THE HAYTI TROUBLE.

RESUME OF THE HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

Constituents of the Population, gular Geographical Configuration Country—The Steamer Haytian ie and the Cruiser Boston.

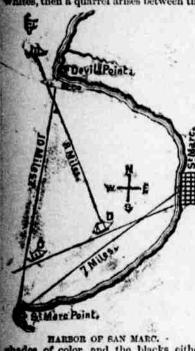
The estaure of the steamer Haytian able, of New York, by Gen. Legit-the military ruler of Hayti, her domination in an alleged admiralty rt, the seisure and release of other rule and the curious three cornered is in New York between the parties



CRUISER BOSTON.

est, have impressed American rs with the somewhat stale story. le new, that they are having another tion in Hayti. It seems but yesreduction in Hayti. It seems but yes-brand that the papers contained news of the abdication, flight and death of old blomon, but the mercurial and tropical inders have had ample time to organ-re new government, get up a disputed residential election, assassinate one andidate and rebel against the other.

To understand the peculiarities of the the republic with which the United the new has what diplomatists call an imbroglio," it is necessary to bear in find certain facts which are applicable of all negro governments. The first is but wherever negroes get the upper and their very first constitutional pro-seding is to rigidly exclude all white see from political power, and cenerally a from political power, and generally a civil rights. There is not a negro torn civil rights. There is not a negro overnment now existing which allows this men to hold office, and in some a ritise cannot own land or enforce a written contract. Even in Liberia, ounded by philanthropic Americans, a white man is a political pariah. The emeral line of development is like this: he colored lawmakers first exclude whites, then a quarrel arises between the



of color, and the blacks either

which he had ordered to Hayti, the Bos-ton astonished New York by appearing in the harbor with four cases of yellow fever on board. This added a new and rather unpleasant feature to the situa-tion

WHO HAS BEEN MADE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HARRISON. He Is an All Bound Journalist and a Good

Methodist-A Reporter's Slighting Work Discovered-The Latest Portrait of Gen. Harrison. President-elect Harrison has followed in the footsteps of Mr. Cleveland in the appointment of a newspaper man as private secretary. Dan. Lamont has been recognized as one of the powers in

reter on board. This added a new and rather unpleasant feature to the situa-tion. The American steamer Haytian Republic had been seized in the harbor of St. Marc, but as she was soon condemned and con-fiscated the Boston took position in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, the capital, and it was given out that she would bombard the city in case the American prisoners were ill treated. With such people as the Haytians her hurried de-parture cannot but have a bad effect, but as four of her crew have died and 'our others were prostrated by yellow ever her commander could but return. Under ordinary circumstances the rival in winter from the tropics of a sel with yellow fever on board would . its no apprehensions at New York; but the recent epidemic in Florida and the death of Professor Richard Proctor in the city, from a clearly defined attack of fever, have left a nervousness in the public mind. There are vague fears that the experience of Philadelphia in the fast century may be repeated when the fever came in cold weather and de-veloped in the ensuing summer. The Washington ever since he became President Cleveland's private secretary, and now Gen. Harrison has determined to appoint Mr. E. W. Halford, the managing editor of The Indianapolis Journal, a middle aged man, and of some political experience. All this is a change from the days when the duties of the president's priwhen the dates of the president's pri-vate secretary were mostly clerical. The new plan has its advantages and disadvantages. If the president is to turn out a great historical character, figuring in scenes of sectional strife, like Abraham Lincoln, he may find an ad-contage in accelution a very young man the fever came in cold weather and de-veloped in the ensuing summer. The practice in such cases now is to thoroughly fumigate the vessel and have it "frozen out." Port-au-Prince is a fa-vorite haunt of yellow fever. The cli-mate, location, construction of the city, habits of the people, and even the pre-valing winds are all favorable to it, facts which make the outleak rather had for Abraham Lincoln, he may find an ad-vantage in appointing a very young man to live and write his life. John G. Nicolay, then scarcely well into the twenties, was Lincoln's private secre-tary, and John Hay—at the time of his appointment about 22 years old—was his assistant. The youth of these men was fortunate. Twenty-five years must roll round before Lincoln's history could be circan to the world and when the time for which make the outlook rather bad for the American crew of the Haytian Re-public now held in custody there. American and British neutral traders are divided in opinion as to whether north and south Hayti will reconcile their difgiven to the world, and when the time for ferences or agree to separate and form two republics.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD.

Mr. Halford came from England with A New Star Has Appeared in the Literary

Heavens. A new star has appeared in the literary heavens. When the star gazing critics first discovered it some years ago they rated its importance as little above the

Jan 19

average, but recently it has blazed out average, but recently it has blazed out with such brilliancy as to be plain to the naked eye of an ordinary observer. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, in her novel, "Robert Elsmere," has produced one of those works which at very rare intervals burst forth to charm the world. "Robert Elsmero" is the story of an English clergyman who doubted, and passed from work based on faith in a revealed religion to work without the in-centive of a divine command.

centive of a divine command. The most singular feature of the book is that while some regard it as an excel-

lent argument to stimulate the faith of doubters others look upon it as extremely dangerous. Ministers have made

it the subject of discourses, but have taken oppo-site sides as to its MRS. HUMPHREY WARD, is said to contain value or its nox-MRS. HUMPHREY WARD, is said to contain religious struggles of the author, and to this item doubless it is largely indebted for its fascinating qualities, for there is no story of the imagination so captivat-ing as a well told actual experience. Mrs. Ward's previous works of fiction are """ is Bretherton" and "Milly and Olly.- "Miss Bretherton," which ap-peared in 1884, was a nicture of an ac-

> the wrong church. He was finally par-doned, but Halford never knew just what got into.

ELIJAH W. HALFORD,

shake for the drinks. After two or three rounds the men began to shake for "a quarter a corner" and then \$1. The pro-prictor, who was behind the bar, noticed that the big man who proposed the shak-ing for money was the heaviest winner, and, in the course of the afternoon, one of the proprietor's friends, who had gone into the game, lost \$90, the bulk of which went to the big man. There was some-thing peculiar in the way in which he handled the box, and, after he left, the proprietor examined it carefully. While he was thus engaged an old friend of his, who had for years traveled with a circus, came in. He knows all of the tricks with dice, and, when asked if there was anything wrong with this par-ticular outfit, he picked it up, looked at it, and then said: "Yes, it's what is called a California smooth box, and in practiced hands it is a sure thing. You motice that the inside of the box is as smooth as glass and that the dice are per-fect cubes, with square corners. The man who understands it can shake two smooth as glass and that the dice are per-fect cubes, with square corners. The man who understands it can shake two pair 'on the square,' and when he picks up the odd die he can slide it into the box with the desired spots on the upper face, shake it up and down carefully, and the same spots will slide out and fill the hand --like this," and the circus man demon-strated the idea. The proprietor readily saw that the box had been "planted" there by the big fellow's confederate, the alleged patent medicine man, and he now retains it as a curiosity, but allows no retains it as a curiosity, but allows no one to shake with it.

one to shake with it. Some months ago this proprietor was deceived in another way. It was just after Mayor Roche's edict against gam-bling had gone forth and the sports had bling had gone forth and the sports had begun to realize that wide open gambling was done for for the time being, and were beginning to seek fresh fields and pastures new if they could muster the price of a railroad ticket. One day a certain well known sport dropped in at this same place and quietly filtormed the proprietor that he was hungry, had no money to buy a meal, and his sole assets consisted of three packs of cards, which he had aaved from the clutches of the consisted of three packs of cards, which he had saved from the clutches of the police at the last "pull." He offered to sacrifice them for twenty-five cents per pack, and, as the proprietor's customers often indulged in a little game in the back room, and he was out of cards just then, he bought them, and the sport withdrew with seventy-five cents. About two or three days later in came

About two or three days later in came a party of young fellows, who had a few drinks and then asked the privilege of indulging in a small game. They were furnished with one of the three packs of cards and went into the room. When the proprietor went into the room a few minutes later to take the party's order he minutes later to take the party sorder he noticed that the greater part of the chips and cards had accumulated in front of a sport whom he knew to be a friend of the fellow who sold him the cards, and the fellow who sold him the cards, and when he went out he examined the backs of the other two packs, and found them marked ingeniously. He invented an excuse to break up the game, and then he burned the cards. Just now he is wondering if his eye teeth are through yet, --Chicago Herald.

TWILIGHT.

Dream hallowed hourt when drifting dusk and

shade Roll from the dying glory of the west; And shadows weven in the caverned breast Of yonder beacon, lengthen down the glade From beck and mere the mirror'd glories fade; And mother souls, secure in fold and nest, Gather their sleepy murmurers into rest Of yielded limbs and silence. Dimly arrayed In dusk and silver of the night, and fair With lify stars, the daughter of the day-Trails of the sunlight in her floating hair, And tender gleam of reverie, in gray Of limpid eyes—has borne our fevered care For one brief hour of dream and shadow sway. -C. A. Dawson in Chambers' Journal.

Railroad in the Arctic Circle.

An important engineering enterprise now in progress is a railroad in the arc-tic circle. The Swedish and Norwegian railroad now building from Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, to Luffoden, on the North sea, is partiy situated within the arctic circle and is some 1,200 miles further north than any railroad in Canada, An interesting meteorological fact stated in relation to this work is that the snow-fall is bound to be actually less than in some more southern latitudes, while the darkness of the long winter nights has been partly compensated by the light of the aurora. The object in view in constructing this line is to tap the enormous deposits of iron ore in the Geltivara mountains, the approximate exhaustion of the ore in the Bilbao district rendering very desirable a new field of non-phosphorie ore suitable for steel rail making.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE USE OF TOBACCO. H HOOD'S BARBAPABILLA.

THE QUESTION BRIEFLY DISCUSSED BY A MEDICAL MAN.

Matter of Importance to Smok

Habits to Be Avoided-The Cigarett noker-Properties of Nicotine-Esper mental Observation-The Maoria.

mental Observation—The Maoria. Tobacco contains ar acrid, dark brown oil, an alkaloid, nicotine and another mustance called nicotimine, in which exist its odorous and volatile principles. This description of the active principles of tobacco is of importance to smokers; for when tobacco is burned, a new set of substances is produced, some of which are more agreeable in effect, and much of the acrid oil—a substance quite as irritating and poisonous as nicotine—is carrid off. These fire produced sub-stances are called, from their origin, the "pyridine series." By great heat the more poisonous compounds are gen-erated by the slow combustion of damp tobacco. This oil, which is liberated by ombustion, is bad both in flavor and in mediate pleasure of the smoker, that it should be excluded altogether from his should be excluded altogether from his south and air passage.

mouth be excluded altogether from his mouth and air passages. Smoking in a stub of a pipe is particu-larly injurious, for the reason that in it the oil is stored in a condensed form, and the smoke is therefore highly charged with the oil. Sucking or chew-ing the stub of a cigar that one is smok-ing is a serious mistake, because the micotine in the unburned tobacco dis-relyes freely in the saliva, and is absolves freely in the saliva, and is ab-sorbed. "Chewing" is on this account the most injurious form of the tobacco habit, and the use of a cigar holder is an improvement on the custom of holding the cigar between the teeth.

the cigar between the teeth. MISCHIEF OF CIGARETTES. Cigarettes are responsible for a great amount of mischief, not because the smoke from the paper has any particu-larly evil effect, but because smokers-and they are often boys or very young men-are apt to use them continuously or at frequent intervals. 'selieving that their power for evil is insignificant. Thus the nerves are under the constant influence of the drug, and much injury to the system results. Moreover, the dirardial second second second second second second the dirardial second second second second second and much injury to the system results. to the system results. Moreover, the cigarette smoker uses a very considerable amount of tobacco during the course of a day. "Dipping" and "snuffing" are semi-barbarities which need not be discussed. Not much effect is obtained from the use of the drug in these vari-cties of the habit. Nicotine is one of the most powerful

of the "nerve poisons" known. Its viru-lence is compared to that of prussic acid. If birds be made to inhale its vapor in amounts too small to be measured, they are almost instantly killed. It seems to desteen by other destroy life, not by attacking a few, but all of the functions essential to it, begin-ning at the center, the heart. A signifi-cant indication of this is that there is no substance known which can counteract its effects: the system either succumbs or survives. Its depressing action on the heart is by far the most noticeable and noteworthy symptom of nicotine poisoning. The frequent existence of what is known as "smoker's heart" in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact. AN EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION.

In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stom achs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time one-half were free from their former symptoms, and the remain-der had recovered by the end of the year. A great majority of men go far be-yond what may be called the temperate use of tobacco, and evidences of injury are easily found. It is only necessary to have some record of what the general the habit, and to have observation cover a long enough time. The history of to-bacco in the Island of New Zealand furnishes a quite suggestive illustration for our purpose, and one on a large scale. When Europeans first visited New Zealand they found in the native Maoria the most finely developed and powerful men of any of the tribes inhabiting the islands of the Pacific. Since the intro-duction of tobacco, for which the Maoria developed a passionate liking, they have from this cause alone, it is said, become decimated in numbers, and at the same time reduced in stature and in physical well being so as to be an altogether infe-rior type of men.—C. W. Lyman in New York Medical Journal. **Ringing Noises**

In the ears, sometimes rearing, burning sound, or snapping like the report of a pieto', are caused by calarth, that exceedingly dis-spreadle and very common disease. Loss of smell of hearing also results from catarth, the dream blood purifier, is a precultarly successful remedy for catarth, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes this disease. • For 25 years I have been troubled with catarth in the head, indigustion, and general de-bility. I concluded to try a bottle of **Hood's Raysman**

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it did me so much goed that i continued its uss till 1 have taken five bottles My bealth has greatly improved, and I feel like a differ-ent woman." Mrs. J. B. ADAMS, S Elehmond

ent woman." Mns. J. B. ADAMS, S. Michmond street, Newark, N. J. "I am happy to say that my wife was cured of a very bad cough and what was called 'quisk consumption,' by Hood's Saraanarilla, She was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed ever since. Our little girl was poor and puny; Hood's Faraaparills seemed to be just the thing she needed, as she has been well and hearty since taking it." FRAME UTH, Berwick, Me. N. B.-Be sure to get

100 Dozes One Dollar.

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PUBELY VEGETABLE,

PURELY VEGETABLE.

"I used Hood's Sarasparilis for ostarrh, and restived great feller and benefit from it. The solarrh was very disagreable, expectally in the Winter, exusing constant discharge from my hose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my bead in the morning by hawking and spit-ting watpainful. Hood's Sarasparilis give me relief immediately, while in time 1 was en-tirely cured. I am never without the modi-cine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." Mm. G. R. Gras, 100 Sights street, N. W., Washington, D. C. <u>That Tickling</u> In your throat arises from ontarrh, and as en-

Thest Tickling In your threat arises from centerth, and as ca-tarth is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines all fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsapatilla, which, by building up the general health and expelling the scrofelows taint which is the cause of catarth and con sumption, has restored to perfect health many percens on whom these diseases seems to have a firm hold. Many unsolicited testimonials prive beyond question that Hood's Barmapa-ellis does positively cure catarth. "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarth with satisfactory resulta, receiving permanent bonefit from it." J. F. Huzanap, Streater, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 61 ; six for 65. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. 61 ; six for 65. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecarice, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

If You Are Sick With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dys-pensia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipution, Feinale Trowbles, Fever and Ague, disepteseness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostrution, use Paine's Celery com-pound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or maisria, the effort of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Hemove the cause with that great Nerve Tonic, and the assure will disap-pear. DIAMOND DYES Paine's Gelery Compound Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made and to give more bril-liant and durable colors. Ask for the Diamond, and take no other. JAS. I. HOWEN, Springfield Mass, writes :-"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be ex-celled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervous-ness califely disappeared, and with it the re-sulting affection of the stomsch, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound A Dress Dyed FOR A Cost Colored 10 Garmants Renewed CENTS A Ohild Oan Use Them! Will Oure You! Hold by druggists, \$1 : six for \$5. Prepared nly by Walls, Richandson & Co., Builington, Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work At druggists and Merchants. Dye Book Free-WELLS, RICHALDSON & CO., Props, Bur-lington, Vt. (1) For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated. BOOTS AND SHORS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. STYLISH SHOES. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. Stylish and Comfortable. -FOR-BILLIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. We have a full line of Shoes, stylish and com-fortable. They are made of French Caliskin, hand sewed, with Dongola and Kangaroo Tops, in Lace and Congrest. These Shoes are equal to the best custom made for comfort and wear. We have them in all styles of toe and the different widths. These Shoes range in price from five dollars to six dollars and filty conts. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. For Sale by All Druggists, DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa H. Swilkey's New Cash Store, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. NO. 24 NORTH QUEEN STREET. WOOT WEAR. Schenck's Mandrake Pills. -FOR-BILLIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. **Ready Now!** THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Yes, NOW EEADY, with my Complete Stock of BOOTS, SHOKS and KUBBERS for Fall and Winter Wear. Never before did I have such a Large and Varied Stock of the For Sale by All Druggists. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & CO, Philadelphia, Pa. myl7-lyd&w

Olly,- "Miss Bretherton," which ap-peared in 1884, was a picture of an ac-tress, the authoress having used traits of Mary Anderson in making up her char-acter. She has also written for the Eng-lish magazines—following the bent of her uncle, Matthew Arnold—comment-

kind of a church it was the young man

Five years ago he began to be some-

part in the bar mation of the platform of the national Republi-

Gen. Harrison. It is said that Mr. Hal-ford's health has become impaired, and he has for some time been desirous of

leaving newspaper work; but between

the positions of managing editor of a newspaper and the management of the

correspondence of a president of the United States one would suppose there would not be much choice, so far as the continued duty is concerned, and that

the greater responsibility would lie with

the latter office. *** Mr. Halford is 45 years old. He is married and the father of a daughter 18

years old. He is very religious and a member of the Methodist Episcopal

church. So long a resident of Indianap-olis, he has doubtless had an acquaint-ance for years with President Harrison. It is said that after the election in New

York, when Fred Grant was defeated for secretary of state, Mr. Halford re-

garded the way open for the nomination

of a western man on the Republican

ticket for president. Soon after a few friendly politicians were called together in The Journal office at Indianapolis te

take steps for an organized effort to nom-

inate Gen. Harrison. John C. New, the proprietor of The Journal, was then a Sherman man, but Halford succeeded in

making a Harrison convert of him. Halford was an important mover in the sub-

sequent chain of events which led to the

nomination. It is Daniel Lamont who has raised the

dignity of private secretary to a level, in

man with Halford's qualifications doubt-less designs to use him as Cleveland has

The portrait here given of President-

used Lamont.

his parents when a child and with the exception of a few years during his boyhood spent in Hamilton, O., and two years as managing editor of The Inter Ocean at Chicago has lived in Indianapolis. His been largely de-ived from active duty in the



its appearance came the two men who in

war time occupied such confidential po-

sitions were in the prime of life and well fitted for the president's historians.

reporter. Occupying successive positions on the paper, in ten years he became ed-itor. The only other papers with which he has ever been connected are The Chicago Inter Ocean and The Indianapolis News. He was at one time private secretary to

the late Senator Morton. There is a story told of Halford when he was managing editor of The Chicago Inter Ocean. The Rev. Dr. Harris, rector of St. James' church and after-wards hishop of the diocese of Detroit, of the Episcopal church, was then prominent among the clergy of Chicago. One day Mr. Halford was introduced to the doctor and told him that he intended publishing a report of his next Sunday evening sermon. A reporter was de-tailed and Halford occupied a front pew. The next morning when Halford took up his paper and looked for the sermon he was astonished at what he saw. The young man who had been sent to report the sermon was not aware of the managing editor's intentions, and had an en-

aging editor's intentions, and had an en-gagement to spend the evening with his girl, and was not able to listen to the sermon and do Sunday evening courting at the same time. Late that night, he looked over the files of The Inter Ocean and selecting one of Dr. Harris' old sermons republished it verbatim. When the managing editor came in the next merging there was a breeze ing upon literature and writing critical ing upon literature and writing critical essays. Among them is "Modern Spanish Literature," "Modern Geneva," "Marius, the Epicurean," a review; "Style and Miss Austin," and some biographical the next morning there was a breeze The reporter pleaded that he had got into sketches. Mrs. Ward is a short, rather heavily

built woman, pale, and possessing a pair of brilliant though small black eyes. Taken in connection with her late dis-

he rose to the re-quirements of an expounder of the originations of a statis

opinions of a state

convention, and

last spring he

part in the for-mation of the

took an important-

Chicago.

which nominated

at

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E. W. HALFORD.

CON.

shades of color, and the blacks either expel the miscegenes outright or exclude them from political power. In Liberia, however, though a white man cannot own land, vote or hold office, the mixed bloods are still tolerated. In Hayti, moreover, the situation is greatly complicated by the fact that the east end is Spanish and the west end French, and by the fact that, like most tropical islands, the whole is divided by a central line of mountains which prac-tically make two countries of the north above and south shore respectively. For this cause, the communication between chore and south shore respectively. For this cause, the communication between the north and the south ports is almost entirely by water; and as "mountains interposed make enemies of races that had else, like kindred drops, been mingled into one," it is a sort of rule that the north side always opposes what the south side favors. So, also, a revolu-tion one side tion occasionally breaks out on one side, runs its course and dominates that region before the authorities on the other side and it out. Besides the main line of mountains there are two lower and nearly parallel ranges; between, and ex-tending across all the ranges, are many lovely and fertile valleys, and on the plateaus are magnificent forests of valu-able timber. This makes a fine location for a third party and a good place of re-treat for the defeated. In short, Havti is most admirably formed for revolu-tions, and the people, being a hetero-geneous mixture of Spanish, French and negro, have lived up to their privileges.

With the Spanish end of the island Americans have had but little to do; but the west or French section, though com-



STEAMER HAYTIAN REPUBLIC. prising less than half the island, contains more than two-thirds of the people, some 500,000 or more, and therefore the little republic takes the name of the whole island, Hayti (pronounced High-tec). It is needless to recount the revolutions since the Haytians threw off the rule of France in 1604. Suffice it to say that

after shooting six rulers, forcing as many more into abdication and flight and try-ing alternately a presidency and direc-tory, one Faustin Soulouque "reformed" the government in 1840, made himself Emperor Faustin I and established sev-eral orders of nobility. Eight years later he was overthrown, and after a war of assainations and small masseers of assassinations and small massacres, Salomon took the reins. After his flight Gen. Legitime, of the south, had Gen. Telamaque, of the north, the rival can-didate, assassinated and took the reins; e north rebelled, Legitime established stened the north ports, and there we

That arms and munitions have been hipped from New York to the insur-pants; that "rebel" troops have been manaported as ordinary passengers from meaner, and that the Americans doing teamer, and that the Americans doing are in sympathy with the insurgents, are facts no longer denied; but the ques-tion before the W. hington administra-tion is, Has Legithase any authority to orthold such shipments or any right to problish a blockade, and, if so, were the states of international law complied with and while Becretary Bayard anxiously and while Becretary Bayard anxiously and while Becretary Bayard anxiously and while Becretary Bayard anxiously

tinguished uncle the two are a remarkthe platform of a fownship convention, able instance of how similar tastes and and did the work so well that he was talents will crop out in different branches called upon to of the same family. write one for a county convention. After that

The Late Maj. Farnsworth. Maj. Henry J. Farnsworth, assistant

inspector general of the United States army, who recently died at Fort Monroe in Virginia, was appointed to the army from New York in July, 1864, as captain 8 A B and assistant ALL . quartermaster. He was in tho Shenandoah val-

He was in the Shenandoah val-ley and engaged in Sheridan's campaign. He was at Cumber-land in June, 1865. He was re Baltimore

as depot quarter HENRY J. FARNSWORTH. meritorious service during the war he was made first lieutenant of the Thirtyfourth infantry in 1867, and brevet captain. He was appointed inspector gen-eral in 1885, and up to the time of his appointment he was statisticated in the department of Texas.

Election Returns Sixty Years Ago, W Just sixty years ago Jackson's first election took place, and I and by reference to Niles' Register that the details were uncertain so late as the 24th of the following December. This fact is given in the following paragraph: "A letter from a member of the com-

mittee of Pittsburg, dated Dec. 24, to a friend says that a reply has just been re-ceived from Gen. Jackson. He states that it would give him great pleasure to accept our invitation, but he thought any arrangement relative to it should be deferred until the result of the election was perfectly ascertained. Then if the circumstances permitted he would be happy to become the guest of our city," The above paragraph appeared in Niles' Register of Jan. 10, 1829, more

than two months after the election. The result, however, had been conjectured as early as the 22d of November, and The Register of that date says: "Not heard from—Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louislana, Missis-sippi, Illinois and Missouri, all of thich but Rhode Jabard and Louisiana proceed some respects, beyond that of a cabinet officer. Gen. Harrison in appointing a but Rhode Island and Louisiana are con-ceded to Jackson, so that he will be elect Harrison is from a pen and ink drawing by Λ . Zenope, of New York, and was made from Mr. Harrison's lat-est photograph. It is an excellent like elected by a very large majority. We shall at some future period present a full tabular statement showing all the votes in the several states."—New York Cor.

Troy Times.

Effect of Stage Cosmetics. As to the effect of "make up"-that is,

Were "Sacrificed." of paints-upon the health a word may be of both interest and use. The opinion A dapper looking young man dropped in at a Dearborn street resort one day not long ago and inquired for the pro-prietor. When informed by the white that they are very deleterious is just about as unintelligent and false as the opposite, which proclaims them innocuaproned young man who caters to the ous. Any cosmetic is injurious to the thirst of the customers in the absence of complexion. The mere mechanical acthe proprietor that the latter was not in, tion toughens the skin and enlarges the pores. I question if there be a profes-sional of five years' experience whose epidermis had not assumed a tint and budgets interview in the statement of the statement. the dapper young man unwrapped a package which he carried and produced a new dice box containing the regulation five dice. He stated that he hardness inconsistent with the highest represented a certain patent medicine, the proprietors of which thought of givbeauty. But this is the limit of the injury as far as the vast majority of stage pigments is concerned. On the other hand, the perspiration induced by exing out these dice boxes as an advertise-ment, and, if he succeeded in placing enough of them to make it an obje citement, hard work, and, it may be, heated dressing rooms, and the repeated would come around later and stencil an washings and scrubbings to which the face is forever subjected, keep the skin in excellent condition and prevent the cruptions and blemishes so common to advertisement on the boxes. He begged permission to leave that one for the proprictor, with his compliments, and, as the dice boxes in use were somewhat shabby, the white aproned man gladly accepted the new one and thanked the dapper youth. When the proprietor turned up a little later he was pleased eruptions and themistics so common to the outside world. In many cases when actors are naturally careless of their ap-pearance and neglectful, "make up" is a blessing and bestows upon them a healthier and handsomer complexion than they would otherwise have.--Drake's Magazine. with the gift and threw away the old boxes.

On the following afternoon a party of well dressed man entered the place, called for the dica box, and proceeded to

German Remedy for Burns.

The celebrated German remedy for burns is made as follows: Take of the best white glue fifteen ounces, break into small pieces, add to it two pints of water, and allow it to become soft; then dissolve it by means of a water bath and add two ounces of glycerine and six drachms of carbolic acid; continue the heat until thoroughly dissolved. On On cooling, this mixture hardens to an class tic mass covered with a shining parchment like skin, and may be kept for any length of time. When required for uso it is placed for a few minutes in a water bath until sufficiently liquid, and applied by means of a broad brush; it forms in about two minutes a shining, smooth, flexible and nearly transparent skin.-Herald of Health.

Avoiding Unwelcome Callers.

A Philadelphia business man has hit upon a novel scheme for avoiding un-welcome callers. He has placed a detective camera directly opposite the door of his office. When a visitor enters, the office boy, a bright lad and well schooled in the diplomacy of his profession, turns the knob and takes an instantaneous photograph of the intruder. This is developed and forms one of a collection of undesirable visitors, which is kept in a book for the boy's instruction in the future. People who come to waste others' time, collectors with hills that they wish paid and the thousand and one disagreeable characters known to the average business man form the basis of this unique collection .- Philadelphia Tumes.

The Palace Car City.

The population of Pullman, Ills., the great palace car city, as shown by the census of July 1, 1888, was 10,560 persons, against 10,081 the previous year. On Sept. 15 twenty-six additional fam-ilies had been added, increasing it to 10,710. The community continues to be distinguished for its intelligence and orderly character. It is self reliant and self sustaining in every way. There are no idlers. Visitors readily notice the absence of people from the streets during working hours. The Pullman bank statement shows savings deposits at the end of the fiscal year of \$252,157, an in-crease of \$38,205 from the same date of previous year. The number of depos-itors has increased during the year from 970 to 1,150 .- New York Evening Sun.

tory of canes in this country, and finds that they were originally a part of the repertory of the leaders of the church, being the principal badge of the deacon. The cano was about five feet long, and one end was embellished with a big much the other with feathers. When knob, the other with feathers. When the small boy rebelled he got a rap on the head with the uncharitable head of the cane. If the head of the family got to dreaming of the happy days in the old English home, the turkey's plumage on the deacon's cane feathered him into life again.—Boston True Flag.

A New Aluminum Process.

A new process for producing aluminum alloys has been invented in London. Ordinary rich clay is mixed with a reducing agent or "flux" into a paste with water. This paste is put into a small cupola in layers with broken pig iron and coke. In about twenty-five minutes the pig iron is melted and the product is "aluminum steel," containing about 1.75 per cent. of aluminum, very sonorous, free from im-purities and blow holes. - New York Telegram.

Movement of Shot When Fired.

If a man could only stand thirty or forty yards away from the muzzle of the gun and watch the charges of shot fly past him, he would be astonished at what he saw. The shot not only spreads out into a widening target as they fly, but they string out one behind the other to a much greater distance than they spread. Thus, with a cylinder gun, when the first shot of a charge reach a target that is forty yards away the last shot are is forty yards away the last that are lagging along ten yards behind. Even with a choke bored gun the shot lag be-hind eight yards in forty. This accounts for the long swath that is mowed in a flock of ducks on whom the charge of shot fall just right. About 5 per cent, only of the charge of shot arrive simul-teneously at the twice but the balance taneously at the target, but the balance of the first half of the charge is so close behind that a bird's muscles are not quick enough to get it out of the way, although those who have watched sitting birds when shot at have often seen then start as if to fly when the leading shot whistled by them, only to drop dead as they were overtaken by the leaden hall that followed .- New York Sun.

French Canadians in New England.

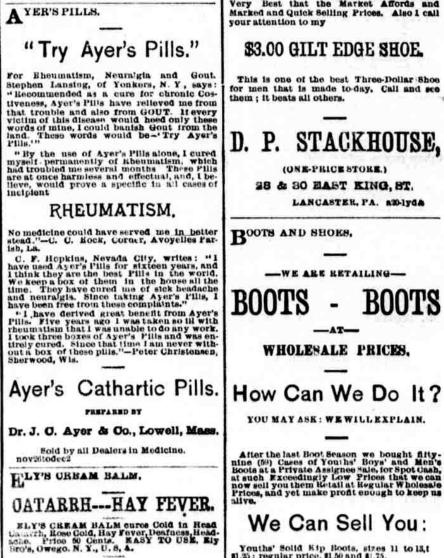
Who then need wonder at the predic-tion of an able New England statistician that before the end of the first quarter of dians in the New Lagrand star will out number the Anglo-Saxon population Why, we have in them already consider more than England conquered in bly Canada, with thousands coming yearly from Quebec to join them. With such extraordinary progress achieved under so many disadvantages, the above pre-

diction is far from improbable. The social philosopher and American patriot can find abundant food for the

lation in the fact that against the Yankee family of one or two children, and often none, the French Canadian will count his flock of from half a dozen to a dozen and a half. And the An-glo-Saxon will doubtless continue to "go west" to a large extent, while the French Canadian will probably maintain and increase the movement to the southeast. So we shall have history repeating itself. We shall see the Normans overrunning and taking possession of another England by the worthy and beneficent arts of peace, and the judi-cious employment of manners and powers which have enabled this people, from insignificant beginnings, under most un-favorable and discouraging circum-stances, to build one vigorous state in North America within a century, and then undertake the rapid formation of another,-American Magazine,

GiR of Second Sight.

Very much akin to dreams is the omen or gift of second sight, that is to foresee disaster by the vision of that disaster it self or some symbol. This is a belief that is most common among the Scandinavian and Scotch, the vision of a funeral proand Scotch, the vision of a funeral pro-cession being the ordinary omen indicat-ing a death. The Germans have a pe-culiar form of second sight which they call the dopple ganger, that is the double goes. In this the person who is to die is astonialled by seeing himself, either on the street or in a room, and sometimes teven in his own bed.—San Francisco



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WAYS THAT ARE DARK. Giving Away Dice Boxes-Why the Cards Original Use of Canes. Somebody has been looking up the his-