Hoe Your Row

Young man. In planting your crops do not depend on relations or friends for help they will surely want a hand in at harvest time, and you will be likely to get little or no credit in the event of a big yield. Hoe your own row, and hoe hard. There may not be much money in the business, but you are certain to win a fine reputation for industry and earnest effort.

Above all, keep well, young man. If you are whining with dyspepsia, blue with biliousness, or debilitated by a weak liver, the girls won't want you, society will shun you, and business men will overlook you, do send upon it. The use of that most excellent medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, will assure you comfort, strength and capacity for labor. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the circulation, tone the stomach, and build up the entire organism. They are not advertised to cure everything; they have their specialties like a good lawyer, doctor, or mechanic, and do their work well. Some of the testimonials received by us would convince the most skeptical of their efficiency and usefulness. Here is one: J. W. Might, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "When I first commenced using Burdock Blood Bitters I was troubled with fluttering and palpitation of the heart. I felt weak and languid, with a numbness of the limbs; since using, my heart has not troubled me and the numbing sensation is all gone."

RAILROAD REGULATION.

The Power of a State to Fix Charges Upon Inter-State Commerce Denied.

An Important Opinion by Judge McCreary.

DES MOINES, October 24.—In the circuit court of the United States Judge McCrary rendered an important decision yesterday upon the question of the right of the state to regulate interstate commerce. The case arose out of a suit against the Illinois Central railroad company to recover damages for over charges upon freight shipped over the company's road from points in Iowa to points in Wisconsin, and originated under the tariff law of 1874, now repealed. Judge McCrary held in the course of very able opinion, that the act in question, if applied to through shipments, it related to a subject which is in its nature national and that if the power of the state to pass such an act were conceded it would necessarily include the power to discriminate against the commerce of other states. For these reasons such a statute would be in violation of the federal constitution. It is not within the power of one state to fix charges upon an inter-state line for carriage within its territory, for that would in effect give it power to demand more than its share of a reasonable charge for the entire distance. It would give to the statutes of such state an extra territorial force.

PYTHIAN MOGULS.

The Annual Session of the Iowa Grand Lodge.

OTTUMWA, October 24.—The annual session of the Iowa Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, convened in this city to-day. Nearly 100 lodges are represented. The following grand officers were present: P. G. C., Julius Pappe, of Marshalltown; G. C. E, H. Hibben, of Marshalltown; G. V. C., Charles Wertz, of Des Moines; G. P. J., D. Hull, of Carlton; G. M. at A., A. L. Hilbert, of Fairfield; G. K. of R. and S., H. D. Walker, of Mount Pleasant; G. M of E., Wm. G. Mercer, of Burlington; G. I. G., C. H. Sternman, of Muscatine; G. O. G., S. P. Ayers, of Knoxville. About 950 Knights were in attendance. They were welcomed to the city in a neat speech by Maj. H. L. Waterman, happily responded to by Knight John W. Green, of Davenport. The session continues to-morrow and a competition drill will take place in the afternoon.

Irish Exiles.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Thomas Brennan and John Dillon, leaders in the Irish reform movement, are in this city and Brennan will deliver a series of lectures in the principal cities of the country. Dillon has in contemplation the taking up of his permanent residence in this country.

Drowned

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, October 24.—Three children of Mr. Ingus, the oldest a girl of 12 years, were drowned in a pond at Elkhorn, Manitoba. The girl was on the pond skating, when the ice broke and she fell into the water. The two younger brothers tried to save her, but all perished before the eyes of their mother on the bank

Would Have Been Set Upon.

Had not *Burdock Blood Bitters* been a remedy of unquestionable merit they would have been set down upon by the public as thousands of medicines have been when their worthlessness was discovered. *Burdock Blood Bitters* have received unbounded praises from the sick, thus establishing their merit beyond dispute.

A Remarkable Potato Crop.

Chicago Inter Ocean, 10: There is a great potato crop this year. New York is receiving fifty car loads per day, and large cargoes by vessel. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island will have considerable quantities to export also. Cuba is buying 5,000 barrels per day at New Orleans, which latter point reports considerable rot in the supplies thus far received from the west. The rot is also reported in New York, in which state many farmers refuse to sell at present prices, and are feeding potatoes to stock. New York advices state that potatoes enough have been raised in the United States to feed the world, and that large quantities have been left unharvested.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE marvelous results of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon all humors and low conditions of the blood prove it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article at home that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. It PURIFIES, vitalizes and enriches the blood, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, and all derangements of the stomach caused by impure blood or a debilitated condition of the nervous system occasioned by excessive mental or physical care labor or dissipation. It eradicates Scrofula and all foul humors, and restores and renovates the whole system. A peculiar point in Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it creates an appetite and builds up and strengthens the system, and proves invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's sarsaparilla. My health has been such that for some years past I have been obliged to take a tonic of some kind in the spring, and have never found anything that hit my wants as your Sarsaparilla. It tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over. Respectfully yours, J. F. THOMPSON, Lowell, Mass., Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Sold by druggists. Price $1 a bottle, or six for $5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A MADMAN'S MASS CRE.

A Despondent Husband Deliberately Ends the Troubles of Himself and Family.

He Crushes the Skulls of His Wife and Three Children While Peacefully Slumbering,

And then Plans His Own Death With the Determination of a Maniac.

A Furious and Fatal Raid on Farmer Crawford at Greencastle, Indiana.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A FATHER'S BUTCHERY.

NEW CONNERSTON, O., October 24.—A farmer has just arrived bringing the news of a horrible crime committed about ten miles north of this place. All that is known at present is that Albert Finzer murdered his wife and three children and then terminated the tragedy by putting an end to his own miserable existence. Many people have left for the scene of the crime.

Finzer resided in Fryer creek valley and was last seen Sunday evening when he was very despondent because the Dr. had advised him to quit work on account of ill health. He seemed to be much worried about his family. Last night a neighbor named Neisbaum visited the house of Finzer and found the doors locked and the curtains down After summoning the neighbors the door was forced open, when a horrible sight met their gaze. On the bed in one corner of the room lay the dead body of Mrs. Finzer with her throat cut from ear to ear, while by her side was the youngest child, cold in death with its head mashed. In the little crib on the east side of the room lay the oldest children, with their heads crushed in, and at the north window of the room lay Mr. Finzer, with the side of his face torn off by the discharge of a gun. The mother and child on the bed were lying as if asleep, both being covered up with quilts. It is supposed brooding over his ill health and inability to get work deranged Finzer's mind, and that while his wife and children slept he murdered them and then killed himself. By his side was the empty gun barrel, with no hammer or stock. He must have loaded the barrel and held one end in the flame of the lamp that stood near be, and the other in his face, and held it till it exploded from heat and blew his brains out.

SHOOTING SCRAPE IN DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, October 24.—Last night about 7 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard on the corner of Court avenue and Third streets. A crowd congregated and found a young fellow named Butts wounded and in company with him was a notorious street walker known as "Rowing Clara." They had been living together and had a row over some trunk keys and he struck her. She said if he struck her again he would never strike another person. They then started off and a pistol shot was heard. Butts claims he shot himself accidentally, but the position in which the revolver was held would show otherwise. The revolver was found in his coat pocket, but it was her revolver. The ball entered just at the base of the ear and at this time (11 o'clock) has not been found. The doctors cannot tell whether Butts will live or not. The woman is in jail.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., October 24.—Jas. D. Crawford, living ten miles from this city, was assaulted by a man, who, after eating supper, struck Crawford with a pair of knuckles, fellin him to the floor. Crawford was getting the best of the villian when an accomplice burst open the door and covered Crawford with a revolver. Mrs Crawford came to her husband's rescue with a fire shovel, when the assassin turned his attention to her, beating her almost to death. The assassins then ransacked the house of all valuables and left Mr. and Mrs. Crawford for dead. Crawford, however, rallied and gave the alarm. Citizens are scouring the woods in all directions. It is thought the villians will be caught to-night. The injuries of the parties are thought to be fatal.

A WITNESS CUFFED.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—The evening papers publish an account of the assault by two men on Neilson, who figured as complaining witness in the adultery suit against Senator Sharon. Neilson does not know who the assaulters were.

Embezzler Arrested.

CHICAGO, October 34.—Daniel B. Vermilye was arrested here last night, charged with the embezzlement of $3,000, the funds of the Weems Stone and Marble Company, in which he was a stock holder. The alleged embezzlement occurred one year ago, since which time Vermilye has been heard from in California and Europe, and is supposed to have just returned from abroad. The arrest is said to be preliminary to other suits against the accused two of which have been commenced by General William Myers, now on the retired list, United States army, to recover $20,000, which Myers claims to have entrusted to Vermilye, while the latter was in the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad company at St. Paul, to invest in town lots along the line of that road, but from which he claims never to have received any returns. Gen. Myers has also commenced suit for $25,000 for slander against Vermilye, owing, so it is claimed, to the use of his name with the wife of Vermilye, who has commensed suit in the courts of New Jersey for a divorce.

THE LABORER ABROAD.

The Condition of the Iron Industries of Europe and the Workmen.

PITTSBURG, October 24.—Joseph D. Weeks, secretary of the Western Iron Association, arrived from Europe to-day, where he has spent the past four months investigating the iron industries and their ramifying influence upon capital, laboring classes, national prosperity and their direct and indirect sympathies with American enterprises. Much that he has learned during the foreign tour will be incorporated in a report to be submitted to the Department of the Interior. His report, so far as concerns the laborer in England, France, Belgium and Scotland, is very gloomy. The laborer, he says, manages to exist. He cannot be said to live where living is an expression of life's fulfillment of content. Wages are lower than here, while food is higher. About a third of the puddling furnaces in the North of England are idle. The mills running on part time and exercising but partial capacity. In England arbitration is rapidly assuming the position of practical solution of labor troubles. Trades unions are strong and flourishing, and have stability, financial standing and dignity that they do not attain in America.

THE BUTCHERS BREAK LOOSE.

Apaches Building Another Bloody Trail in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., October 24.—The Times' specials from Casa Grande confirm the reports of an engagement between Indians and Mexican cavalry near that place. The Mexican authorities refuse to tell the number of wounded and killed, but from an American surgeon at that place it is learned the hospital is full. Surgeon Torren, of Chihuahua, is there attending the wounded. The Indians have broke camp and repaired into roving band of eight and ten and are raiding the surrounding country. It is believed most of them have gone into the State of Sonora. The natives are in great fear. The following special to The Times shows they are crossing the line on the Mexican Central, on the old trail some distance below where they killed Senator Hughes' son. The place named in the special is 45 miles north of Chihuahua:

"GALLEGO, Mexico, October 24.—A crowd of raiding Indians came to Miller's ranche last night and stole eight horses. Great excitemet here. The supposition is that it is part of Juh's band at Casa Grande."

THE CUMBERLAND BRAVES.

Another Happy Reunion of Veterans at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 24.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland formed this morning and with a band marched to the Grand Opera house to hold a business session. The society was led by its president, General Sheridan, who had General Rosecrans on his right; following came General Wood with General John A. Logan. After these were Generals Newton, Carlin, Morgan, Kimball, Parkhurst and about 150 others. General Sheridan called the society to order. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Barnshaw.

Reports of committees were heard. It was stated in explanation of the absence and mention of the death of Gen. Steedman, that he had never become a member of the society. Gen. R. D. Mussey offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee on memoirs take the necessary steps to have a sketch of Gen. Steedman's military career published in the annual record Gen. J. S. Fullerton, treasurer, reported a balance at the beginning of the year, $536; balance now in treasury, $197. He stated large numbers of members are delinquent, many of whom cannot be found by letters. After the appointment of committees and the acceptance of invitations from the Chamber of Commerce, Cuvier club, Duckworth club and Union club, adjourned.

CINCINNATI, October 2a.—Promptly at 7:45 the society moved from the Burnet house, with a band and banners, to Music hall. The local military organizations were to have escorted the society, but they were not on hand promptly and they marched to the hall alone. Music hall was beautifully decorated with flags, stacks of arms, tents and cannon on the stage. An audience of nearly 2000 was already seated when the society marched in and took seats near the stage. Gen. H. M. Cist called the meeting to order and introduced Gen. Chas. Foster, who delivered an address of welcome. His mention of Rosecranz, Sheridan, Logan, Pope, Hogan, Wood and others on the stage brought rounds of applause, which only ceased as the generals named bowed acknowledgment and Gen. Sheridan good naturedly called for order. Gen. Sheridan made a brief response of thanks to Gov. Foster and introduced the orator of the society, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill. His address commanded close attention and was frequently applauded.

Captain Millard, with the help of the Appolo club, sang a song composed by himself for the occasion. In response to calls Gen. Rosecrans made a few remarks, favoring reunions, saying unless the soldiers stuck together the provisions of the statutes giving preference to soldiers in public service were in danger of being forgotten. He regarded also the encouragement of devotion to the country ample reason for keeping alive the interest in the great deeds accomplished by the volunteer army during the war.

Gen. Logan also spoke. The society marched back to the Burnet house under escort of military, where the members enjoyed what they termed "a symposium."

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

A committee representing a portion of the railway switchmen of Kansas City presented a request for an advance in wages to the Chicago prices yesterday and gave the officials until to-day noon to decide. The officials say they will not grant it. One of the leaders of the switchmen says a large majority of the men have agreed to go out to-morrow unless the railroads grant the advance; also that delegates in the interest of a strike are there from St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joe and Leavenworth.

The Corean embassy sailed from San Francisco yesterday.

A saloon keeper named Murphy, at Wallace, O., was shot through the heart and his roll of $4,000 taken.

About forty East St. Louis railroad strikers have been indicted by the St. Clair county grand jury for interfering with railroads and intimidating new employes during the late strike.

No additional light was thrown upon the mystery surrounding the death of Zora Burns by witnesses before the coroner's jury at Lincoln, Ill., yesterday.

The rumor is current in Minneapolis again that the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad is to pass into the hands of the Rock Island by exchange of stock.

It is stated the Commercial National bank of Reading, Pa., will be placed in liquidation. The depositors will be paid in full.

The riot at Bickaneer, India, was in consequence of official exactions.

Delegates representing four thousand colliers of Yorkshire, resolved upon an advance of wages.

The New York Board of Aldermen ask $20,000 for the celebration of the centennial of the departure of British troops from New York ask the mayor to proclaim it a general holiday.

The Fire Chiefs.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers met to-day, Chief Joseph Bunker, of Cincinnati, presiding, H. A. Hill, Cincinnati, secretary. Representatives were present from nearly every State in the Union. Mayor Behm, on behalf of the municipality and citizens, madean address of welcome, extending the freedom and hospitality of the city. Charles F. Buck spoke on behalf of the fire department. Chief B. McCool, of Pottsville, Pa., responded on behalf of the visitors.

THE PATH TO GLORY.

The Episcopal Convention Driving the Last Spike on the Highway to Heaven.

Several Important Questions Disposed of Preparatary to Adjournment.

The Various Baptist Societies of Iowa Meet in Convention in Sioux City.

The Home and Foreign Work of the Missionary Men and Women.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Nineteenth days' session of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. The house of deputies on state of the church made a report upon the preamble and resolution of James H. Fisher, a lay deputy from the diocese of western New York, concerning the common rumor that certain ministers of his church have, during long periods of time past, introduced during the celebration of Holy Communion ceremonies not authorized in the book of common prayer, and symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines. The committee were unanimous in the conclusion that this was a subject beyond the competency of this committee and further that it is amply provided for by Canon 22, title one, entitled "Of the Uses of The Book of Common Prayer," to which they earnestly call the attention of the church. The committee's request to be discharged from further consideration of the subject was granted.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—At the afternoon session of the Episcopal convention, the committee on expenses presented resolutions that in the future each diocese should provide for the expense of its bishop and clerical deputies attending the convention, and that no portion of the personal expenses should be borne by the parishes or the people of the city in which the sessions are held. There was very general discussion of the best methods of meeting the expenses of the convention. Rev. Dr. Locke, of Illinois, said no doubt it seemed ungracious to many deputies that Chicago did not offer to tak the convention, but she wished to save all the money possible for the celebration of their semi-centennial, the year after next. The report of the committe was finally adopted.

Rev. D. Beatty (Kas.), from the committee on unfinished business, reported recommending, the House of Bishops concurring, that the house adjourn the evening of the 26th, after the reading of the pastoral letter. Report unanimously agreed to.

The trustees of the several theological seminaries were named.

Rev. Dr. Gray, of Tennessee, addressed the convention relative to the Swanee conference. He moved an amendment to the report of the committee on canons as follows: That the board of managers be urged to appropriate $50,000 for work among the colored people, and that the amount be distributed among the dioceses in proportion to colored population. Defeated, and the resolution of the committee adopted.

The report of the joint committee on prayer book was taken up. Rev. P. G. Robert, of Missouri, said the proposition of his colleague, Rev. Dr. Fulton, was, there should be amendment to the constitution allowing the use of the book for three years. His colleague had acted in good faith, but the action taken by the convention a few days ago, adopting amendments and the report read, had thrown him and others out. Recess.

On reassembling, the committee appointed to recommend a plan for due observance of the centennial period of the American church reported. Members of the church will be called upon to commemorate with fitting and solemn observance the centennial of the consecration of Samuel Seabury, by the bishops of the church in Scotland in 1784. The committee called upon the church to note as days of solemn observance the noted days in ecclesiastical annals and show gratitude to God by liberal gifts to all great charities of the church. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. McVicker, of Pennsylvania, reported the committee unanimously agreed to recommend Chicago as the place for the next meeting of the convention. Rev. Dr. Locke, of Illinois, stated his diocese would be pleased to welcome the convention. The report was adopted.

The Baptists of Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, October 24.—The opening sessions of the Iowa Baptist Anniversary were held at the Baptist church in this place to-day, about 75 in attendance and coming on every train. The Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society held their third annual meeting, beginning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. J. W. Reese extended an address of welcome and Miss G. F. Linfield, the vice-president, responded on behalf of the society. Mrs. Hubbard presented the greetings of the Presbyterian society. Miss L. E. Miller, a returned missionary from Burmah, gave an interesting address. Letters were read from Miss S. A. Norwood, of Swatow, China, and a native pupil in the school at Malmair. Mrs. W. S. Goodell presented a well received paper on mission teaching in the home. The usual reports of officers and committees were read and considered. For the ensuing year, Mrs. H. E. Page, of Des Moines, is elected vice-president, and Mrs. G. F Linfield, of Muscatine, secretary.

The meetings were well attended and characterized by a deep devotion to the work and were full of inspiration and profit. The quarterly board meeting of the State convention was held in the lecture room. Reports were received from 39 missionaries preaching in 53 churches, showing 1,005 sermons, 3,013 visits, 54 members received and $4 998 expended in permanent improvements. During the quarter two houses of worship have been dedicated and six more are in process of building. The treasurer reported over $2,000 collected, sufficient to pay all obligations and leave a balance in the treasury. Before the mission Secretary D. D. Proper read the annual report of the board, which was adopted.

The report of the Sunday School Secretary. W. H. Shiffler, DD., was read, showing the good accomplished by the missionary, Rev. G. Barker. Rev C. S. Moscript, secretary of the union for ministerial education made a report showing good work in aiding 11 students in preparing for the ministry by collection and expenditure of $700.

The first session of the pastoral conferences was held at 7:30 p. m. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. G. S. Bally, DD., of Ottumwa. Attendance as well as the spirit that prevails augurs well for one of the most successful conventions ever held by the denomination in the State.

SPORTING NOTES.

BOSTON, October 24.—The Mystic park races were postponed on account of rain.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, October 24.—Three-quarters of a mile, Bridecake won, Jersey Maid second, R. Monee third; time, 1:20¼.

Mile, Little Fred won, Babcock second, Clarence third; time, 1:46½.

Three-quarters of a mile, Hotachimie won, Clara A second, Hickory Jim third; time, 1:19¼.

HIGH ROW-LERS.

PITTSBURG, October 24.—Wallace Ross has accepted Conley's challenge for a three mile race for $1,000 a side. The race will be rowed four weeks from the signing of the articles.

TWENTY THOUSAND FOR A PACER.

CHICAGO, October 24.—It is now stated that negotiations for the sale of the pacer Johnston to Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, were concluded this evening and the money will be paid to-morrow. The price is $20,000; also that Little Brown Jug, pacer, owned by Kittson, whose feet have been bad for some time, will be sent for the winter to the stables of Robert Benner of New York, who is an expert in diseases of the feet and will direct their treatment.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.

CHICAGO, October 24.—The game for the cushion carom championship was played to-night between William Sexton and George F. Slosson. The game for the greater part was tedious, Slosson taking the lead at the start and keeping it to the end. In the 139th inning Sexton put in a plucky run of thirty. Slossen was visibly unnerved by the unexpected danger of losing when Sexton got another chance, but he ended at thirteen Slosson in the 141st inning made the two points necessary to give him the championship. Score, Slosson 500, Sexton 483, winner's average only 3½.

OUR BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

Fashion Lost Between Blonde and Brunette Loveliness.

N. Y. Journal.

In Paris, more than in New York or any other great city, there is a decided fashion in beauty as well as in dress, which changes as regularly as do the seasons, and which sometimes takes very queer and curious freaks. For instance, last spring the type of beauty that was all the rage was termed the "Daniel Gabriel Rossetti style." This type of beauty is assuredly one of the most peculiar known. It was originated by the Princess de Sagan, who is a great leader of fashion in Paris, and who appeared in her box at the opera one evening gotten up in the wonderfully striking "Daniel Gabriel Rosetti style." The most noticeable feature of this style of beauty is the hair, which is dyed green and arranged in a pyramid fashion on the top of the head. Strange to say, the green hair, though, of course, unnatural, is very pretty and odd. It is dyed the most delicate and lovely shade of green known, namely, Nile green The complexion that goes with this hair must be like a soft, slightly-blushing peach, all cream and white. The eyes are black or brown, the lips their natural color, and the eyebrows dyed to match the hair. Floating gowns, white in color, and composed of airy, fairy tulle, or faille, are always worn with this type of beauty. Every woman in Paris has the mania for appearing like a "Daniel Gabriel Rosetti beauty" for a while, but at present in Paris, which, by the way, Victor Hugo calls the "center of civilization," green hair reigns no more, and Dame Fashion dictates that her daughters shall now appear in as many different styles of beauty as possible, believing, no doubt, that "variety is the spice of life."

In New York for the past two seasons there has been great rivalry existing between the loving blonde and darling brunette beauties. The war still rages furiously, and it is hard to tell at the present moment which is to come out victorious, and whether the blonde beauties or their darker sisters will lead fashions this winter, and which will be the more popular. We do not often see in one metropolis as many real blondes and as many true brunettes as we have in New York. A real blonde has light hair with streaks of gold through it, eyes that look like wild violets, complexion rare and white, with a delicate flush on the cheek and light eyebrows the color of the hair. True blondes never have dark eyebrows.

If a woman has all the above requirements that go to make up a blonde, and dark or black eyebrows, her beauty comes under another type known as the "Van Dyke blonde," of which Lady Mandeville is one of the most stunning examples we have ever seen. Her hair is a wonderful yellow, her complexion fair as a lily, and her eyes black as sloes, with eyebrows to match. The "Van Dyke blonde," is a type of beauty not often seen. It is considered by far the more distingue type.

Although almost every lady knows what is requisite to be a true brunette, there are still a few who are not even educated up to it, and who call a woman who has a dark, clear skin, "cheeks like roses and lips like the cherry," hair purplish black, and dark gray eyes, a brunette. No woman is a true brunette who has not very brown or very black eyes.

What is known as the "Irish type" of beauty is one of the loveliest. No eye is so blue, so large, so expressive, or so heavily fringed as that of the possessor of this type; no hair is so glossy and dark and heavy; no complexion so rosy and healthful, and to people in general this type is the most bewitching and fascinating.

A type of beauty that has had its day, but of which we see representatives occasionally, is what is known as the "strawberry blondes." Brick-red hair, blue eyes and fair, pink complexions, are the accompaniments of this type The "yellow blonde" is another type which is rapidly going out of fashion, and "yellow blondes" are seldom seen now except on the stage. Fanny Davenport is an example of this type.

The daughters of Spain and Italy are the best example of the brunette type of beauty; those of England and Germany of the blonde type, and those of Greece of the Van Dyke type.

Here in America we have a mixture of all types, as we have a mixture of all nations. The true American type of beauty, however, is neither of the blonde nor brunette, Van Dyke nor Irish, Daniel Gabriel Rossetti, strawberry or yellow blonde types. The true American has hair soft and brown, eyes of gray or blue, complexion rather white, clear and devoid of rich color, and features not by any means as regular as those of the other types of beauty, but possessing far more expression.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Interior Department Turns Its Guns on Pension Claim Agents and Fires Several Shysters.

A Series of Signal Service Conundrums Answered by Lieut. Garlington.

United States District Attorneys Directed to Co-operate in the Suppression of Lotteries.

CAPITAL NOTES.

PENSION ATTORNEYS SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—In addition to the suspensions announced yesterday the Secretary of the Interior, upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions, to-day suspended John M. Roux and Frank N. English, Washington, and Frank T. McDonald, Baltimore, from practice before the Interior Department as pension attorneys. The Secretary also disbarred from practice E. H. Taylor, of Vassar, Michigan, and George Johns, Washington. Taylor was convicted of taking illegal fees as pension attorney and Johns was disbarred upon evidence brought out during his recent trial for using penalty envelopes. It alleged Roux and English published false advertisements calculated to mislead pensioners. McDonald extorted fees illegally.

THE APACHES COMING IN.

A telegram received at the War Department to-day from General Crook, confirm the report that the Chiricuhas Indians left in Mexico are on the way to the San Carlos agency.

MORE ABOUT THE WRECKED PROTEUS.

The Secretary of War to-day received, through acting chief signal officers, Lieutenant Garlington's answer to questions asked him by General Hazen after the receipt of his (Garlington's) official report of the expedition to Smith's sound. To question, "Why did you not endeavor to make the depot at Littleton island with what stores you could gather during the remaining time you might have remained in that region?" Lieutenant Garlington replies: "If anything was to be accomplished thir season for the relief of Greely it was of the greatest importance to communicate with the Yantic at once." He had every reason to believe the Yantic would not cross the bay. If he had remained a fortnight at Littleton Island for the chances of the Yantic's arrival, his supplies would have been reduced to a dangerously small margin and if she did not arrive he would have had to commence a retreat during the rapidly closing season with inadequate provisions. If he had remained in that region until it was too late to reach the Danish settlements it would have been necessary to draw on the supplies already deposited for Greeley and if he should arrive he would find his own supplies diminished and in addition to his party have another body of men no better off than his own If he had concluded to take a risk of waiting at Littleton island for the Yantic he would not have taken the supplies at Cape Sabine and the west coast of Smith sound to form a depot at Littleton Island for the reason that their stores were more available to Greeley where they were than they could be if on Littleton In response to the question, "Why large portions of Greeley's stores were abandoned on an ice floe," Garlington shows that his men worked in the most heroic manner in the presence of great danger in saving stores from the ship and were completely exhausted. The only stores abandoned floated away on ice beyond the possibility of recovery and consisted of about two barrels of canned goods, some scattered clothing, and a few old newspapers.

The next question is, "Why out of six boats were none left for Greeley and his party?" Garlington's reply is to the effect that he held but two boats and a dingy, the latter for use only in perfectly smooth water. The three boats of the Porteus were old and almost useless and had neither spars, sails nor rudders. To secure one of these worthless crafts he would have been obliged to resort to force Besides Greeley had eight boats available on the west coast and another on Casey Island.

In answer to the question, "Why he started south with forty days' supply instead of leaving a large portion for Greeley," Garlington say the quantity of food taken by him was smaller than that ever taken by any party retreating from that region, and the men suffered from want of food by the time they reached Upernavik.

The last question, "Why did you come south of Cape York at all, it being a friendly Esquimaux country, and fairly supplied with the necessaries of life," is answered by Garlington with the assertion that the friendly Esquimaux in the vicinity of Cape York number 125 all told; that they are on the verge of starvation every winter, and to have quartered his party on these people with the chance of Greeley's reaching there would but seriously endanger the lives of the whole community.

Garlington says if these answers are not satisfactory, he desires a court of inquiry.

AFTER THE LOTTERIES.

At the request of Postmaster General Gresham, Attorney General Brewster has addressed a circular to all district attorneys directing them to cordially cooperate with the officers of the postoffice department in enforcing section 3 894 of the revised statutes, which forbids any letter or circular concerning lotteries shall be carried in the mail. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not more than $500 nor less than $100, with cost of prosecution.

Civil Rights in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 24—At a well attended meeting of colored citizens, held to-night for the purpose of protesting against the recent decision of the Supreme court on the civil rights bill, a number of speeches were made. The one which met the most favor was delivered by Rev. J. W. Polk, pastor of the church in which the meeting was held. He said in the course of his remarks: "The decision is an insult to the race. I have always been a good Republican, but I believe we should give our allegiance to that party which will give us our rights, even if it runs the devil's ticket or Ben Butler's."

Killed by a Runaway Team.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, October 24—Charles Besang was dragged to death by a runaway team last night. The horses returned home, five miles from town, and the body was found this morning in a meadow terribly mangled.

GRAY SPECIFIC MEDICINES'

TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK

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An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

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On account of counterfeiters, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale in Omaha by [illegible]

THE OLD WORLD.

UNIVERSAL MERIDIAN TIME.

ROME, October 24.—The report of the committee of the Geodetic Association was adopted after an animated debate. The report favors the universal adoption of the Greenwich meridian and recommends as a point of departure of the universal hour and cosmopolitan dates the mean noon of Greenwich. The conference hopes, if the world agrees to the unification of longitudes by accepting the Greenwich meridian, England will advance the unification of weights and measures by joining the metrical convention.

FEELING FOR PEACE.

VIENNA, October 24.—At the opening of the session of Austrian delegation, the President pointed out the universal feeling for peace. The Government will be obliged to take this feeling on the part of the people into account, but it was necessary for the delegation to furnish the Government with means of protecting the honor, rights and interests of the monarchy.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, October 24.—The general impression produced by the yellow book is that all negotiations of France and China are exhausted and war is inevitable.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

LONDON, October 24.—Cardinal Manning says the Pope has shown a thorough willingness to meet Bismarck's advances and that of the Government everywhere, so far as he could do consistently with the principles of the church, which have been very liberally construed. Cardinal Manning believes Bismarck is much more inclined to be friendly to Rome than he has heretofore been, and that he will accede to any measures likely to result in peaceful arrangement of differences.

Northern Pacific Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 24.—H. H. Anderson, a wall street broker, obtained an injunction preventing the issue of Northern Pacific second mortgage bonds. It is understood the Northern Pacific bonds syndicate consulted the best legal talent obtainable before taking the second mortgage bonds and stated that no injunction can stand under the charter of the company if three-fourths of the preferred stockholders assent to issue it

NEW YORK, October 24.—Three suits were brought against the Northern Pacific railroad company by Dunning, Edsall, Hart & Fowler, by Anderson & Mann, and by Anderson & Howland. The object of the suits is to prevent the issue of the new second mortgage bonds. The ground taken is that the original act of incorporation prohibits the company from making mortgages or issuing construction bonds without the consent of Congress. Congress gave its consent in 1870 that the company might issue construction bonds and secure them by mortgage. Under that consent Jay Cooke's mortgage, subsequently foreclosed, was made.

The Heathen Plan.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—Additional instances of frauds perpetrated by the Chinese government officials to evade the restriction act have been brought to light to-day. The steamer Rio Janeiro, which arrived the 13th, brought seventy-seven Chinamen holding trade certificates issued to them by the Chinese government, which, under the treaty, entitled them to land in the United States. In a majority of cases it was evident the holders of these certificates were nothing but common laborers, but the customs inspectors said they were bound to recognize the Chinese government certificate. So, with the exception of five all came ashore. The City of Tokio, which arrived yesterday, brings 111 more Chinamen, all holding similar Chinese Government "trade certificates." They were questioned as to their occupation before landing, but so long as they stick to the assertion that they are "traders" authorities have no help for it, but let them land. By their answer it was apparent most of them had been "coached" as to what they must reply. Occasionally, as in the case of two actors to-day, they let slip something which condemned them. Among to-day's arrivals are boys holding "students'" certificates. They couldn't remember the names of the colleges they purposed attending. Many women claimed by resident Chinese as their wives are also among the arrivals.

Victims of the Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 24.—Two more victims of yesterday's explosion at Kingston, Mary Quinn and Hattie Moss, died this morning in terrible agony.

CATARRH

COMPLETE TREATMENT, $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharge from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the head Cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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For the relief and prevention, the INSTANT IT IS APPLIED, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and epidemics, use COLLINS' PLASTER (an ELECTRIC BATTERY COMBINED with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. For everywhere.