

TWELFTH YEAR.

W. Blumberg

SOVEREIGNS IN SHACKLES

The Right of the People to Rule and Regulate Reaffirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Question of Railroad Rates Clearly Within the Province of Legislatures.

The Court of Last Resort Places the Power in the Hands of the Electors.

The "Patent Process" of Grinding Wheat Declared Void by the Court.

The Fighting Lieutenant Col. Idges Requested to Leave the Army.

The Howgate Case - Bills Continue His Talk - General News From Washington.

CAPITAL NOTES.

THE HOWGATE CASES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The court in banc through Chief Justice Curtis, delivered a decision in the two Howgate cases. In the first case, where the property had been attached by the government which it was alleged had been held by Howgate to other parties, although the deed was not recorded, the court decided adversely to the government and dismissed the attachment. The second case was an appeal from the adverse decision of the lower court where the defendant had resisted the attachment of his property by the government because the action had been brought by special counsel instead of the United States district attorney. The appeal was dismissed and the decision holds. The United States has a legal right to employ such professional aid as it may deem necessary.

RAILROAD REGULATION AFFIRMED.

The supreme court decision rendered in the so-called "granger case" of Neal Ruggles against the people of the state of Illinois, in which the question is raised whether a charter granted to the Central Military Tract Railroad company, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, by the legislature of Illinois in 1856, or any subsequent amendment thereof, contains such contract between the state and company as to authorize the company to establish its own rates of fare and freight beyond interference by the state. The court answers this question in the negative, and hold the directors of the railroad company cannot adopt any law fixing rates of fare and freight which are in violation with the laws of the state relating to the same subject. The judgment of the supreme court of Illinois is affirmed.

On the 5th of March, 1883, Morgan A. Lewis, passenger on the train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, tendered Neal Ruggles, a conductor of that company, 18 cents as fare for his transportation from from Bada to Neponset, a distance of six miles. This was at the maximum rate of three cents per mile prescribed by the statute of Illinois then in force. The conductor demanded 20 cents, which was refused by the railroad company. Lewis refused to pay more than 18 cents and the conductor thereupon attempted to eject him from the car. For this act the conductor was prosecuted before a justice of the peace upon the charge of assault and battery and fined \$10 and costs. The case was then carried up through the state courts by successive appeals, the railroad sustaining the conductor, and raising the question of the right of the state to interfere with its business by fixing rates of fare and transportation. A decision was finally rendered in favor of the state by its highest court, and the railroad company thereupon appealed to the supreme court of the United States, upon the ground that the act of the general assembly of Illinois of April 15, 1867, fixing the maximum rate of charges for transportation of passengers on railroads in the state, was unconstitutional and void, because it impaired the obligation of contracts in the charters of various companies which were merged into the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company by the consolidation.

The court holds: First—That the grants of immunity from legitimate governmental control are never to be presumed. On the contrary the presumptions are all the other way unless the exemption is clearly established the legislature is free to act on all subjects within its general jurisdiction as the public interests may seem to require. A state may limit the amount of charges by railroad companies for fares and freight unless restrained by some contract in the charter. Second—That in the present case there is no such restraint. The state, it is true, has given the board of directors of the railroad company the power to conveyance of persons or property as they shall from time to time by their laws determine, but such laws must not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the state. If he state had not legislative power to regulate charges of carriers for hire the case would be different, but that question has been settled and the amended charter which this company secured from the legislature must be construed in the light of that established power. The judgment of the supreme court of Illinois is affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite. Justice Harlan concurs in the judgment, but not in the opinion. Justice Blatchford did not sit in the case. A decision was also rendered by the

court in case of the Illinois Central railroad company, plaintiff in error, against the people of the state of Illinois, which involves precisely the same questions which were presented in the preceding case. For reasons given by the court in its opinion in this case the judgment of the supreme court of Illinois is affirmed.

AN ARMY BOUNCE.

The resignation of Lieut. Col. Guido Idges, Eighteenth infantry, to take effect January next, has been received at the war department, having been forwarded from General Terry's headquarters. Secretary Lincoln directed it be returned with instructions that if the resignation be tendered to take effect immediately, it will be accepted; that otherwise a court martial will be ordered to try him upon the charge of duplicating his pay accounts. Idges was one of those who, during the war of the rebellion, appeared to have a charmed life, having been engaged in over eighty hot engagements and came through unscathed. He warred against the Apaches after the close of the war and conducted a brilliant winter campaign against the northern hostiles in Montana three years ago. He is a man of intrepid bravery and those of the army who personally know him feel a sympathy for him despite the charge resting against him.

BLISSFUL DREAMS.

Bliss continued his argument in the star case trial this morning. He declared the official records showed within three months after the date upon which S. W. Dorsey came into possession of his twelve routes, ten of them had been increased or expedited, and most of the orders had been made while Dorsey was in the city, and no one knew how far the thing would have gone if a new administration had not come in. The honest men, McVeagh and James, stepped to the front, yet with incomparable impudence Dorsey had pitched up Rendell's affidavit addressed to the president and had attempted to defame the memory of Garfield by asserting that upon that affidavit Garfield would have removed two of his cabinet. Bliss was speaking of the J. B. B. check (the Holford check) when Wilson asked if that had anything to do with the matter. Bliss replied that he did not know. Dorsey had told Rendell to charge it to the mail and the defense should have produced the books to contradict Rendell upon that point. If Dorsey had cheated his partners by charging that check to them it don't concern the prosecution. An important fact was that Rendell had been corroborated in his statement.

PATENT PROCESS FLOUR.

The supreme court also rendered a decision in the patent case of Robert L. Downing, appellant, against Yeager Milling company, which involves the question of the validity of the patent on what is known as the new process for making flour by crushing grain between two rollers. The court holds the patent is void for the want of novelty in the process which the appellant claims as his invention having been clearly described as early as 1847, in a publication of the "Amalgamated Day American and Swiss Science Milling," by Christian Wilhelm Fritsch, of Leipzig. The decree of the circuit court dismissing the bill is affirmed.

After reading over opinions in a large number of cases, most of which, however, involved only questions of local or private interest, the court adjourned for the term.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Murch had an interview with Acting Secretary New to-day in reference to the investigation of affairs of the supervising architect's office. He informed New he proposed to proceed with the investigation as far as he was concerned, as soon as he could get his papers in shape and prepare a case for presentation. He hoped to be able to accomplish this in about a week. New says the committee are waiting solely upon Murch and an investigation will be proceeded with as soon as that gentleman is ready.

A BONANZA IN RESERVE.

Judge Lawrence, first commissioner of the treasury, has not yet decided the important question whether the earnings for government transportation on unsubsidized roads leased by the Pacific railroad companies can be withheld as is now the practice of the treasury department, or whether the amounts shall be paid the companies in cash. The amount withheld for such transportation on unaided lines of the Union Pacific from July 1, 1878 (the date when the act went into operation) to December 31, 1882, is \$410,000; and the sum withheld from unsubsidized branches of the Central Pacific from the date when the Thurman act took effect, to December 31, 1881, amounts to \$78,000. The figures have not been made up beyond the dates specified.

Pittsburg Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—The coal miners in eleven pits along the Panhandle road are stopped working at a reduction. The strikers are working hard to get all miners out and expect to make suspension of work general by tomorrow. Meetings were held at Mansfield for that purpose to-day. The miners' officials claim that if the necessary river miners will stop work to cut off the supply of railroad operators, and if they fail, the association will endeavor to get the cooperation of miners of Ohio and Maryland to demand an advance on a certain day. The suspension of rail factories for two weeks, which was to take effect to-day, was postponed indefinitely. Trade is good.

Avi's Well That Ends Well.

BOSTON, May 7.—The union printers employed at the University Press, Cambridge, struck work to-day, being dissatisfied with present rates. The labor lock out at the various Marblehead manufacturers began this morning and fourteen hundred operatives are idle at different branches. Shoe manufacturers stopped work rather than accept the new price list.

There are four factories involved. The lasters union have not submitted a price to the manufacturers, but probably will do so this afternoon. Both sides are firm.

STOPPED SHORT

The Coast Monopoly Shut Out a Rival.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Times will say tomorrow, that a tripartite agreement has been consummated, parties to which are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, St. Louis & San Francisco and the Atlantic & Pacific railroads. Under the agreement a controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco road is secured to the Atlantic & Pacific, the latter agreeing to stop the construction of its line west of the Colorado river for the present, but to be permitted to proceed to completion of the work eventually to the Pacific coast, making San Francisco the western terminus as originally contemplated. Should the agreement be faithfully kept by other parties, the Atlantic & Pacific will not be permitted to reach San Francisco for the full term of the contract, which is twenty years, and the controlling interest which it has secured in the St. Louis & San Francisco is a practical stoppage of the extension of that line and equivalent to merging its franchises in the Atlantic & Pacific. The connection of this line to the Pacific coast will be from the Colorado river over a branch of the Southern Pacific to Mohave, thence by the main line to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The new arrangement goes into effect at once.

PAUPER EMIGRANTS.

Gov. Butler Asks for Federal Intervention.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

BOSTON, May 7.—Governor Butler has written Secretary Folger concerning the numerous arrivals of famished, poor of Ireland, shipped to this country by the British government. He says: "I sympathize with these poor people, and if I could I will endeavor to see that they are humanely and properly cared for. I recognize and rejoice in the theory upon which our government is founded—that America should be a home for the oppressed and downtrodden of everywhere. We welcome them, therefore all, however humble, who come to us of their own free will, aided by their enterprise, energy and resources. Such people, whether men or women, and their children are a source of wealth to this country."

The Electric Railway Company.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ALBANY, May 7.—Thos. A. Edison and others, representing a capital of \$2,000,000, filed papers with the secretary of state incorporating the electric railway company of the United States. The object is to develop electricity as a motor for the propulsion of railroad trains. The Molecular Mutual Telephone and Telegraph company was also incorporated here to-day.

Jay is Coming.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—This Gould party arrived late this afternoon on the Missouri Pacific from Texas. A considerable part of the run from Sedalia was made at a speed of 50 miles an hour. The party inspected the railroad shops here and leave tomorrow morning for Omaha.

A Drunken Brute.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

BOSTON, May 7.—John Callahan, of Winchester, went to Woburn Saturday night, bought a gallon of liquor, and went on a spree. He brought a 3-year old child with him, forced him to drink all he could, and then threw the liquor into his face. The child went into convulsions, and died this morning.

Cigar makers' Strike in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, May 7.—About one-third of the cigar manufacturers in this city having refused to pay the advance demanded, the union men quit the shops this morning. It is estimated that two hundred men in all are out of employment. Other shops have conceded the advance.

Shipping News.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

LONDON, May 7.—The steamer Hapsburg has been towed into Falmouth all well.

Arrived at Glasgow, State of Nebraska, from New York.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived, Main Breeman and Sardinian, from Liverpool.

Evaded Oka Makers.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—A. O. Thetman & Co., coke manufacturers, whose financial embarrassment was announced Saturday, after prolonged consultation with creditors made an assignment this morning. Their liabilities amount to \$316,000 of this amount \$200,000 is secured.

Silver Issued for the Week.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending May 6, was \$187,000; for the corresponding period last year, \$143,000.

SCARING THE CANUKS.

Two American Dynamite Vessels Bearing Down on Halifax.

The Authorities Frightened Out of Their Wits.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

HALIFAX, May 7.—Rumors are current that a startling letter was received by Lieutenant Governor Archibald, warning him of the expected visit to Halifax of two suspicious American vessels and cautioning him to have precautions taken for the safety of life and property of the city. The lieutenant governor admitted receiving the letter but declined to state its contents or the nature of the measures taken by military and naval authorities. From other sources in position to know the contents of the letter it is learned that Col. Clarke Sunday, commander of the Massachusetts regiment and now in Halifax, had received a letter from the lieutenant governor, dated at Boston a few days ago, and it is thought intended to make Halifax their destination. On arrival here it was ascertained, torpedoes with which the vessels were laden would be laid as opportunity offered beneath the harbor with the intention of blowing up shipping entering or leaving. The line of torpedoes was to be stretched from Sombra up the harbor as close to the city as possible, and when the time arrived all would be fired. Particular mention was made of an extraordinary watch to be kept the 14th instant, the day on which Brady, the Phoenix park murderer, will be executed; and it was also recommended that the guards of various barracks, powder magazines, dock yard and war ships be strengthened. It could not be learned whether or the guards on the imperial property all over the city have been increased, but on H. M. S. Tenessee, in port, this has been done, and sentries at various points in the city instructed to be careful whom they allow to enter the gates at which they watch.

CROOK BEYOND THE LINE.

The Latest News from the Seat of War.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ELPASO, TEXAS, May 7.—Information from General Crook by way of Jones, Okinhabu, is hourly expected. It is believed he will have reached that place by this date. His first watering place will be Ojo de Las Mosquitos, his second camp probably a dry one. Blanco Jones is a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, and a military district at the foot hills of the Sierra Madre, will probably be a point from which the movements in the mountains will be made. Major General Cabro, in Okinhabu, and Sonora are operating in conjunction with Crook and our forces. This is made evident by the dispatch received at Hermosillo, Sonora, yesterday announcing a sharp fight in La Guashia canyon, 103 miles southeast of that city.

A distant General Drum and Colonel A. Barr, assistant judge advocate general and private secretary of the secretary of war arrived. It is believed the visit has been in part directed by the possible complications that may arise from the operations of General Crook.

Winter Wheat Prospect.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

COLUMBUS, May 7.—Official dispatches received from other states by the Ohio board of agriculture give the following as the total probabilities (that is acreage and condition combined) for winter and spring wheat in the following states: Kansas 93, Minnesota 76, Indiana 70, Iowa 60, California 87, Michigan 64, Ohio 56, Illinois 66, April estimate 68, Kentucky, do. 66. From the above and other data (Secretary Chamberlain, of Ohio, estimate a probable storage of 100,000,000 bushels from the last crop of 500,000,000 bushels.

The Catholic Knights.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The biennial convention of the Catholic Knights of America convenes here tomorrow. About seventy-five delegates representing thirty-three states and four territories are expected to be present. These delegates already here were given an informal reception at the clubroom of the local Knights, at which quite a number of well known citizens were present.

A Standard Hoax.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cardinal McCloskey was seen about the London Standard's Rival dispatch, to the effect that Cardinal Joachim, papal secretary of state, called the inquiry if it were true that Cardinal McCloskey had received Alex. Sullivan, president of the Irish National League, and demanding an explanation. Cardinal McCloskey declines that he received such dispatch, and characterizes the statement as a "hoax" and ridiculous. It is so, as anyone acquainted with Ecclesiastical law would readily see. The cardinal added that it was impossible that any such request should be made.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—About a dozen business houses and residences in East St. Louis burned this morning.

Chicago, May 7.—Early this morning two children, aged two and three years, belonging to a poor colored woman, who had left them a few moments to go out and purchase bread, were burned to death in a four-story tenement house, at the corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets. The fire originated in a room occupied

by the children. Cause unknown. A land man, one of the occupants of the tenement had his life saved through the exertions of the firemen. The others escaped. Damage to the building was slight.

A CRAZY CRANK.

The Chief of the Boston Police Shot by a Lunatic.

The Hub Agitated to its Center

Special Dispatches to This Day.

BOSTON, May 7.—Shortly after noon today Mr. Wade, chief of the district police in Pemberton Square, was slain in the left arm and right shoulder by Richard Brennan, a crank recently discharged from the city correctional institution. Brennan was arrested. Wade's wounds are severe but not dangerous. The excitement over the shooting was tremendous. Within a few minutes a great crowd blocked the streets in the neighborhood of the chief's office, 35 Pemberton square. The news spread rapidly through the city and crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices and nothing else was talked of. The wound in the arm is worse and the surgeons did not deem it prudent to attempt to extract the ball. There has been a great loss of blood and the bullet lies dangerously near the artery in the elbow. Brennan was a member of the Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment and now on three months leave of absence from the soldiers' home at Togus Springs, Maine. Careful inquiry develops the fact that Brennan had in contemplation a number of tragedies. After failing to find Dr. Jelly, he visited city hall in search of Inspectors Garraghty and Lynch, whom he intended to kill. Later he went to the state house looking for some one else. His intended victims were absent in each case and Chief Wade was the first man on the list whom he found at his post.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

LONDON, May 7.—The Globe denies the report, put in circulation last week, that Peter Tynan, No. 1, is in London, and that he is communicating with the police with the object of turning informer.

LONDON, May 7.—The Times this morning, referring to the vote by which the affirmation bill was defeated says: "The authority and power of the government have received a shock. This, without doubt, the ministers will recognize themselves. The spell of their success is broken."

LONDON, May 7.—The Prince of Wales formally opened the school of music at Kensington to-night. In an address he announced that Sullivan, the music composer, and Graves, editor and writer, had been knighted. He also stated that Geo. A. M. G. had been created knight.

Arrangement are rapidly proceeding for the opening of the universal fisheries exhibition. The American department has obtained 1,200 feet additional space from Denmark. Goods from America will thus be exhibited to better advantage. A prominent feature in the American department will be five hundred crayon drawings illustrating the whole process of fish culture.

BERLIN, May 7.—In the debate in the budget for 1884 85 in the Reichstag Richter moved to refer the subject to a committee, it being impossible to make reliable estimates so far ahead. The motion was supported by all liberals, Tories and clericals. It was finally adopted, 105 to 97, gaining the support of Bismarck's favorite projects.

Bismarck has issued a circular to officials of the Russian provinces ordering inquiry into the extent of injuries inflicted on national wealth by reason of the greater part of fire insurance business being in the hands of private companies. He asserts the prices of the companies are too high, owing to unjust increase of premiums and too low in assessment of damages by fire.

DUBLIN, May 7.—In the Kelly trial to-day, Joseph Hanlon, another informer, confirmed the evidence of Carey and Kavanaugh that Kelly was one of the four men on Kavanaugh's list the evening of the Phoenix park murder.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Honolulu advises that the Chinese immigration is the all absorbing question. At the rate the Chinese are arriving they will soon outnumber the natives. Efforts are being made to prevent the influx as being constantly held.

A tumor was successfully cut from the mouth of Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

Governor Brier sent to the secretary of state, without signature, the resolution appropriating \$254,000 for double tracking the Hoosac tunnel line, and says he shall not sign it.

The Massachusetts house adopted suspension of rules, without debate, the same resolution regarding the affairs, services and lateness of Oakes Ames, and asking for like recognition on the part of congress.

First annual Arbor Day set by the governor of the state of Montana. It was observed yesterday, and was a unqualified success. Tree planting was indulged in by almost everybody.

Ex Treasurer Marsh T. Polk, of Tennessee, executed a bond in \$35,000 as required by Judge Allen and was released at 1:30 yesterday afternoon.

The supreme court of Louisiana has reversed the decision of the lower court and decides that municipal bonds cannot be taxed.

President Walker, of the New Orleans railroad, makes a formal offer of \$200,000 to the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition if the building is located near the line of that company.

A bill was introduced in the New York legislature making Brooklyn bridge free to pedestrians and when final action was to be taken on it the closing day of the session the bill could not be found. It was mislaid or stolen.

BEFOULD HIS NEST.

The Wife of Senator Fair Sues for Divorce.

Charging the Nevada Statesman With Numerous Infidelities.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—A complaint was filed in the first judicial district of Nevada, last Wednesday, by Theresa Fair against Jas. G. Fair. The cause of the action is adultery on the part of the defendant. Plaintiff states she was married to the defendant in Calaveras county, California, December 18, 1862; came to Nevada with him in 1863; has lived with him until a few months ago, when she became cognizant of certain acts of infidelity on the part of defendant, since which time she has not lived with him. The complaint says the defendant committed adultery with one Smith at a house in Jesse street, San Francisco, some time in November, 1881. The senator is also charged with committing the same crime with Lucretia Leonard. Plaintiff says the defendant has possession and control of large amount of community property, the particulars of which she cannot state. Mrs. Fair prays judgment as follows: First—That divorce be granted her and that she be awarded custody of the children. Second—That such portion of the community property be divided and set apart as shall be equitable and just. Third—That defendant be required to pay into court a reasonable sum to defray expense of action and lawful fees, and defendant pay alimony in such an amount as the court may deem just for support of plaintiff and children during the pendency of the action and such further relief as may be deemed just.

The senator was in Comstock last Wednesday when the papers were served on him, but left for San Francisco the same evening. It created quite a sensation in Virginia City society. Both parties possess great wealth. Fair also represents Nevada in the United States senate.

The prevailing opinion on the Comstock is that the Nevada statute will not allow a defense in the suit, but will allow it to go by default and agree to such settlement of the property as may be determined upon by counsel. Gossip also says that the amount has been agreed upon as follows: Three million cash, one million five hundred thousand in real estate, at all events, in case the divorce being granted, but this is merely rumor.

The case will come before Judge Rising, and is looked forward to with considerable curiosity by nearly every one on the coast.

The Trial of Jere Danna.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The trial of Jere Danna for the murder of the pugilist, James Elliott, was called this morning in the criminal court of this city, before Judge Sidney Smith. The prisoner appeared in excellent health, and was dressed with extreme care. No effort was made on either side for a confession, the counsel for the state and defense appearing anxious to have the trial proceed. A regular jury panel was speedily exhausted, and after ordering a special venire to report to-morrow morning, the trial adjourned till then.

Ref. in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Judge Van Wagoner, of the criminal court, in charging the grand jury to-day, drew their attention to the fact that reports had been recently published charging bribery and corruption in the municipal body and stated it was within their province to investigate them. He also said if the law against dueling has been violated it was their duty to indict the offenders.

The schools and public offices of Brooklyn will be closed the day of the bridge opening. Gov. Cleveland will be given a reception in the evening. The board of aldermen of Brooklyn voted \$5,000 for illuminations and resolved that the lions head ornament on the bridge would be removed and the government coat of arms and American eagle be substituted.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

ADJACENT TO STREET CARS,

EASY TERMS,

SMALL PAYMENTS DOWN

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

HANSCOM PLACE LOTS,

ON VERY EASY TERMS.

ARE you aware that in your blood the taint of scrofula has a prominent place? This is true of every one. It is liable at any time, on the slightest provocation, to develop itself in some insidious disease.

Consumption and many other diseases are outgrowths of this impurity of the blood. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA has a wonderful power over all scrofulous troubles, as the remarkable testimonials we have received unmistakably prove.

Messrs. C. I. HOOD & Co., Gentlemen—

My youngest son has always been troubled with scrofulous humors; sores in his head discharging from his ears, and a running sore on the back of his ear for two years; his eyes were weak and discharging, so that I was obliged to wash them every morning, his eyelashes nearly all coming out; he was exceedingly dainty, most of the time eating but two slight meals a day. We were unable to find any remedy that had the least effect upon him till last spring, 1875, we gave him two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His appetite improved at once. The taint of his eyes healed up without a scar, and not a sore in his head since. Sincerely yours,

No. 108 METTIBACK ST., LOWELL, MASS.

"We do not as a rule allow ourselves to use our editorial columns to speak of any remedy we advertise, but we feel warranted in saying a word for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sarsaparilla has been known as a remedial agent for centuries and is recognized by all schools of practice as a valuable blood purifier. It is put up in forms of almost infinite variety. But Messrs. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., who are thoroughly reliable pharmacists, have hit upon a remedy of unusual value. Certainly they have vouchers of cures which we know to be most extraordinary."—Editors Lowell Weekly Journal.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

AMES

1506

FARNAM ST.

8-6 room house, 20 acres, 2 1/2 miles from

10-8 room house, 1 1/2 acres, 18th street, 3 000

10-8 room house, 3 acres, 18th street, 2 5 0

10-8 room house, 1 1/2 acres, 18th street, 2 5 0

10-8 room house and barn, 25th street, 1 6 0

10-8 room house, 1 1/2 acres, 18th street, 2 5 0

10-8 room house, Chicago street, 2 0 0

10-8 room house, one-half acre, 20th St., 1 5 0

10-8 room house, 1 1/2 acres, 18th street, 2 5 0

10-8 room house, full lot, north, 1 1 0

10-8 room house, full lot, north, 1 1 0