Keagan, of Texas, and Jones, of Arkansas. They will begin their work August 1, starting from St. Paul, Minn. They expect to spend ten weeks in the field and will visit Northern Dakota, Montana, Idaho (as far as the Snake river basin), Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, Southwestern Texas, along the valley of the Rio Grande from El Paso to San Antonio, thence by the Fort Worth, Santa Fe & Colorado railroad, across the Staked plains, the Panhandle region and part of Southwestern New Mexico, through that Territory, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. The committee will be accompanied by Major Powell, director of the geological survey, who will prepare a report on irrigation in the United States, he having been appointed irrigation engineer in the United States geological survey. The United States geological survey will have six engineering parties in the field some time before the committee starts. The public domain west of the one hundredth meridian will be divided finally into about fifteen hydrographical districts as the topography of the region indicates the proper storage basins. The six districts now formed embrace the region between the one hundredth meridian west longitude and the Rocky mountains, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and all the basin section of the Sierras, California, west thereof, New Mexico and Arizona.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Two Hundred and Thirty Miles an Hour Proposed Travel. NEW YORK, May 16.—A new scheme of transportation is to be introduced between New York and Boston whereby, it is said, large packages of mail and even cars containing passengers can be whisked from one place to another, a distance of 230 miles, in less than an hour. This would be equal to a speed of four miles per minute. An experiment with the new machine was made yesterday in Boston in the presence of many scientific men, including Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts College, who announced that he was thoroughly satisfied of the success of the system. The inventor, John G. Williams, is a resident of this city. His machine consists of a magnetic car, hanging from a single rail, where it follows a streak of electricity. With one horse power it is said that one car can thus be transported a distance of 140 miles in a day and at a cost of thirty cents. This in mail matter would represent some 28 million letters and by this system packages of mail could be sent every five minutes if necessary, thus preventing large accumulations. The single track is to be carried on tripods some distance above the ground and the car will pass through coils of insulated wire at intervals. In the experiments yesterday the carriage exhibited was mounted on a wooden rod on posts a distance of three feet high, with an ascent of six inches in fifty feet, and it is run on one wheel at each end. The scientific principle involved is said to be that by which a hollow coil of insulated wire will draw a magnet to itself. THE First Electrical Execution. BOSTON, N. Y., May 15.—The death warrant of William Kemmler, the first man convicted under the Electrical Execution law, has been signed and he will be taken to the Auburn State prison in a few days. The warrant is directed to the warden of the Auburn prison and provides that the sentence be executed "upon some day within the week commencing Monday, the 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord 1890, and within the walls of Auburn State prison or within the yard or enclosure adjoining thereto, by then and there causing to pass through the body of him, the said William Kemmler, a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death and that the application of such current of electricity be continued until said William Kemmler be dead."

NEW MARSHAL FOR KANSAS.

Richard L. Walker Appointed United States Marshal for Kansas—Jones Resigned. WASHINGTON, May 16.—Richard L. Walker was yesterday appointed United States Marshal for the district of Kansas to succeed Marshal Jones, resignation of whom was received in office during the time of the opening of the Oklahoma settlement has been made. The President and the Attorney decided not to allow Jones to resign and the order for his removal was made yesterday. Attorney-General Miller said that action in Marshal Needles' case had been suspended until more information concerning the charges against him could be procured. Mr. Miller added that so far there was nothing to show that Marshal Needles was guilty of the charges preferred against him. Richard L. Walker, the new United States Marshal for Kansas, located in Montgomery County, Kan., in 1888, before the Osage Indians had left. In July, 1889, he removed to Ottawa, Kan., and a few months later went to Arkansas City, remaining there and in other points in the county until April 28, 1891. In the fall of 1891 he was elected sheriff of the county and was re-elected in 1894. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Winfield. In March, 1879, he was appointed register of the United States land-office of the Wichita district. He was born in Jacksonville, Center County, Pa., June 3, 1815, but when two years old he was taken to Ohio. He first enlisted in an Ohio regiment for three months and then re-enlisted in August, 1861. Six months later he became captain of his company. In December, 1861, he was promoted assistant adjutant-general on General Samuel Beatty's staff and served until mustered out in December, 1865. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. Bishop's Death. NEW YORK, May 15.—Coroner Levy yesterday held an inquiry in the matter of the death of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader. He examined Dr. J. A. Irwin and other persons who were present at the autopsy. Dr. Ferguson, who made the autopsy, said he did so at Dr. Irwin's request. He made a specialty of autopsies. He made the autopsy of Mr. Bishop's body at about 3:45 p. m. Dr. Irwin said he thought death had occurred about noon. Lawyer Atchison, representing the family, said that the doctor, attorney, declared crime had been committed. It was a misdemeanor to have performed the autopsy without the coroner's consent, and manslaughter if the man was not dead when the autopsy was made. He thought bail should be fixed binding all who were present at the autopsy. Dr. Irwin objected, but the coroner held Dr. Hance and Dr. Ferguson in \$2,500 each to await the inquest which will be held next week. Pensions for Saneon Sufferers. WASHINGTON, May 15.—Applications for pensions are beginning to come in at the pension office from the widows and dependent relatives of officers and men who lost their lives in the recent naval disaster at Samoa. The widow of Captain Schoonmaker, of the Vandalia, filed her claim a few days ago and it has been submitted to the proper division for allowance. Her pension bill will amount to \$39 per month. Yesterday a colored woman whose son was employed on one of the vessels appeared at the pension office and filed her claim for a pension. She will be allowed \$12 per month.

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MURDER AND ROBBERY.

George W. Richards Murdered and Robbed in New Mexico. TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—A brief dispatch received last evening at the Santa Fe headquarters from Carthage, N. M., stated that George W. Richards, superintendent of the Carthage mine, was killed yesterday afternoon by two Mexicans, who stole \$7,000. The Carthage mine, which is ten miles from Socorro, is operated by the San Pedro Coal & Coke Company, an offshoot of the Santa Fe. Yesterday Superintendent Richards was making the April payment to the miners and had disbursed all but \$7,000 when two Mexicans gained entrance to the office where Richards and his clerk, J. Arnot, were alone, shot and killed the superintendent, secured the money and both mounted one horse and rode away. A pursuing party was soon organized. Vice-President Robinson, of the Santa Fe, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the robbers and \$500 additional for the return of the money. Richards had been in the employ of the Santa Fe as mining engineer and superintendent of mines several years.

BROKE IN TWO.

Accident to a Mixed Train on the Union Pacific Near Beatrice, Neb. BEATRICE, Neb., May 16.—A terrible accident occurred one mile south of here about seven o'clock last night. A mixed train on the Union Pacific broke in two, and the rear half a few minutes later crashed into the forward half with terrific force, causing a bad wreck. In the coach attached to the train Sam Roberts, a line-man on the Union Pacific, and a lady, whose name could not be learned, were riding. The latter was badly injured, but how seriously is not known. Roberts, whose home is in Lincoln, was so badly injured that he is not expected to live. He was brought to this city as soon as possible and taken to the hotel and medical aid taken. The doctors say his lungs were badly crushed and his spine fractured. If he survives the shock there is a faint hope that he may recover; but the probabilities are all against it. He is now lying in an unconscious condition, but every thing possible is being done for him. The track was blocked for several hours.

Fort Wayne Accounts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 16.—At the annual meeting of the stock and bond holders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company yesterday, L. H. Myers, E. P. Williams and Charles E. Spear, whose terms as directors had expired, were re-elected. Nearly \$30,000 votes, representing \$1,570,800 were cast, being the largest vote ever polled. The report of the board showed a total income for last year of \$9,242,113, less cost of operating and maintaining, \$7,129,361, leaving a balance of \$2,112,752. The lessee company paid the Fort Wayne Company a rental of \$3,126,908, leaving a deficit to the operating company of \$416,155.32.

New Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President made the following appointments yesterday: Richard L. Walker, United States Marshal for Kansas. Jacob Yose, United States Marshal for the Western district of Arkansas. James W. Savage, of Omaha, Neb., Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Charles S. Wayne, United States District Judge for the Northern district of Florida. John W. Whitaker, United States Attorney for Nevada. Amos Smith, Jr., surveyor of customs for Cincinnati.

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DETECTIVES. \$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents for the best of the business. Experience makes us profitable. Agents for the best of the business. Experience makes us profitable. Agents for the best of the business. Experience makes us profitable.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. Almost as Palatable as Milk. The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate constitutions.

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