

BURCHARD ON BULLION.

The Productive Wealth of the Bowels of the Earth Reduced to Figures.

The Decrease in Last Year's Bullion Crop Runs Into the Millions.

Arizona Leads by Several Lengths, Followed by California and Colorado.

And the Half Has Not Been Told.

MINERAL WEALTH.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following is an abstract of the report of Burchard, director of the mint, upon the production of precious metals in the United States, now in the hands of the printer:

The yield of mines in the United States for the year 1882 was \$25,500,000 in gold, \$46,800,000 in silver. Compared with the previous year this shows a decline of \$2,200,000 in gold, and an increase of \$800,000 in silver.

The comparative decline in the production of gold was greater in California than any other state or territory, the yield being \$1,400,000 less than in 1881. This resulted from the interruption of hydraulic mining in some northern and middle counties of the state, owing to litigation; also from a falling off in the production of the quartz mines at Bodie.

In Oregon, where mining is chiefly placer, there was a diminution, and also in Nevada, Idaho and Dakota. In silver the principal increase was in Idaho, Montana and New Mexico, Idaho showing an increase of \$700,000, Montana, \$1,740,000, and New Mexico \$1,800,000. Colorado furnished about \$600,000 less silver than in 1881.

Of the bullion production of the country \$30,964,958 gold and \$41,400,722 silver were deposited at the mints and assay offices for coinage. Returns in bars to depositors, or the deposits of gold, \$5,600,000 were paid in bars for manufacturing purposes, and the remainder went into coinage; \$1,400,000 were furnished by private refiners for manufacturers of the United States. There was an export of \$175,000 in silver bars. Of the total silver production, \$15,750,000 were exported, \$5,994,000 furnished by the mints and assay offices to manufacturers; \$350,000 by private refiners for the same purposes, and \$24,700,000 used in coinage. The production of the country by states and territories was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Silver production. Includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming.

In 1882, \$9,939,975 were paid in dividends by incorporated companies. This was a slight falling off from the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-five companies made assessments upon stockholders for the purpose of carrying on mining operations, amounting to about \$9,000,000.

During the year there was a greater decline in the amount deposited at the mints and assay offices than the difference between the gold production of 1881 and 1882, but there was a larger amount of gold consumed by the mechanical industries of the country. The amount of silver deposited at the mints and assay offices increased about \$3,500,000, which corresponds closely to the increased production of the year. The excess of production over the consumption of the year, added to the net imports of gold, resulted in a net gain to circulation of less than \$2,000,000 of gold, but by coinage and net imports of coin, the metallic circulation gained nearly \$3,700,000 in gold, and about \$27,600,000 in silver.

reports of shipments of ore and bullion from the smelting works show the increase to have been in the value of base metal.

CAPITOL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Last winter congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for repairing four old monitors. Today Secretary Chandler divided the sum into four equal parts, and awarded the contracts to John Rose, of Chester; William Cramp, of Philadelphia; Hallingworth, of Wilmington, and Scott, of San Francisco. These men were favored contractors under the reign of Robeson. It is said that the money first appropriated is inadequate, and that \$3,000,000 more will be required.

The ordinance department accepted the proposal of eastern firm for the conversion of fifty 10 inch smooth-bore Rodman guns into 8 inch muzzle-loading rifles at a cost of \$100,000. When Thompson was secretary of the navy he persuaded congress to appropriate \$250,000 to establish a coal-mining station at Chiquila Bay, Central America. This occasioned much criticism. It was said to be a step in the direction of enforcing the Monroe doctrine. The English and French people affected, deary the menace to their interests on the isthmus. The company went out to the cabinet and into the Panama canal company before the station was established. Recently Secretary Chandler discovered that if something was not done before the close of the fiscal year the money would have to be turned back into the treasury. For some time Frelinghuysen opposed the consummation of the project, but Chandler finally carried his point, and a calling station is to be established. Now the French and English press will be called out again.

THE OHIO IDEA.

John Sherman on the Political Situation—The Tariff Issue.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

MANFIELD, O., June 2.—The Republican county republican convention met here to-day to elect delegates to the state convention to nominate a governor and other state officers. John Sherman heads the list of delegates elected who go to Columbus on Monday. Senator Sherman was made permanent chairman of to-day's convention. In taking the chair he made a speech discussing briefly national and state questions that are to form the political issues of the immediate future. He said, in substance: "We are republicans, not because we do not like our democratic neighbors, but because we believe in the success of our party will best promote the interests and advance the property of all our people. The reason of our success is that the republican party has always been guided by correct principles, and has had the courage to assert them. We have had our ups and downs, our contentions and divisions. Trusted, able leaders, disappointed in their ambitions, or perhaps honestly mistaken, have left us and joined our adversaries. Still our party, with partial defeats, has triumphed again and again. It has met and solved the complicated problems of civil government, of war and peace, foreign and domestic, and that now we have no questions with foreign nations, and but few of domestic policy. And now we are to enter a contest this year and next year, that will determine the fate of parties and current of political events for many years. We have been weakened by our divisions in the northern states, but we are gaining strength by our principles in the southern states. The most serious of our divisions grow out of the attempt to nominate General Grant for a third term, which has been greatly unfortunate for him and the republican party, but it never weakened, in the slightest degree, my abiding faith in his patriotism or diminished my estimation of the value of his services to his country during the war. No man living has done more for his country. No honor or pay which the public can heap upon him can equal the value of his services. But in the minds of the great masses of his countrymen the evil example of too long continuance in power of the president in a single person was a danger so great that even in the case of General Grant it was not wise to make it. This was the question settled by the Chicago convention, and should no more be raised as a question of division than the failure to nominate any other candidate.

Upon the question of principles that divide the parties there are no vital differences of opinion in the republican party. What now are the questions upon which the contest this fall will depend? Shall our tariff laws be framed with the view to protect labor as well as levy taxes? Upon that question we are united and uncontestedly right. It is the fundamental national question of the time, which will engross the attention of the congress, and be the pivotal issue upon which the presidential election will turn. We as a party maintain that, while the main object of tariff is to protect labor, it is to furnish revenue for the support of the government, yet that in levying them special care should be taken to foster, build up and protect such manufactures, agriculture, or production as are suited to our climate and the habits of our people, with the view to secure to our artisans fair wages and good days' labor; for our duties adopted unanimously the proposal to appoint a committee to discuss and report upon a bill for erecting a national monument to General Garibaldi on Janiculum Hill, the site of Garibaldi's defense of Rome against the French in 1849.

In the election to-day for member of the chamber of deputies, Colonna received 5,223 votes and Riscolotti Garibaldi 3,096.

MAINT, June 3.—The Tribune at Xorxes sentenced one member of the Black Hand society to lifelong servitude, and another to seventeen years, for the murder of a man who declined to join the society.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Bundesrat decided against the coinage of silver at the ratio of 17 1/2 to 1.

PANAMA, May 24.—The revolutionaries are now completely surrounded at Guayaquil, and communication can only be held through the lower part of the river. The first shots were exchanged on the night of the 23d, and it is believed that the city will be taken within a week.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Size of the Parnell Fund and the Expectations of Its Promoters.

The Czar Appeals From the Nihilists to the Deity for a "Quiet, Peaceful Life."

The Demands of France on Madagascar—The Prix De Paris.

Various Items From Other Points.

ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

LONDON, June 2.—Promoters of the Parnell fund hope to raise £300,000. America is expected to furnish one-half.

Albert Marie, a trusted friend of Garibaldi, died at Lunaria Sunday morning. McCowan has withdrawn from the Parnell party owing to Parnell's action in the recent McCowan-O'Kelly affair.

RUSSIA.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

MOSCOW, June 3.—After the fete at Petrofski park yesterday, the emperor invited the village elders and marshals of the provincial nobility to a dinner. Addressing the elders, he said he was glad to see them. He thanked them for entering so heartily into the festivities of the coronation, and added: "When you return to your homes, do not credit accounts of rumors respecting the redistribution of grants of land. Such rumors were started by enemies of the crown. All property must be unassailable." Addressing the marshals, he said: "I thank you for your fidelity. I am convinced of the cordial feelings of the nobility, and hope they will support everything conducive to the benefit of the throne and the fatherland. May God give us a peaceful and quiet life."

Five persons were crushed to death in the tremendous crowd that sought admission to Petrofski park. The emperor and empress drove through the city to the convent of St. Sergius to-day, without escort. There was a grand parade of Cossack troops to-day.

A banquet was given to-day in honor of Wagonoff, the great censor, by foreign newspaper representatives.

There will be no fete at St. Petersburg for the present. The czar will not make a state entry into that city. The mayor of Moscow, who it is stated intends to resign in consequence of the disapproval of his speech at a banquet to-day, owing to the greater part of the population having gone to Petrofski park to participate in an immense fete there in honor of the coronation of the czar. The emperor will visit the park this afternoon.

FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PARIS, June 3.—The race for the Grand Prix d'Paris was run to-day, and won by Duc De Dalmatie's Frontin. Sir Johnstone's St. Blaise second, and Count DeLogrange's Farlatid third. Rvenue and Derliche made a running with Frontin third, until round the last bend, when Frontin took the lead and won by half a length. There were three lengths between the second and third, Satory fourth, Regain fifth, eight ran.

Voltaire says: "The French commander in Madagascar has been instructed to withdraw his forces from that country only after Queen Ranavalona has recognized the French protectorate specified by the treaties of 1849 and 1854. The admiral will insist on the right of Frenchmen to own land in Madagascar and will claim indemnity of 1,500,000 francs for the cost of the expedition."

It is stated that the Honnals have made overtures with a view of coming to an understanding with France. George Cassagnac and an old sergeant major fought a duel with swords on the Swiss frontier to-night. Cassagnac's throat was pierced. It is feared the wound will prove fatal.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

ROME, June 3.—The chamber of deputies adopted unanimously the proposal to appoint a committee to discuss and report upon a bill for erecting a national monument to General Garibaldi on Janiculum Hill, the site of Garibaldi's defense of Rome against the French in 1849.

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changed on the night of the 23d, and it is believed that the city will be taken within a week. DEBRIEN, June 2.—Thomas Caffrey, the fourth Pilsen Park murderer was hanged at Kilmalman jail this morning. Caffrey wrote a letter to his mother last evening, in which he said: "I hope you will never have cause to blush for my name. I am paying the penalty of my crime in this world, but I won't have to suffer in the next." He was composed on the scaffold, and death was instantaneous.

VIENNA, June 2.—A correspondent reports that Turkey is seeking a coalition with Russia against British influence in Egypt.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

The Mexican papers, printed on the Pacific coast, are commencing to abuse Gen. Diaz for his friendship with Gen. Grant, and to declare that the autonomy of the republic will be threatened if Diaz become president. The poverty-stricken condition of the treasury, and the fear that paper currency will take the place of gold, are the chief causes of many railroad schemes are subjects of debate, as are also the grant of \$50,000,000 in aid of railroads, whilst public institutions are being closed, and the collapse of many papers in particular write strongly on these points.

The secretary of the interior has appointed the following assistant superintendents of the Yellowstone national park: Wm. Cannon, of Indiana; G. L. Henderson and Wm. Chambers, of Iowa; D. E. Sawyer, of Minnesota; J. W. Welmer, of Pennsylvania; Edmund L. Fab, of New York, and Jas. H. Dean, of Maryland.

The postmaster general has issued the following order: Postmasters at first and second class offices shall give their personal attention to the business of their office, and not absent themselves therefrom without authority granted upon written application to the department. A violation of this order will be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

The Salvation Army has been notified by the chief of police of Hartford, Conn., that they must stop street singing in the future under penalty of arrest. Captain Palmer, chief of the Salvationists, says it is his intention to sing until they are stopped by the police, and that if they are then permitted to hold meetings in the city.

Fiskhill village (N. Y.) Saturday afternoon celebrated the centennial anniversary of the battle of Saratoga, the revolutionary army by Washington's order of June 24, 1783, furiously routing commissioned officers and soldiers, who fled to the British camp, and from there left for their homes.

A sensation has been created in clerical circles in Canada by the publication of a "private letter" from the pope to the pope, dated in Rome, in 1881, by Tardivel, an ultramontane journalist, asking for the deposition of Archbishop Faehar, on the ground that he had been guilty of "a serious and dangerous schism" and "a violation of the laws of the church."

A dispatch to the Dublin Mail, from Rome, says that the pope will, in necessary, follow up his recent circular to the bishops, and make a dash along the edge of the yawning chasm. Beneath was the swiftly passing water and sharp jutting rocks. There were 100 cowboys in the circle, the number being equally divided among the three outfits. A representative of each put spur to his horse and made the chase. Hughtitt was the foremost. Following him closely were William Thompson and John Greely. All three circled lanes over their heads and dug the spur points into their horses' sides until the blood spuried. It was

A RIVALRY OF HORSEMANSHIP and heraldy valor. Neither for a moment thought of an impending doom. Fatality had no room in their contemplation of the present. It was to do or be dishonored in the round-up, and they urged their ponies madly onward in the race.

The crowd, 150 strong, cheered wildly and then watched with bated breath.

Along the edge of the awful precipice the now maddened steer plunged, the three ambitious horsemen closely pursuing and eagerly awaiting an advantage. When about two hundred yards away from the herd and the surrounding crowd, the steers stood a cry of destruction and death went heavenward. The earth moved as if an earthquake had rent it, and steer and horseman disappeared simultaneously.

The party rushed to the point of lookout on the chasm only to see beneath the mingled bodies of dead and dying. While the members stood paralyzed on the brink, yet irresolute as to what they should do, Hughtitt was observed springing to his feet. His horse responded to the release, and the rider, after some difficulty, mounted. The twin, by a circuitous route then slowly climbed back to the mesa. Dismissed by

THE DREAFFUL CATASTROPHE, the cowboys were still standing, benumbed with dread, when the maddened man appeared among them.

"If there's a man among you," he said feebly, "go with me to the railroad. I want to go home to my wife and little ones at Greeley."

It was then that there were plenty of the sturdy fellows ready to accompany the sufferer, and the trail was immediately taken across the country to catch the train of the next day.

Meanwhile a decent was made into the canon by a rescuing party. The steer, the cause of the disaster, escaped injury. Green was found almost buried and dead. He was bruised considerably and all his limbs were found broken. Thompson was also dead and fearfully mutilated. The ponies of his saddle had completely disemboweled him. His entrails were found scattered along the cliff for thirty feet or more. His horse was

MANGLED OUT OF ALL SHAPE. Green's animal was injured so badly as to be unable to rise, and he was shot.

It was twenty-eight miles to Calbertson Station and a weary night's ride. The party carrying Hughtitt never laid a word of suffering from his lips. Finally he began to bleed at the lungs, and a halt was made to determine the nature and extent of his injuries. He was dismounted and examined. Imagine the surprise of the escort when they found that his collar bone was broken. His right arm was fractured in two places, and two broken ribs. Add to all this the fact that he was also internally injured, as evidenced by the blood vomit, and the condition of the sufferer can be realized.

The examination concluded, it was almost impossible for him to regain his feet or the saddle.

"You hadn't better go to the railroad, Charley," suggested one of the party, "let us camp here for the night."

"Don't disarm me boys," he muttered weakly, in reply. "Don't take my pistols. I want to once more see my wife and children."

After that I expect it's all up with me." The remark was made, and the steady journey was continued across the prairie and through the bleak night. Hughtitt never spoke a word.

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"Tell her," he responded faintly, "tell her that I died in the saddle thinking of her and the babes." A long silence followed which he at length broke.

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The balance of the journey was conducted in silence, the men alternating in supporting him in the saddle when weakness attacked him. Completely worn out by the long journey, the party arrived at Calbertson about noon yesterday. When the station

A FEARFUL FALL.

Three Cowboys Plunge Headlong Into Little Frenchman River.

A Clear Hundred Feet of Unobstructed Fall.

Two Killed and the Other at the Point of Death.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

DEER CREEK, June 2.—There arrived on the Burlington & Quincy train last night a well known citizen of Greeley, who will probably die from the effects of injuries sustained in one of the most harrowing accidents that has a place in the history of round-up sensations in the west. The victim is Mr. Charles Hughtitt. He was taken from the train to the St. James hotel, and this morning, if alive, will be conveyed to his home.

"I don't know whether the boy will pull through," said his attendant to a News reporter, as the wounded man was being transferred from the train to a hack, in a semi-unconscious condition; "but if he does, it will be the most wonderful case on record. He's got, I'm sure, never saw anything like it in my life. Stranger, you like to me. There ain't anything like it ever occurred in the west," and the attendant cowboy, taking the scribble to one side, while others were making the sufferer comfortable in the vehicle, narrated the facts.

The Little Frenchman range in southwestern Nebraska, is, perhaps, one of the most celebrated cattle sections of the country. In that neighborhood Hughtitt was one of the most noted cowboys.

A college graduate, he combined intelligence with that rare courage which the better class of cowboys always display on the range. He was more than valiant. In prosecuting his work as foreman for the large herd which he controlled he was, at times, carelessly desperate; so much so that times that his acts were the cause of not a little anxiety to his employes.

On the day in question the herds of the several stockmen were well gathered on the brink of a large mesa which overlooked the Little Frenchman river. The bluff was at least 100 feet above the stream. While the cattle were being cut out, a steer broke away and made a dash along the edge of the yawning chasm. Beneath was the swiftly passing water and sharp jutting rocks. There were 100 cowboys in the circle, the number being equally divided among the three outfits. A representative of each put spur to his horse and made the chase. Hughtitt was the foremost. Following him closely were William Thompson and John Greely. All three circled lanes over their heads and dug the spur points into their horses' sides until the blood spuried. It was

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was reached, the men were met by a party of men, who were waiting for the train. Hughtitt was taken to the hospital, and the doctor pronounced him to be at the point of death.

THE TIE THAT BINDS.

A Midnight Picnic in the Court Yard of Winter-set, Iowa.

A Murderer Tread in Five Minutes, to Save Delay and Expenses.

Mrs. Brown Charged With the Murder of Summers at Kearney.

Lyching at Winter-set.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

DES MOINES, June 3.—A mob composed of fifty men broke open the Winter-set jail at 3 o'clock this morning, secured John Hammer and hung him to a tree in the court house yard. Hammer was charged with the murder of William Newell on the 13th of June, 1882. Neither the murderer or murder were suspected until one Hugh, a convict for horse stealing in the Anamosa penitentiary, revealed it and stated he helped bury Newell. Hugh's statement before the coroner's inquest over the body of Newell as to time, place of burial, nature of wound, etc., is corroborated by the facts and much circumstantial evidence, and without waiting for a preliminary trial, which has been delayed a week, the mob took the matter into their own hands. The parties are not known, and the work was done in five minutes. Two shots were fired at the victim.

The Kearney Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

KEARNEY, June 3.—The coroner's jury in the Summers murder case held a final meeting this morning, rendering a verdict which lays the blame on Mrs. Brown, whom Summers had been living with for several years on very intimate terms. She has not been arrested, but is under guard. Some extenuating circumstances connected with the case will make it easier for her.

Arrest of a Notorious Swindler.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

BOSTON, June 3.—James H. Langley, alias Dr. Langley, alias Henry Langley, known throughout the country as the king of "Peter Funks," was arrested on the arrival of the Fall River boat. He had for years been operating in leading cities and the west as a promoter of stock jobbing operations, organized on paper for swindling purposes. One corporation is the "United States Construction and Investment Company," another in the "Limited Live Stock Company." During the last five years Langley organized a score of bogus concerns. A Bostonian named Worell was inveigled into one enterprise and lost \$100,000. All Langley's concerns proved worthless, while his victims are legion. Langley is supposed to have numerous confederates in various parts of the country. Langley is said to have served a term in the New York penitentiary, and also have several indictments standing against him in the west. The costly furniture and trappings of the Construction company office was mortgaged some time since.

Wagon's Defense.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 3.—Major Wagon, the defaulting army paymaster, in an elaborate address to the court, will plead guilty to embezzlement of \$4,500, but will resist the charge of embezzling \$18,000, which he is alleged to have lost.

A Strike of Street Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The conductors and engineers employed on the cable street railway, south division, met at midnight last night, and after rejecting the company's proposition to pay them 20 cents per hour instead of 40 cents per trip, drew up a memorial to the management protesting against the proposed reduction from 30 to 37 cents, according to its length. Unless an acceptance of the proposition is signified before noon to-day, the men will strike. The superintendent of the company says the demand of the men will not be complied with, and their places be filled by partially trained hands. The men, on the other hand, assert that a secret meeting of the directors was held yesterday afternoon, at which they agreed to accede to the demand at the last moment, if necessary.

The First Baptist church at Quincy Point, Mats., was thrown into confusion by a lunatic, who ran down the aisle and into the pulpit, threatening his enemies with a piece of lead pipe in his hand. Six men, after a fierce struggle, bound him.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

It is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are not sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the machinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and acts exactly the spot like this.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy.

My friend, you need not take our word. Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one bottle. He will tell you that "it's the best dollar I ever invested."

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 19, 1879. MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Dear Sirs:—I have been using your medicine in various forms, and I have been cured of the excellent reports I had heard of your SARSAPARILLA. I have been cured of my dyspepsia and general prostration, and I have received very gratifying results from its use. I am now in good health, and I consider it a very valuable remedy for indigestion and its attendant troubles.

Yours truly, F. C. CHURCHILL, (Clerk of Court & Churchill.)

A gentleman who has been suffering from the Debility and Languor peculiar to this season, says: "HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is putting new life into me. I have gained ten pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is sold by all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle, for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Includes text: "SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fur, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, &c." and an illustration of a hand holding a bottle.