A MILLIONAIRE'S START.

SENATOR STANFORD SENT WEST BY A CHICAGO MAN.

From a Briefless Lawyer in a Wisconsin Village to a California Nabob.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., March 29.—Forty years ago Senator Leland Stanford, the California millionaire, here laid the foundation of his fortune of $70,000,000; here it was that Mr. and Mrs. Stanford spent their honeymoon and the first three years of their married life, and here they suffered more and greater hardships than they experienced before or since. It was here, too, that Leland Stanford received the blow which sent him away in chagrin and disgust to build for himself and his young wife a new home in the West—the blow that was the direct means of changing his position in life from that of a struggling country lawyer to the one he now holds.

Mr. Stanford came to Port Washington intending to make it his permanent home. In the forties the village was a lusty rival of Chicago and Milwaukee and was enjoying a healthy boom fostered by Chicago men whose confidence in the village at the head of the lake had been shaken. Stanford was at this time studying law in Albany, N. Y., where a missionary sent out H. O. Stone, of Chicago, found him and induced him to cast his lot in Wisconsin. His mind once made up, it did not take the young lawyer long to get his valuables together, his baggage consisting of a small hide-bound valise containing half a dozen pairs of home knit woollen socks, a few linen collars of the kind that fastened at the back and four or five cotton handkerchiefs as large as small table cloths, which, with his law books—the latter forming a small but excellent library, the gift of a brother—were packed in a single trunk.

It has been said that when Leland Stanford came to Port Washington he walked into the village, his wardrobe on his back and his valuables tied in a red cotton handkerchief. There appears to be no foundation for this story. Gray haired men who well remember Stanford's arrival here, say there is no doubt that the journey from Albany was made by rail to the terminus of the Lake Shore road, which was then in course of construction, thence by stage to Chicago and by boat to this place. There are a number of early settlers who recall the young lawyer's arrival. He was a stout built, dark complexioned young man, 22 or 23 years old, with thick lips and an impediment in his speech that made him appear at bad advantage in social gatherings and tended to make him bashful and retiring.

Standford secured board at the Powers' House—a two story frame hotel owned by H. O. Stone, of Chicago, and managed by the late Judge O'Conner. He looked the town over, liked the location and its prospects, and decided to settle here. A room was rented on the second floor of a frame store building and furnished as a law office. The apartment was small—8x12—and plainly furnished, the furniture consisting of a rough, unpainted table, three chairs and a book case. A shingle was hung out and Leland waited for a client. Whether or not the client ever came history does not relate, but true it is the court records of Wash county bear no evidence that Leland Stanford had a case on the calendar during the three years he was a member of this bar. In fact, business was so poor that Stanford secured an appointment as notary public in order to increase his income by the fees accruing from the office. To-day there is many a deed and mortgage on file bearing the signature: "Leland Stanford, Notary Public."

In the fall of 1848 Stanford returned to Albany to be married. Charles Miller, a prominent citizen of West Bend, in the adjoining county, declares with considerable pride that he furnished the money to pay the expenses of that wedding and bridal tour. The fact was, Leland Stanford had found his hands full in keeping the wolf from the door, and had been unable to save much from his small income; but he would not disappoint his betrothed by asking her to postpone the wedding, and pluckily took a friend into his confidence and borrowed the money to carry him through.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford did not come to Port Washington prepared to begin housekeeping. All their worldly goods were contained in one trunk of very moderate size and they found no difficulty in getting everything into the one small room in the Powers' House, occupied by them. Their apartment was on the second floor, directly over the bar room and was warmed by a stovepipe that passed through the chamber from the office. The young couple were very happy here for several months; they were welcomed in society—such as there was, and it is said the lines were drawn very closely—attended the dancing parties given in "the section," as the long, low hall in the garret of the hotel was termed and became a part of the life of the little village. At last, however, Mrs. Stanford became tired of being continually invited out without being able to entertain in return and sighed for a home of her own. It was decided to begin housekeeping, and a story and a half brick cottage was rented. Furniture came from the East—a gift of Mrs. Stanford's father, as an envious and gossiping neighbor once said—and the young people moved into their plain but pretty home. The house stood on the bank of a brook, so close to the water that one day during a spring freshet the water rose and carried it out into Lake Michigan, together with its contents.

For a time Stanford seemed to prosper in a small way, but a year after his marriage dame fortune's smile turned to a frown. Business fell off to nothing, and the young lawyer's income stopped. Then Mrs. Stanford thought it advisable to return to the home of her parents until things picked up. A fire came and swept away Stanford's office, destroying his library and leaving him with no way to continue his business. About this time a political campaign was at hand and the nomination to the office of prosecuting attorney for the county was tendered him. He accepted it and when the votes were counted found he was snowed under. Disgusted, disheartened and poor, Stanford accepted an invitation of his brother, who had gone to California and emigrated to the Pacific Coast. It is interesting to know that the man who defeated Stanford and sent him to Frisco and wealth, is employed as a copyist in a Milwaukee law office. Since his departure Mr. Stanford has not set foot in Port Washington.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Won't you please tell your male readers that $3 will buy a fine, strong and serviceable pair of pants, made to order by the N. Y. Standard Pants Co., of 66 University Place, New York city? By sending 6 cents in postage stamps to the above firm, they will send to any address 25 samples of cloth to choose from, a fine linen tape measure, a full set of scientific measurement blanks and other valuable information. All goods are delivered by them through the U. S. Mails. A novel and practical idea. Advise your readers to try the firm. They are thoroughly reliable. Yours truly,

* WILLIAM VANDERBILT.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed a frame building at the corner of 9th and K streets, Washington, occupied by a family named Duffy, consisting of the father, mother and five children. Two small children were badly burned, and one boy, aged six, died of his injuries.

POWDERLY TO THE KNIGHTS.

Forcible and Earnest Arguments Against Going on Strikes.

General Master Workman Powderly, in the Journal of United Labor, issues a special call to the members of the Knights, asking several questions of importance and reiterating his forcible opinions regarding strikes, condemning them as harmful to the vital interests of the order and occasions to be indulged in only as a resort when all other means have failed. Regarding the secessions from the Knightly ranks, Mr. Powderly says: "It cannot be wondered at that when they discovered that the order could not support every scheme they had in view they dropped out, disheartened and disgusted. They were not schooled in the principles of the order and blame the organization, in their despair, for their present ills. Their departure did not weaken the order as much as their admission."

NOT A SUCCESS AT STRIKES.

Continuing, Mr. Powderly says: "It has been said that the order of the Knights of Labor is not a success at managing strikes. I will admit that is true, and will prove from the record that the order was not founded to aid, encourage or engage in strikes. An examination of the twenty-two sections of the preamble will fail to show wherein the word strike finds favorable mention. After considering the matter, your Master Workman asks of the assemblies to give an expression of their views to him. He requires assistance and now goes direct to the highest tribunal of Knighthood—the order at large—to ask what he shall do. He does not ask the views of assemblies, districts, factions, but of the rank and file. From the 5th of September I have written, talked against and opposed strikes. I believe they were ruinous under the old system; they are doubly so today. Years ago when a strike took place on a railroad or in a manufactory it was carried on between the men and employer. Today when a strike takes place the manufacturer may belong to a trust and may actually realize a profit, while those engaged in the strike are starving. Pools, combinations and trusts are the union of capital against which unions of labor are pitted. The one with millions at his back can and does lie idle until starvation does its work and compels the men to go back."

FIGHTING AGAINST COMBINATIONS.

In a forcible paragraph on the consequences of strikes he says: "What combination of hungry men could fight a battle against a combination of dollars? When a workman ceases to earn, his stomach feels it and unless charity is given he starves. Lay a gold dollar on a shelf and at the end of a decade it is as bright and useful as ever; it has lost nothing from idleness; the dollar is supreme. We must control the dollar, curb the power of money and kill the trusts, or they will extort the last cent from labor and kill the people. A solemn duty rests with our order for fulfillment. Let our enemies say what they may, the Knights of Labor stands today among laboring men the greatest combination for good in America.

"We must have legislation which will compel individuals and corporations to transact business on a basis of real property, dollars and cents, instead of what the world calls paper credits, or fictitious values. How can this be done? By whom will it be done? Not by strikes, by wasting our energies on the line of abuse of each other. It cannot be done by men who have no higher conception of Knighthood and citizenship than to expose themselves and families to the pangs of hunger in a suicidal strike. Let the ones who have felt the pangs of hunger testify, and not those who, standing far from the field of conflict, say strikes do good. Unfortunately for labor, men in position are prone to yield too easily to clamor. The vocal bully may succeed for a time in creating a sentiment against the man who refuses to yield, but when men find their promises are not kept they have a greater cause for anger than if they were told what to expect in the beginning.

SUFFERING FAMILIES.

"I never will hold out a hope of assistance when I am not in possession of money to carry on a strike, when the men and women upon whom we must rely are as poor as those engaged in the trouble. The General Master Workman has received his share of censure for not encouraging certain strikes. I never did encourage a strike and never will do so, nor will I ever vote to order a strike until every known remedy short of a surrender of manhood of the men engaged has been tried. I have waited two years for an opportunity to advise the order on this question, but never found the labor world free from a strike long enough to do so without leaving myself open to the suspicion that I was opposing the interests of some one who was on strike. Today I am opposing no strikes in particular. This is written because I believe that strikes are weakening the labor movement in America. Capital has discarded its old methods; labor still clings to her."

Concluding, Mr. Powderly advocates the establishment of an educational branch of the order, and in a lengthy treatise calls attention to its manifold advantages.

A. G. Bell's Graphophone.

One of the reporters of the House of Representatives has been experimenting for two days past with A. G. Bell's graphophone, and if it continues to operate as successfully as it has operated in these two days it promises to be of great assistance in reporting the debates of the House. The graphophone is an improved phonograph; that is, its inventors claim that it carries out practically all that was promised for Edison's wonderful scientific toy. In reporting the debates of the House two sets of stenographers are used—one on the floor and one in the reporters' room down stairs. One of the official reporters follows a debate for a certain length of time, when he is relieved by another reporter, who takes up the thread where he drops it. The reporter who is relieved goes down stairs and reads his notes to another stenographer, who takes all down in shorthand and then copies it off. The reporter who takes the debate does none of the work of transcribing. In using the graphophone, the reporter sits in front of the machine, which he operates by a treadle as he would a scroll saw or a sewing machine. Into its mouth he reels off the debate he has just reported much more rapidly than he could deliver it to another stenographer. When he has read off all his notes, he returns to the floor to continue his work. An assistant then sits down at the machine, removes the receiver and attaches a transmitter with two ear pieces which he straps to his head. The cylinder is returned to the starting point, and the assistant, working the machine with his foot, grinds out the debate, which, as he listens, he puts on paper. It is expected that the instrument will be so developed in the near future that it can be used on the floor of the House for making original reports of long speeches.—Cor. N. Y. World.

"I GAVE UP TO DIE."

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1887.

I have had catarrh of the head for six years. I went to a noted doctor and he treated me for it, but could not cure me, he said. I was over fifty years old and I gave up to die. I had a distressing cough; my eyes were swollen and I am confident I could not have lived without a change. I sent and got one bottle of your B. B. B., used it, and felt better. Then I got four more, and thank God! it cured me. Use this any way you may wish for the good of sufferers.

MRS. MATILDA NICHOLS.
27 Florida Street.

A Riot in Ireland.

CORK, March 25.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien addressed the tenants of the Ponsonby estate at Youghal early this morning, and attempted to organize the meeting which the Government by proclamation had forbidden to be held. Subsequently he mounted a car and began a speech to the assembled crowd, but the police dragged him down and charged upon the people with drawn batons. A serious melee ensued, during which several were wounded on both sides. It is alleged that many of the police were stabbed. Captain Plunkett, in charge of the police, was thrown down and severely beaten and cut about the head. Mr. O'Brien escaped to the house of a priest, and later harangued a crowd in a stable. The police and military are patrolling the streets of Youghal tonight.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

STICK TO THE YANKEE HOG.

The President Advises the Exclusion of the French and German Article.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President has sent to Congress a special message recommending legislation to exclude French and German hogs and hog products in consequence of reports by Minister Pendleton and Consul Mason of the prevalence of contagious diseases among hogs in those countries. The message is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I transmit herewith a report from Hon. George H. Pendleton, our Minister to Germany, dated January 30, 1888, from which it appears that trichinosis prevails to a considerable extent in certain parts of Germany, and that a number of persons have already died from the effects of eating the meat of diseased hogs which were grown in that country. I also transmit a report from our Consul at Marseilles, dated February 4, 1888, representing that for a number of months a highly contagious and fatal disease has prevailed among the swine of a large section of France, which disease is thought to be very similar to hog cholera by the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose statement is herewith submitted.

It is extremely doubtful if the law passed April 29, 1878, entitled "An Act to prevent the Introduction of Contagious or Infectious Diseases into the United States" meets cases of this description. In view of the danger to the health and lives of our people and the contagion that may be spread to the live stock of the country by the importation of swine or hog products from either of the countries named, I recommend the passage of a law prohibiting such importation, with proper regulations as to the continuance of such prohibition and permitting such further prohibition in other future cases of a like character as safety and prudence may require.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Accompanying the message are communications from Minister Pendleton inclosing translations of articles from Berlin newspapers, alleging that 190 persons have been attacked by trichinosis, and that there is no allegation that the cause can be attributed otherwise than to the consumption of domestic pork.

There is also one from United States Consul Mason on the prevailing contagion among swine in the neighborhood of Marseilles, to the effect that the outbreak has proved irresistible and destructive during the past six months and has now become a general and serious epidemic. The disease is described in detail, and the ineffectual efforts of the French Government and municipal authorities to check its spread are recounted. The French officials have declared the disease to be similar to the swine plague investigated by Professor Samon in the United States. The epidemic is of purely local origin. It is impossible to predict the extent which the disease may reach before it can be checked.

The remedies thus far are experimental. It will apparently be necessary to slaughter or banish all the swine now in yards and pens in the affected portions of France and replenish the stock with clean and healthy hogs from remote localities.

A communication from Commissioner Colman, which accompanies the papers, states that after a thorough investigation the Department of Agriculture is convinced that the disease reported as prevalent near Marseilles is hog cholera of an unusually virulent and destructive type, and that the exclusion of hogs and hog products imported from France would be a wise measure for the protection of the public health.

Funeral of Chief Justice Waite.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The funeral services of the late Chief Justice Waite took place today in the hall of the House of Representatives. Bishop Parot officiated and Dr. Leonard, of St. John's, Dr. Mott, of Epiphany, Rev. Dr. Brodine, President of Kenyon College, assisted.

The funeral procession started from the late residence of the Chief Justice at 11.15 o'clock, and proceeded directly to the east front of the capitol, entering the building through the rotunda, where it was met by the joint committee of both Houses and escorted to the hall of the House of Representatives. Accommodations for about one thousand persons had been provided on the floor of the House and for 1,500 in the galleries. The House and all other portions of the capitol are festooned and draped with black. The church choir and organ were stationed in one of the galleries and the long table, usually occupied by official reporters, was assigned to the clergy. By 11 o'clock the galleries had become crowded and many members of the House were in their places.

At half-past o'clock the House was called to order, and after an appropriate prayer by the chaplain, the regular proceedings were dispensed with and the Senate notified. The Senate was promptly announced and filed into the hall preceded by its officers.

President pro tem. Ingalls joined Speaker Carlisle at the desk and the Senators took the places assigned them on the left of the chamber. The diplomatic corps was next to arrive. All the members were in attendance and the Coreans and Chinese legations were in full uniform.

The President and Cabinet were announced and shown to their places. The Court of Claims, Judges and Bar association committee were next to arrive and were immediately followed by General Sheridan and Admiral Porter. By this time Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet ladies had taken their places in the executive gallery, escorted by Col. Lamont and other government officers. At exactly noon the clergy entered the hall.

Bishop Paret, of the diocese of Maryland, was the officiating clergyman, assisted by seven Episcopal clergymen. Services then began and after their conclusion the remains were taken to the depot and left on the 3 P. M. train, accompanied by the Congressional committees.

A New Clock Invented.

A patent for a new clock or chronometer has just been granted that is attracting attention. It is the invention of W. H. and J. D. Gray, of Maryland, who claim that it can be made to run if necessary for years after once wound up. Other special features of this timepiece are that it is absolutely noiseless when in operation and does away entirely with the pendulum and balance wheel now used in clocks and watches. The running gear, including both the striking and time mechanism, consists of but six wheels, and it requires only one spring to propel both of these attachments. By the use of a partial self-winding spring connected to two of the wheels the inventors utilize the power wasted by friction in other timepieces, thus enabling the clock to run a much greater length of time with the same motive power or by once winding it up. The inventors threaten to work a revolution in clock making by the introduction of a perfect timepiece which they say because of its simplicity can be manufactured at much less cost than the many excellent low-priced timepieces made in this country.

Never worry over trouble. The trouble itself is misery enough.

Wm. Dorshermer, ex-Governor of New York, and editor of the New York Star, died at Savannah on Monday night, of pneumonia.

Augusta is pleased with the prospect of having two open-air concerts on April 23 by Gilmore's crlebrated band, with cannon chorus and fireworks at night.

The London Lancet (medical paper) says that owing to the improvement in the condition of the Emperor Frederick, Dr. Mackenzie will return to London in a week or ten days.

Pretty girls, it is said, have no trouble in getting married. The trouble usually comes later, when the too fond husband discovers that beauty won't keep the pot a-boiling or the grocer's bill from increasing in length with every passing hour.

A special from Kansas City says: Word has just been received of the almost utter destruction of the town of Ninnescah, in Kingman county, Kansas, on Saturday evening by a tornado. It had been raining all day, and as evening approached the storm was seen coming from the southwest. It struck the town and destroyed everything in its path, leaving only three houses standing in the whole place. Two churches, five stores and fifteen dwellings were torn to pieces, and the flying timbers killed three persons and maimed seventeen others.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Quarters.

Senator Cameron says that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for the Presidency.

It is estimated that the decrease in the public debt for the month of March will amount to nearly $10,000,000.

Thomas P. Miller & Co., private bankers of Mobile, have failed. Liabilities about $150,000; assets $50,000.

Colonel E. Hurlburt, of Atlanta, well known in connection with reconstruction measures in 1868 is dead.

Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, died in Philadelphia Wednesday.

The failure of Louis H. Zernow, broker of South William street, N. Y., has been announced on the Cotton Exchange.

The London Evening Star prints a rumor that Prince Bismarck will shortly resign the Chancellorship of the German Empire.

Charles A. Stetson, for nearly four years proprietor of the Astor House, New York, died in Reading, Penn., yesterday, aged 77.

It is estimated that the membership in this country of the Free and Accepted Masons numbers 600,000.

A condemned locomotive at Hartford, Conn., burst its boiler yesterday and killed the engineer and fireman.

About 1938 what tough stories some venerable men will be telling of the March storm of 1888!

Two white men and a negro were killed and several men wounded by the explosion of a boiler at Cookeville, Tenn., on Tuesday.

The high license bill has passed the New York Assembly by 67 against 61. It was almost a party vote and required 65 votes to prevail.

Reports from the flooded district along the Vistula River, in Germany, say that within an area of ten miles square there are seventy-seven villages submerged.

Walter T. Miller & Co., the oldest cotton brokerage house in New York, who recently failed, have announced that they will settle in full in a few days.

A correspondent writes from Honduras who says that more than $12,000,000 of American capital is invested in gold mines in that country.

If you suppose that the world is constantly keeping its eyes peeled to note your troubles you will find yourself mightily mistaken.

Emperor Frederick has asked permission of Queen Victoria to confer upon Dr. Mackenzie the decoration star of Hohenzollern.

The entire cost of the Western rate war, now ending, to the railroad companies involved has been fifteen millions of dollars.

President Cross and Cashier White of the State National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., have been apprehended, and they will be tried for forgery.

Jack Green was killed by Nathan Pinckney yesterday morning in a sailors' boarding-house in Charleston. The two quarreled over a game of cards. Both negroes.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the week number, for the United States, 179, Canada 42; total, 221 against 243 last week.

Mr. J. A. Daniels, of Anderson, has sent to the Agricultural Department to be placed in the exhibit two bottles of pure sweet Concord grape wine and two of pure dry Concord grape wine for medicinal use only.

Reports from all parts of Georgia show that the enormous rainfall of the past week throughout that State has resulted in great damage to railroads and farming interests.

Dr. Benj. McInnes, Jr., veterinary surgeon of the Agricultural Department, was in the city this morning prior to his going to York to investigate the reported cases of glanders among the stock in that section.

The census just completed of Danville and North Danville, Va., shows a combined population of nearly 16,000. This is an increase of nearly 4,000 over the census made by the same persons in 1885.

A bill to amend the naturalization laws so as to require would-be citizens to make oath that they are not Anarchists or Communists has been introduced in the House by Representative Stewart of Georgia.

A story has gained currency that the engineers on the Lake Shore system are to strike, in order that the company may be compelled to discharge non-union switchmen in its employ.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock Walter Cavor, a youth of 18 years, formerly of Edgefield county, met his death by being run over by the shifting engine in the yard of the Port Royal Railroad Company.

The flood around Montgomery reached its height Thursday night, and the waters are now receding slowly, having stopped within four or five feet of the high water mark in 1886. The Alabama River has fallen about six inches today. Trains are running irregularly.

Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, one of the alleged Danville Bank wreckers, has been admitted to bail on two indictments. The bail in each indictment is $15,000. James Faulkner is in jail, and it is understood that he will not attempt to procure bail.

The Russian Government has prohibited operations by the American Bible Society in the Baltic provinces. It is probable that the Government will ultimately expel all representatives of the British and American Bible societies.

Ex-Senator McDonald's friends believe that he will be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the death of Chief Justice Waite. It is understood that he has reason to expect a nomination by the President.

What is supposed to be a Confederate gold dollar was found in an ash-heap in Atlanta recently, and sold for $30. It is said that only six such coins were issued by the Confederate Government, and if genuine this specimen would be worth $650.

The fast night express on the Michigan Central Railroad, which leaves Chicago at 9 P. M., met with a serious accident Tuesday night at a crossing a little south of Burnside. A Toledo, Wabash and Western freight train ran into a rear sleeper on the passenger while under full headway. Many passengers were injured.

Arrangements for the reunion of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac with the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg, on July 1, 2 and 3, are progressing satisfactorily. George William Curtis will deliver the oration, George Parsons Lathrop a poem, and Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York the address of welcome.

The base ball season opened in a blaze of glory at Memphis yesterday, Memphis defeating the famous St. Louis Browns by a score of 5 to 3. The game was won on its merits. The visitors were unabled to guage the delivery of the new Memphis pitcher, Nichols. Knouff pitched for the St. Louis, and was hammered for nine hits. Two thousand people witnessed the game, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

A Boston dispatch to the New York World says: "State Chemist Sharpless, who has been in Washington investigating the adulteration of lard, says an examination showed an alarming adulteration of lard by manufacturers. Dead hog grease, he says, was found to be used extensively in lard intended as human food."

It having been shown that recent railway accidents were caused partly if not wholly by overwork and excessive hours of labor of engineers, it has been ordered that no engineman of the Great Northern Railway, Eng., shall be allowed to go on duty without having had an interval of at least nine hours' rest.

At the annual meeting of the anti-Poverty Society in New York the Rev. Edward McGlynn was chosen president; Jas. Redpath, vice president; Michael Clarke, secretary; Sylvester T. Malone, treasurer. By written request the name of Henry George was stricken from the membership roll.

The Bald Knobbers, John Mathews, Wm. Walker and Wiley Matthews, who have recently been convicted at Ozark, Mo., for the murder of Charles Green and William Edens in one of their night raids in Christian county, about a year ago, have been sentenced to be hanged at Ozark on Friday, May 18.

Judge S. G. Sharp, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Kentucky, has been nominated and confirmed as treasurer pro tem. of the State of Kentucky; Two hundred barrels of whisky have been attached as the property of the absconding treasurer, and it is thought more will be found. The investigating committee are proceeding slowly, and Tate's private papers have not yet been examined. The objections of the bondsmen retard the work of the committee.

Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota are experiencing another severe storm. Over a foot and a half of snow has fallen and is drifting badly. The St. Paul is the only road that has managed to get trains through on time, all others being from five to thirty hours late. The storm commenced at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and has been raging ever since. Street cars run with extreme difficulty and outdoor work generally is suspended.

A candle has recently been brought out which extinguishes itself after it has burnt for an hour. This it does by means of a tiny extinguisher of tin which is fastened in the wax by wires, and which effectually performs its task. It is only necessary to remove this diminutive extinguisher when it's work is done, and the candle is again ready to burn another hour. The use of such a candle, in schools and nurseries particularly, could hardly fail to prove beneficial.

Crows are commonly said to live for a hundred years, and the turtles are reported to have even longer life; but if Professor Baird be right, the greatest animal longevity is possessed by fishes. Professor Baird says that as a fish has no maturity there is nothing to prevent it from living indefinitely and growing continually. He cites in proof a pike living in Russia, whose age dates back to the fifteenth century. In the royal aquarium at St. Petersburg there are fish that have been there a hundred and forty years.

Around Birmingham, Ala, the rain storm continues. The country is flooded, all water-courses are unprecedentedly swollen, many bridges have been swept away, and washouts are reported on all railways leading into the city. The Birmingham Herald's specials from all parts of the State tell of a tremendous flood and great damage. Traveling is at a standstill, but the iron mills are running on full time.

The Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, at their banquet on the night of the 27th inst., adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley to the Chief Justiceship of the United States, and calling upon the alumni of the University throughout the United States to join with them in procuring petitioning power of the entire confraternity to secure if possible such appointment.

After the Easter holidays Parliament will be asked to vote compensation to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the surrender of its Northwest monopoly clauses. The amount named is about $15,000,000. The Canadian Pacific offers to sell its line from Winnipeg to the United States boundary for $1,000,000, but the Manitoba Government thinks the amount too large. The prospects for an amicable settlement of the monopoly question look more hopeful.

The third of a series of excursions inaugurated by Southern railroads is bringing thousands of visitors from the North and Northwest to this section of the country. The Central Traffic Association meets the half rates made by the Southern lines, and all trains now arriving are loaded with Northern and Northwestern prospectors. Fully four hundred have stopped over in Chattanooga and as many passed through. Railroad men estimate that fully five thousand were brought South on this excursion.

About 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon there was a rumbling sound in mine No. 6, at Rich Hill, Kansas, and a moment later a fearful explosion that wrecked the mine and buried in the debris over 100 miners, who were cut off from all means of escape. Up to the hour of sending this dispatch, forty bodies have been taken out, and at least fifteen more miners are thought to have been killed. The superintendent of the mine was taken out badly injured, but will survive. In the terrible excitement and confusion it is impossible to give a list of names, or even an estimate as to the full extent of the disaster, but it is now thought that over 150 men were killed.

FREDERICK IMPROVING.

A Large Piece of Cartilage Removed From the Emperor's Throat.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Emperor has issued an order directing that the usual spring review of the guards be omitted. The order gives great satisfaction to the military authorities.

The North German Gazette says the Emperor's sleep last night was broken by spells of coughing. The doctors anxiously await the coming of milder weather, in order that the Emperor may enjoy the fresh air, which he greatly misses. The Emperor today received verbal reports from General Winterfield and Councillor Wilmouski.

A dispatch from London says: It is known that Emperor Frederick is improving, owing to the removal of a large piece of diseased cartilage. Such a thing has never been known to occur in a case of cancerous disease. Dr. Waldeyer will examine the mass removed.

An imperial decree which is about to be issued directs that German subjects be allowed to wear foreign orders only when the rulers who conferred them are sojourning Germany.

SWEPT AWAY BY FLOODS.

Many Villages and Hamlets in Germany Under Water.

LONDON, March 27.—Dispatches from Berlin give appalling details of the floods in Germany. The Elbe, Nogat, Vistula and Oder rivers cover a hundred square miles. Forty villages and hamlets have disappeared, miles of railways are practically at the bottom of new lakes, 8,000 persons are homeless and ruined in circumstances, much area can never be drained again, and even midsummer must find thousands of acres of farm land still submerged along the Elbe. Regular icebergs formed, dashing away bridges, dykes, embankments, even overleaping these and crushing houses as if egg-shells, and drowning cattle. Even persons were unable to escape the suddenness and velocity of the flood. Dore's pictures of Noah and the deluge suggest actual scenes. Not only were rivers overflowed, but melting snow from land elevations added new supplies to the merging waters.

An embankment on the Nogat River, near where empties the mouth of the Vistula, a fine work of engineering, broke like thread, with the noise of a dozen Krupp guns exploding. It is doubtful if the city of Elbing escapes. The towns of Marienburg and Jonasdorf are already partially inundated. Berlin newspapers are wholly absorbed in contemplating the devastation.

The floods extended farther south. A whole district that is called Bedrog, in Northern Hungary, is also inundated, the rivers having destroyed all the dykes and swept away twenty villages. Floods from the Szamos River have completely surrounded the town of Fethergyarmat, where numerous houses have fallen. Fifty villages of that district are converted into heaps of ruins and a thousand inhabitants are left without shelter or food. The high waters of the Theiss and Szamos rivers, which have caused an enormous destruction on their way, have now reached Szegedin. The flat district between Szegedin and Temeswaris is threatened with submersion before the coming Saturday.

As more definite particulars reach Berlin, it is feared that the magnitude of the new deluge will become yet more appalling.—Special to Philadelphia Times.

"But, George," said a young lady, "if you would state the case to papa as fully as you have to me, I think he would consent to our union. He could help you, you know. With that patent clothes-rack of yours, the whole country for a field, and papa at your back—" "It's your papa at my back that I am afraid of, Laura," ejaculated George, moving uneasily in his chair.

Why does a cow lie down? Because she cannot sit down.

Perhaps "the pen is mightier than the sword" because it has two points to the sword's one.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Everybody wants to claim something extraordinary for whatever they have as a curative agent. The value of B. B. B. is too well-known now for "claim-making." It stands alone, unparalleled as a Blood Remedy, and nobody can produce its superior. We don't fight other remedies, because B. B. B. takes care of itself. If you have anything the matter with your blood, try it — a single bottle will open your eyes. It is nonsense to try and argue with the public, and we don't do it. If one bottle don't do you any good, no matter how you suffer, we will GIVE you a gross. Read these certificates:

IMPURE BLOOD.

A Case in Florida cured by B. B. B.

EVERLYN, NEAR BRUNSWICK, GA., May 27, '87

My blood had been impure for a number of years. I broke out in ugly sores over my head and body and I could get nothing to heal them or purify my blood (though I tried other so-called medicines) until I found that most valuable medicine (Botanic Blood Balm) B. B. B. I have been using it for nearly a year, and in that time have taken about one dozen bottles, and I feel that I am nearly cured; the sores on my head and body all healed. My health is good and I can eat anything I desire.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD GLOVER.

FROM A DRUGGIST.

PALATKA, FLA. May 31, 1887,

The demand for Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) is such that I now buy in half-gross lots, and I unhesitatingly say that my customers are all well pleased.

R. KERSTING.

10 YEARS WITH RHEUMATISM.

NEWTON, N. C. June 25, 1887.

GENTLEMEN: I am pleasured in saying I have been a great sufferer of rheumatism for 10 years, and I have exhausted almost every known remedy without relief. I was told to try B. B. B. which I did after long procrastination, and with the experience of three bottles, I am almost a healthy man. I take it as a part of my duty to make known your wonderful Blood Purifier to suffering humanity, and respectfully ask you to mail me one of your books of wonders. Respectfully,

W. I. MOREHEAD.

ITS USE FOR KIDNEYS.

JESUP, GA., May 26, 1887.

I have been suffering from kidney disease for a month past, and the pain in my back was very severe. My occupation requires a good deal of writing at night and I suffered all the time. I saw one man who said he was cured by using Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) and I commenced using it, and the pain is a great deal less. I have only used two bottles and believe it will effect a cure by the use of a few more bottles. Yours respectfully,

J. E. COLEMAN.

THE BEST PURIFIER MADE.

DAMASCUS, GA., June 29, 1887.

I have suffered with Catarrh for about four years, and after using four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm I had my general health greatly improved, and if I could keep out of the bad weather I would be cured. I believe it is the best purifier made.

Very respectfully,
L. W. THOMPSON.

TWELVE YEARS AFFLICTED.

BLUFFTON, IND., Feb. 6, 1887.

I have been afflicted with Blood Poison for twelve years. Have used prescription from physicians offered me during that period. Through the druggist, W. A. Gutelius, I procured one bottle of B. B. B. and since have used three bottles, and am satisfied it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I am almost well, and am sure, within two or three weeks I will be perfectly well, after twelve years suffering intensely. Write or address

JOSEPH FEIST,
Well's Co., Ind. Baker and Confectioner.

SPLENDID FOR A SPRING TONIC.

ARLINGTON, Ga., June 30, 1887.

I suffered with malarial blood poison more or less, all the time, and the only medicine that done me any good is B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and as good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION.

CADIZ, KY., July 6, 1887,

Please send me one box Blood Balm Catarrh Snuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the snuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any medicine I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for snuff write me.

Yours, W. N. BRANDON.

A PREACHER CURED OF DYSPEPSIA.

MICCOSUKEE, FLA., LEON CO., July 20, 1886.

I have been a sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia for a long time, and have tried many remedies, but until I was induced by my friends to try your B. B. B. received no relief, but since using it have found more relief and comfort than from any other treatment I have used. Hoping you will forward to my address your little 32-page book for prescription, also evidence of cures. Send at earliest date.

REV. BOB'T C.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING FOR B. B. B. AGAINST OTHER REMEDIES.

PUTNAM CO., April 20, 1887.

I have been suffering for more than thirty years with an itching and burning all over my face and body, I took eighteen bottles of one blood medicine and it did me no good. I commenced last January to use B. B. B., and after using five bottles I felt better and stouter than I have in thirty years, my health is better and I weigh more than I ever did. The itching has nearly ceased, and I am confident that a few more bottles of B. B. B. will cure me entirely. I am sixty-two years old and can now do a good day's work in my field. I consider it the best medicine I have ever seen, for it certainly did me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken. I had, in all, nearly a hundred risings on my face, neck and body.

JAMES PINKERTON

TWO BOTTLES CURE RHEUMATISM.

BOUGHTON, ARK., June 4, 1887.

I cheerfully state the following facts in regard to the use of your medicine in my family My little son, 14 years of age, suffered from ar acute attack of rheumatism, caused by undue exposure and chilling of the blood. I heard your remedy highly recommended, and purchased one bottle of Moncrief & Bro., Prescott, Ark. In about one month, after using this bottle, he became so much better that I got the second bottle which is now being used, and my son is nearly well, and I think by removing him to a cooler summer climate (which I will do) and continuing its use, a perfect cure will be effected. I consider B. B. B. a most and excellent blood purifier. CHAS. H. TITUS,
R. R. Agt., Boughton, Ark.

Send for our Book of Wonders, free to all. Address,

BLOOD BALM COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WILSON ACQUITTED.

No French Laws Apply to the Acts of Grevy's Son-in-Law.

PARIS, March 26.—The Court of Appeal has rendered a decision in the case of M. Wilson, who appealed from the decision of the lower court, which found him guilty of complicity in the decoration scandals and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of three thousand francs and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years.

The Court of Appeal reverses the decision of the lower court and acquits M. Wilson of the charges against him. The other persons tried with M. Wilson on similar charges were also acquitted.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal severely condemns the acts imputed to M. Wilson and others, but declares that the existing laws do not apply to the offenses charged against them.

A Destructive Cyclone.

A violent but not extensive cyclone passed Belton, on the Columbia and Greenville Road, about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, going in a northeasterly direction. The path of the revolving storm was not more than 100 or 200 yards wide. Large trees were twisted off and thrown to the ground, and fences and outhouses were wrecked and knocked into kindling wood.

At Belton two negro cabins were blown down, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The cyclone is next heard from near Fountain Inn, on the Greenville and Laurens Road, where it touched the ground and did considerable damage. Two negro cabins on L. M. Nash's place were wrecked, the roof of one being torn away while the family were inside, and in the other the whole upper part of the house being blown off, leaving the occupants standing inside half dead with fright. The house of John R. Harrison was moved from its foundation. The usual cyclonic roaring and black, funnel-shaped cloud accompanied the disturbance.—Cor. News and Courier.

Another Bad Storm.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Another bad storm is prevailing