

The oldest lawyers of the Louisville bar express the opinion that Asher Caruth, the Commonwealth's Attorney, in this State called the District Attorney, is a greater orator than Henry Clay or Tom Marshall, and that he makes the most brilliant speeches that were ever delivered in Kentucky.

On Tuesday last the lower branch of Congress passed the bill increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows from eight to twelve dollars per month, with an amendment providing that the act shall apply only to widows who were married to deceased soldiers prior to its passage, and to those who may hereafter marry, prior to or during the service of the soldier. The vote on the passage of the bill was, yeas, 103; nays, 96.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York by steamer on Sunday last was Patrick Walsh, whose brother was tried and executed in Galway for the murder of Sergeant Cavanagh, of the Irish constabulary. Patrick was tried for complicity in the offence and sentenced to penal servitude. After five years' imprisonment the Government authorities discovered that he was innocent, and he was released.

In his late report to the Department of State at Washington, the American Consul at Brussels states that the farms in Belgium, which is the most thickly populated country to the square mile in Europe, on an average consist of only seven acres, and that on six acres a Belgian farmer will raise his family with ease and comfort. Every foot of ground is made to produce something to sell, and not every daughter has a piano organ, and not all the sons have fancy buggies and fast driving horses.

"The scarcity of great men in Pennsylvania," says the Philadelphia Record, "is to be explained by Professor Albert S. Bolles, of the University of Pennsylvania, in a lecture." Professor Bolles has made an evident mistake in selecting the subject of his lecture, and for that reason does not seem to know anything about the men of Pennsylvania. There is no "scarcity of great men" in this grand old Commonwealth. On the contrary, they swarm like bees in the Professor's own city and are wonderfully plentiful in all the rural districts.

The Florida Medical and Surgical Journal relates that when Dr. Bowling, a pioneer medical man in the South, began practice he settled in the wilds of Kentucky, where he sat in front of his cabin for six months without a call. At last he heard the clatter of hoofs, and a lank, bare-footed Kentuckian appeared. "Are you a doctor?" "Yes, and a good one." "What's the matter with that 'ar foot?" the man inquired, placing his foot on the fence. "The air, is erysipelas." "Ery bell," said the man, "a bee sting me." The Doctor moved to Nashville.

Mrs. BAYARD, wife of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, died in Washington, on last Sunday morning. Mrs. Bayard's health had been quite delicate for some years, and the immediate cause of her death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death two weeks ago. She was about 51 years of age and a native of Baltimore. Her remains were taken to Wilmington, where the funeral took place on Tuesday. In his double coffin, the one resting so closely on the heels of the other, Mr. Bayard will have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the whole country.

LORD SALISBURY, the Tory Prime Minister of England, who succeeded Mr. Gladstone six months ago, was defeated on a test question in the House of Commons on Tuesday of last week, and on Thursday yielded to the Queen at Osborne, and landed her resignations of himself and those of his Cabinet Ministers. A messenger from the Queen visited Mr. Gladstone in London on Saturday, and that gentleman proceeded to Osborne, kissed the Queen's hand, and accepted her invitation to form a new Ministry. Both houses of Parliament met on Monday and adjourned until yesterday, pending the formation of a new Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone is now confronted with the most trying and difficult duty that has ever devolved upon him during his long, eventful and distinguished public career. His best friends hope that he may prove equal to the great occasion. One thing is certain, and that is that he will make a giant effort to do so. Ireland and her friends throughout the civilized world are looking at the "Grand Old Man" with feelings of quickened faith and renewed hope.

A MEMBER of the Connecticut Legislature by the name of Pigott has astonished his fellow members by introducing a bill into that body making the acceptance of a railroad pass by any State official subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars. If the Connecticut Legislature passes this bill it will show that it is composed of very different material from that which assembled every two years at Harrisburg. The New Constitution of this State in express terms prohibits any railroad company from granting free passes or excess at a discount "to any person except officers or employees of the Company." The practice, however, of issuing free passes to the members of the Legislature still prevails, and they are used by them during the session to roam all over the State, and especially to visit Philadelphia "to see the elephant," when they ought to be at Harrisburg attending to the business for which they were elected. Attempts have been made at several sessions of the Legislature to stop the business by penal legislation similar to the Connecticut bill, but they have uniformly been laughed at and defeated, or if a bill to enforce the Constitution in this particular passed one branch it was with the distinct understanding that it would be voted down in the other. There is nothing that the average Pennsylvania legislator prizes so dearly as a free railroad pass and its inevitable outcome. A three days' adjournment every week from Friday at noon until Monday evening.

The demagogues of both parties in Congress are running a hot race to get first on the record as favoring the passage of a bill to repeal the limitation clause to the Arrangement of Pensions Act. The Commissioner of Pensions has stated in a communication to the Pension Committee that if such a bill passes it would take three hundred millions of dollars out of the treasury. This has had the effect of causing doubt and hesitation on the part of the Committee having charge of the bill in reporting it favorably to the House, but it is still said to be uncertain whether a majority of the Committee can be induced to kill the bill by voting to report it with a negative recommendation. "The truth is," said a member the other day to a newspaper correspondent, "that when we believe the repeal proposition is wrong, and that its effect will be to place the treasury on the verge of bankruptcy, we must vote for it or suffer political crucifixion. Wear all cowards." Conscience is said to make cowards of men, but in this instance the charge is brought about simply by a craven fear that unless a member votes for the widest pension scheme—schemes that his own judgment and sense of justice condemn, he will run the risk of arraying himself against the soldiers' vote when he wants a re-election. This is an insult to every true soldier who wants nothing that is not right, and an especially don't want to bankrupt the treasury of a government that has been more liberal toward its soldiers, their widows and their children, than any other country in the civilized world. A coward, or a man who is afraid to act on his convictions of right and duty, has no business to be in Congress, and when his constituents get a chance at his "political crucifixion" ought to be his doom.

The decision recently rendered at Topeka, Kansas, by Judge Brewer, of the Circuit Court of the United States, in relation to the liabilities incurred by a State in enacting a prohibition law, has attracted wide attention, from the fact that it makes the State liable for property rendered useless by a law prohibiting the manufacture of beer, whisky, wine, etc. About 1873 John Walrus built a brewery at Lawrence, Kansas, which, with its machinery and fixtures for making beer, is worth \$50,000, and for any other purpose \$5,000. At the time of the erection of the brewery and up to 1880, the making of beer was as legal and free from restriction in that State as the manufacture of flour. In 1880 the Constitutional amendment was adopted prohibiting the manufacture of beer, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. The laws passed in 1881 and 1885 to carry the amendment into effect made a permit essential to the manufacture of beer for the excepted purposes. On application for such a permit Walrus was refused it and an injunction was issued restraining him absolutely from the manufacture of beer. Judge Brewer in his decision holds that Walrus was required, without compensation, to abandon his brewery of the value of \$45,000 acquired under a Constitutional guarantee of protection to property. On the other hand any one who expended his money in preparing for the manufacture of the prohibited articles in Kansas after the adoption of the prohibitory amendment would do so at his peril, but the effect of that amendment upon most industries already in existence was, in part at least, to confiscate them. The consequence will be very weighty and important if this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

From the following Washington dispatch of Tuesday last our readers will be enabled to understand the present condition of the controversy between the President and the Republicans in the Senate, respecting "suspensions, removals and appointments." The resolutions of Riddleberger and Pugh, referred to in the dispatch, set forth respectively the views held by the Republicans and Democrats on the questions in dispute, and to which we will do our best to give a lengthy debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The resolutions offered in the Senate, Messrs. Riddleberger and Pugh to-day will probably be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. That committee will report favorably for both resolutions, which will probably be drawn up by Senator Hoar, Chairman of the committee, and will set forth the relation between the President and the Senate, respecting suspensions, removals and appointments. This resolution will be a long one, which will at once embrace the Stalwart Republican Senators to follow their motto of their opinions about the President and enable them, so they think, to compel Van Wyck and one or two other Republicans who do not support the resolution, to vote for the resolution. If the same proposition were brought up in a committee session there would be some of their colleagues. But they think that every Republican would be in line with the majority. The Judiciary Committee probably pursue the Attorney General and the President on the case of the United States District Attorney for Southern California. There is some talk of backing down on the part of some Republican Senators, but Edmunds, who leads the opposition to the President, is as determined as ever.

It was agreed toward the close of last week by the Democrats and Republicans in the Ohio State Senate, that the alleged frauds affecting the election of the four Democratic Senators from Cincinnati should be referred to a committee of six members, three Democrats and three Republicans. It was expected that the committee would make a report to the Senate on Wednesday last or yesterday, not of course, on the merits of the cases, but in regard to the manner in which the contested cases shall be conducted, and would provide that any legal points which may arise during the investigation and on which the committee cannot agree, shall be referred to Judge Thurman and R. A. Harrison, both of Columbus, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, for final decision.

It has heretofore been believed that Sir Rowland Hill was entitled to the credit of having invented the adhesive postage stamp in 1839, but competent authority in England, as is now claimed, has decided that James Chalmers, a bookseller of Dundee, Scotland, was the real inventor, and that Sir Rowland merely adopted the Scotchman's invention long after its utility had been urged upon him by the Mercantile Committee of the City of London.

Mr. Gladstone's Great Speech Before that Body. LONDON, January 23.—Mr. Gladstone's speech made an historic occasion in the House of Commons. He rose to heights of splendid oratory and delighted the house with his humor. Even the Tory Minister laughed at his exposure of Salisbury's change of attitude. Then he thrilled it with solemnity by his personal pledges and appeals. He treated the whole situation as a grand opportunity that he completely disconcerted the Tories, won over the Irish and pulled the Liberals together. Only a solitary Whig voice raised its head against the bill by voting to report it with a negative recommendation. "The truth is," said a member the other day to a newspaper correspondent, "that when we believe the repeal proposition is wrong, and that its effect will be to place the treasury on the verge of bankruptcy, we must vote for it or suffer political crucifixion. Wear all cowards." Conscience is said to make cowards of men, but in this instance the charge is brought about simply by a craven fear that unless a member votes for the widest pension scheme—schemes that his own judgment and sense of justice condemn, he will run the risk of arraying himself against the soldiers' vote when he wants a re-election. This is an insult to every true soldier who wants nothing that is not right, and an especially don't want to bankrupt the treasury of a government that has been more liberal toward its soldiers, their widows and their children, than any other country in the civilized world. A coward, or a man who is afraid to act on his convictions of right and duty, has no business to be in Congress, and when his constituents get a chance at his "political crucifixion" ought to be his doom.

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Another step in the direction of Home Rule was taken in the British Parliament on Tuesday night, when the Salisbury Ministry resigned, and was dissolved by the adoption of an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech regretting that no measures had been proposed by the Government for the relief of suffering in the depression in trade and agriculture. Notice had previously been given by the leader of the Government party in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of the Irish National League, and it is probable that the resignation of the Ministry stimulated the determination of the opposition to wipe out the Salisbury Ministry, and furnished an incentive to all anti-Conservative elements to unite in making the defeat as crushing as possible.

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which he purchased at the rate of 50 cents per acre. Legal count III, alone he has 40,000 to 40,000 acres. "It is the almost universal testimony that Scully's rule has reduced 200 tenants and their families to a condition approaching serfdom. Furthermore, Scully pays no taxes, the tenants signing iron clad agreements to assume the same, but they are required to pay Scully's agents the tax money at the same time as the rentals—the first of January each year—whereas the agent need not turn the money over to the County Treasurer until June 10th following. It is suggested that Scully probably makes a handsome profit on the tax money remaining in his hands for five months. It is also shown that great part of this tax money entirely escapes taxation, thus increasing the burden on other property holders; that he takes the most extravagant care of his property, and is executing a vast iron lease, with provisions which would go the tenant's all, scarcely allowing his soul to escape, and making it compulsory for the small holders to be sold immediately after harvest, no matter what may be the condition of the market; that grain dealers are notified to buy for him, and he pays until Scully's rent is paid in advance; that he has founded a land system so oppressive that it is only paralleled in Ireland, and runs his tenantry so despotically that he has been called the 'King' of his tenants, justly fearing that it would involve ruin to them."

A New British Ministry. Another step in the direction of Home Rule was taken in the British Parliament on Tuesday night, when the Salisbury Ministry resigned, and was dissolved by the adoption of an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech regretting that no measures had been proposed by the Government for the relief of suffering in the depression in trade and agriculture. Notice had previously been given by the leader of the Government party in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of the Irish National League, and it is probable that the resignation of the Ministry stimulated the determination of the opposition to wipe out the Salisbury Ministry, and furnished an incentive to all anti-Conservative elements to unite in making the defeat as crushing as possible.

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS. For early loss of physical power, a sure cure is found in Fluid's remedy. Never fails. The oldest and largest tree in the world is a chestnut near the foot of Mt. Etna. The circumference of the main trunk is 212 feet. We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will successfully eradicate it. Cross letters, which separated Roberts' island, Cal., gave way on Sunday, allowing the water to cover 35,000 acres of land, of which 13,000 acres were in wheat. The entire loss is estimated at \$600,000. The Geographical Society of Marseilles estimates the total number of Jews in the world at 3,377,000, that is, 3,677,000 in Europe, 300,000 in America, 245,000 in Asia, 413,000 in Africa, and 13,000 in Oceania. According to the latest information attainable the three largest cities in the world are London, with a population of 3,855,441; Paris, with 2,209,023, and Canton, with 1,500,000. New York comes fourth on the list and Berlin fifth. The storm which ended Sunday night had raged for forty-eight hours and caused great damage throughout New Hampshire. Reports received from some of the largest fruit growers in the State say that their orchards are entirely ruined. The biggest snow storm ever known there was raging at Fort Smith, Ark., on Tuesday. Snow has fallen for twenty-one hours and is still falling. It is now ten inches deep. All travel is suspended, and the trains are neither arriving nor departing. In a trap baited with a live goose, a farmer in Barnet county, N. C., recently caught a large snake whose wings measured ten feet from tip to tip. The bird had been ravaging the vicinity for many weeks, carrying off large numbers of poultry and sheep. An old and intimate friend of mine is Parker's Hair Balsam. I have used it five years, and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and wholly cleansed from dandruff.—Miss Pearl Anson, St. Louis, Mo. It is estimated that fully 15,000 head of cattle die and frozen on the prairie with the cold of the winter. The first of these, Fort Elliott, Texas. The prairie dogs are nearly all dead. Several persons were badly frozen. The lowest record yet by mercury was to decrease below zero. On Wednesday week there died in Winkler county, an Indian-Spanish negro named Frank Johnson, who was born in Buckingham county, Va., August 4, 1791, being over 121 years old. He lived in Virginia for 80 years, working at his trade as a cooper, and then went to Ohio, afterwards to Texas, where he died. European sugar refiners have lately discovered in central India a forest tree which seems likely to come into general use as a substitute for the cane and the beet. It is called the Mshava and grows in southern Hindostan. The tree yields an immense amount of juice, which is easily converted into sugar of an excellent quality. Father Le Pallier, founder of the famous and beneficent Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor, is still living in Paris, where the Order was established in 1840. His last jubilee falls month. The first sister, Marie Augustine de la Compassion, is residing in the mother house. There are now 240 houses and nearly 4000 sisters within the Order. It is said that the forthcoming report of the agricultural department of Indiana will show a condition of affairs not known heretofore for twenty-five years, there being a deficit in the crop of 5,000,000 bushels. The acreage harvested in 1885 was 1,068,361. The amount annually required for seed and consumption is 13,250,000 bushels, but the amount produced as shown by the returns, was 8,250,243. Colored people of Hempstead, Tex., have been thrown into excitement over the fact that a whole family of negroes were poisoned at Fort Worth station on the Texas Central railroad. The family of whom Mrs. Johnson is the head, were poisoned by eating the flesh of a stolen hog, which had been doused with strychnine in trap hog by one of the other hands of the station. The property has gone down considerably since those days, although it is yet considered valuable. Bert Costman, a cowboy convict from the Joliet (Ill.) Prison, was released on Monday. He was nearly paralyzed, and Costman was brought to the Chicago office to be discharged the Clerk handed him a package of bills amounting to nearly \$1100, and informed him that \$1000 of the amount had been sent to him as a Christmas present by one of the cattle kings of Wyoming. The ex-convict is nearly paralyzed, with astonishment at his good fortune, and left the prison doors with a light heart. Few realize what a mammoth State Texas is. It is as large as eight South Carolinas, has 46,000,000 acres of timber and 7,500,000 of railroad. Its crop for 1885 is 1,200,000 bushels of cotton, 32,000,000 pounds of wool, 80,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. It has 282,000 head of cattle and 1,200,000 of horses. Its wealth, \$603,000,000. Each county has 20,000 acres of land for school purposes, and 100,000 acres of land for other purposes. The total amount to \$700,000, and it is a wonderful country.

He was Afflicted with Stone in the Bladder. Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Durban county, N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, who may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with Stone in the Bladder, and only his case was more serious than his father's. The father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy of Rondout, N. Y., who, he would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy was unable to help him, and he was cured by the FAVORITE REMEDY, which had worked so successfully in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who is generally called a physician, says that he could do nothing more for him, and that the FAVORITE REMEDY, after two weeks' use of it he passed a stone three-fourths of an inch long and the thickness of a pipe stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of a return of the trouble. Here is a sick man expected? What better result could have been expected? What greater benefit could medicine confer? The and was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public by a reputation which he cannot lose to support the fact that the FAVORITE REMEDY does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as all those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

Thousands of Grateful People testify in letters to Dr. Kennedy, with a wealth of testimonials and certificates never worn, that "Favorite Remedy" has cured their blood, liver and kidney disorders, has done for them as their friends.

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An Efficient Remedy. In all cases of Bronchitis and Pulmonary Affections Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the most efficient remedy, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the following diseases: Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for the most delicate children. It is sold by all druggists, and is also sold by the proprietor, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The following is a list of the names of the proprietors of the Cherry Pectoral in various parts of the world: Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Dr. W. D. Hooper & Co., New York; Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Dr. W. D. Hooper & Co., New York; Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Dr. W. D. Hooper & Co., New York.

THE GREAT REGULATOR. PURELY VEGETABLE. ARE YOU BILIOUS? DO YOU WANT DIGESTION? DO YOU SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION? DO YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE? DO YOU SUFFER FROM NERVOUSNESS? DO YOU SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION? DO YOU SUFFER FROM COLIC? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE STOMACH? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE BOWELS? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE LIVER? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE SPLEEN? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE PANCREAS? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE GALLBLADDER? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE BLADDER? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE UTERUS? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE VAGINA? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE VULVA? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE CLITORIS? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE PENIS? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE TESTES? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE PROSTATE? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE URETHRA? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE BLADDER? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE UTERUS? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE VAGINA? DO YOU SUFFER FROM PAIN IN THE VULVA? 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