EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

People Fleeing in Terror from their Swaying Houses,

Great Damage Caused by Shocks in Many Towns.

An earthquake shock of considerable force was felt in the eastern counties of England at 9:20 o'clock in the morning. Localities in Essex and Suffolk were the scenes of greatest disturbance. At Ipswich, the capital of Suffolk county, the shock was so severe that the walls of the houses were perceptibly shaken, plates were rattled and bells rung. The people were thrown into such a state of consternation that business was for the time suspended. A mansion was shattered and the railway depot was destroyed. The duration of the shock is estimated at three seconds.

The shock was most serious at Colchester, in Essex. The concussion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all the buildings. The church bells sounded as though swayed by unseen hands. The tall chimney stacks of the factories crashed in ruins to the earth, and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city—150 feet in height—fell with an awful crash to the ground. In one part of the city a fire was caused by the shock. The damage is estimated at $45,000. In the private houses the greatest confusion prevailed. Tables were overturned and chairs fell upon the floor. The china and glassware in cupboards and sideboards rattled together and were frequently shattered, while pictures and other ornaments upon the walls were loosened from their fastenings and fell to the floor. The people were terror-stricken. Men, women and children rushed shrieking into the streets. In some streets traffic has been forbidden for the present, as the buildings have been so badly shattered that they are considered dangerous to life and limb. The side walls of houses near Colchester were shaken out.

At Chelmsford, likewise in Essex, and only about thirty miles from London, the shock was also severe, and the people were filled with terror and dismay.

At Southend, a watering-place near the mouth of the Thames, the earth trembled for miles around. The windows of many dwellings were broken, chimneys were dashed to the earth, and crockery and glassware were smashed.

At Shoeburyness a few miles beyond Southend, the shock was distinctly felt. It was perceptible at Bury St. Edmunds, while at Maldon, ten miles east of Chelmsford, the town hall and private houses were swayed several times. The wave passed from the south to the north. The shock was felt in the Strand, London. A business house was perceptibly rocked, so much so that the employes were affected and rushed into the streets. The shock was felt in Cheapside and Fleet street.

At Colchester a child was killed and a woman's skull was fractured. There were many narrow escapes.

An invalid at Wivenhoe died from terror. The damage at Wivenhoe alone is $20,000. At Coggeshall a number of school-girls rushed panic-stricken into the streets, and many of them were crushed.

Earthquake shocks of various degrees of intensity have frequently been felt in England and other parts of the United Kingdom. In 1089 one prevailed throughout England, in 1142 one was felt severely at Lincoln, and in 1274 a shock destroyed the town of Glastonbury and was felt in all parts of England. On November 14, 1318, was experienced the most violent shock ever known in England. Parts of St. Paul's cathedral and of the temple were thrown down on April 6, 1580. There was a hard shock at Dublin on October 17, 1690, and a slight shock at London on February 19, 1750. The northwest of England was shaken on November 9, 1852, and Cornwall, slightly, on October 21, 1859, and again on January 13, 1860. Throughout the central, west and northwest parts of England a shock was felt in the early morning of October 6, 1863. Bath, Swansea and other places in the southwest of England and the south of Wales suffered slightly on October 30, 1868. Houses were shaken so as to break windows and crockery in the northwest of England on the evening of March 17, 1871, and on March 22, five days later, another shock was faintly felt in Yorkshire. There were slight shocks at Inverary and other places in the west of Scotland on November 28, 1880. Beside these, the great Lisbon earthquake of November 1, 1755, and other seismic disturbances at other points, have been felt in the British isles.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Miss Parloa is giving lectures on cooking in Detroit.

Mrs Sartoris (Nellie Grant) will spend the summer at Newport.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has been pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle ten years.

John Bright says that, next to Milton, his favorite reading is the poetry of Whittier.

Francis Murphy, the temperance worker, is about to attack the strongholds of Michigan.

Mrs. Dubuys, of Pass Christian, daughter of General G. T. Sherman, is the owner of one of the loveliest rose gardens in Mississippi. She has 350 varieties of roses in it.

President Arthur has a cracker and a cup of coffee for breakfast between nine and ten, and after that he eats scarcely anything until dinner at eight. The dinner is always good.

Mrs. Senator Sherman is very quiet in manner and has not any gray hair, being much younger than her husband. She is fond of French literature, and in religion she is an Episcopalian.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court, is a short man, and he wears a dignified broad brimmed hat. The face is a very strong one. The chief justice turns his toes out in a dainty way and touches the ground with the whole flat of the sole.

Henry Ward Beecher had a lecture engagement at Evanston recently, and missed the train from Chicago. The Chicago and Northwestern railway officials sent him to Evanston on a special engine. He was on hand at the lecture hour, but suffered a mortifying disappointment by finding a small audience—"The smallest he has ever had," said his agent.

Carlos Aguero, the Cuban revolutionary leader, is a man below the medium height and weighs only about 115 pounds. He has black curling hair, and a small mustache which turns up at the ends. His smiles are grim and there is a look of fierceness about his face, but ordinarily he is the most harmless person imaginable in appearance. Aguero belongs to a wealthy family in Puerto Principe. He is not yet thirty, and has been in arms against Spanish authority in Cuba almost continuously since he was fourteen.

It is narrated of Bismarck that he has acquired French to a degree that even the higher circles of society at Geneva or St. Petersburg would hardly find fault with. Besides this, he knows sufficient English to come up to rather high expectations, and understands enough Italian to have no difficulties with the newspapers of that country. With Polish he is likewise acquainted, and Russian became sufficiently familiar during his three and a half years' stay on the Neva to enable him to converse in that language.

The empress of Austria, while recently at a Wiesbaden hotel, spent her days in athletic training. She seldom attended the concerts, theatres, and the other amusements of the fashionable watering-place, but a day rarely passed when she did not ride to some of the surrounding chateaux or villages, accompanied by her groom. Not content with these long rides, the empress devoted several hours daily to fencing and gymnastic exercises, in which she is said to show more skill and endurance than many a practised fencer or gymnast.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Thousands of mummies have been discovered between Assiout and Thebes.

Six families were poisoned by arsenic in cake sold them by a confectioner in Louisville, Ky.

Pittsburg is to have a novelty this season in the shape of horse races at night by electric light.

A majority of the cities of Wisconsin have adopted high license fees, from $500 to $1,000 for saloons.

A national rose show is to be held at Salisbury, in England, this year, in the extensive and charming grounds of the bishop's palace.

It is expected that 200,000 head of cattle will be driven from Texas into Colorado this year, and that 50,000 more will come from other Western States.

Astounding frauds in customs duties are reported from Winnipeg. Many Canadian Indian agents are believed to be peculators, like others on this side of the border.

There are but fourteen American exhibiters at the Calcutta World's Fair, and six of these are manufacturers of patent medicines and three manufacturers of sewing machines.

Japanese innkeepers to the number of 1,800 recently met and decided to reduce their charges twenty per cent., owing to the fall in the price of rice and other necessaries of life.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

A party consisting of Jacob Keefer and his young son, George Hilliker and wife and Nathaniel Wright, were drowned while fishing for shad from a rowboat in the Hudson near Verplank Point, N. Y.

There was a determined struggle between the Arthur and the Blaine factions at the New York Republican State convention, held in Utica. Finally, by a coalition between the Arthur and the Edmunds men four delegates at large favorable to Edmunds were elected to the national convention by votes ranging from 255 to 482. Senator Miller received 243 votes, five less than a majority of the convention. Judges Andrews (Republican) and Rapallo (Democrat), were renominated for judges of the court of appeals without a division. Presidential electors were chosen, and a new State committee was appointed. The latter is divided between the Blaine and Arthur men. The platform approves the administration of President Arthur, advocates protection, opposes further silver coinage, and favors Federal aid for educational purposes.

New Jersey Greenbackers, at their State convention in Trenton, elected four delegates at large and fourteen district delegates to the National Greenback convention held in Indianapolis May 28. All the delegates favor General Butler for President.

Uninstructed delegates to the national convention were chosen by the Connecticut Republican State convention at Hartford, and resolutions were adopted praising President Arthur, and declaring that if occasion should arise the delegation would meet the unanimous sentiment of the Republican party of the State by presenting the name of Senator Hawley as candidate for President.

John H. Deane, a New York lawyer, and the largest builder of houses in the city, has failed for $800,000. He has erected over 1,000 buildings in the upper part of the city, and 3,000 men have been employed at one time on his structures. His assets are thought to be largely in excess of his liabilities. Mr. Deane is prominently identified with the Baptist church, and has presented to institutions connected with that denomination over $500,000.

The English sloop-of-war Alert, presented to the United States by the British government, has arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard. She is the strongest vessel ever built for the English navy, and in 1875 went further into the Arctic regions than any other vessel had ever been. The Alert will accompany the other vessels—the Thetis and the Bear—as a supply ship in the search for Lieutenant Greely's Arctic expedition.

Maine Greenbackers assembled in State convention at Lewiston, nominated a full ticket headed by Dr. H. B. Eaton, for governor, chose four delegates at large to the national convention in Indianapolis, adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of General Butler for President, and reaffirmed the platform of the Chicago convention of 1880.

One of the large Fall River (Mass.) cotton mills—Sagamore Mill No. 1—has been burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Sagamore mill was a brick structure 350 feet long, eighty feet wide, and was five stories high. It had 39,000 spindles and 950 looms. There were about 900 bales of cotton and a large amount of finished cloth in the basement. The mill and machinery were valued at $500,000.

Governor Cleveland has signed the bill passed by the New York legislature prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Dr. Williard Parker, one of the most famous surgeons in America, a native of New Hampshire, but a resident of New York for many years, died in that city a few days since in his eighty-second year.

Considerable excitement and one failure resulted from a sudden advance of four cents a bushel in the price of wheat at the New York produce exchange.

The Massachusetts Greenback State convention at Lynn elected delegates at large to the Indianapolis national convention, and adopted resolutions favoring General Butler for President, declaring that eight hours should constitute a day's work, demanding a graduated income tax and asserting that the struggle for greenback money would be continued.

Major-General Emerson Opdycke died at his residence in New York from the effects of a wound received by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was cleaning. General Opdycke was fifty-five years old, and had been a prominent Federal officer from Ohio in the late war.

Ex-Governor Marcus L. Wood, of New Jersey, died at his home in Newark, the other day, aged 71 years. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1865, in 1868 was chairman of the Republican national committee, and in 1872 was elected to Congress.

George E. Ewing, a prominent Philadelphia sculptor, came to New York for the purpose of modeling alto relievo models of Henry Irving, the English actor, and his principal support, Miss Ellen Terry. A few mornings ago, Mr. Ewing was found dead in bed at his hotel. He had turned on the unlit gas and been asphyxiated. Mr. Ewing came from Scotland two years ago and had acquired considerable reputation in art articles.

South and West.

The bodies of the [illegible] victims of the Pocahontas (Va.) mine disaster have all been recovered.

H. B. Hulbert, recently deceased, leaves by will over $1,000,000 to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of building an art gallery, and $100,000 to the Cleveland City hospital.

The Mississippi Republican State convention at Jackson elected delegates-at-large who favor Arthur.

The Mississippi Republicans, at their State convention in Jackson, elected unpledged delegates to the Chicago convention.

During a fit of insanity William Austin, of Allen county, Ky., threw two of his little children into the fire and stood by while they burned to death. His wife seized their third child from its cradle and fled to the woods.

The election in Louisiana has resulted in a victory for the Democratic ticket, headed by McEnery for governor, by about 20,000 majority.

Senator Mahone was at the head of affairs in the Virginia Coalition convention, held at Richmond. The platform adopted declared emphatically for Arthur and protection, and announced that the name of the party hereafter would be the Republican party, and that it would act in the future with the Republican party in national politics.

At the Iowa Democratic State convention in Burlington the four delegates at large chosen for the national convention were uninstructed, but are understood to be for Tilden. The platform adopted opposes prohibition.

A fire in Cincinnati destroyed all but a small portion of the American Oak Leather tannery buildings, the largest establishment of its kind in the world. There were 45,000 hides in the factory. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment and the pecuniary loss is about $400,000.

The Dakota Republican Territorial convention elected Blaine delegates to Chicago, and adopted a resolution instructing them to vote for Blaine and Lincoln as long as there was a possibility of their nomination.

At the Michigan Republican convention held in Grand Rapids, delegates for all the districts in the State were elected for the Chicago convention. All but four of the twenty-eight delegates are for Blaine.

The Ohio Republican convention at Cleveland nominated a State ticket, four delegates at large to the Chicago convention, and presidential electors. The delegates at large are divided between Sherman and Blaine. The alternates chosen were all colored men. The platform adopted is outspoken for protection. J. S. Robinson for secretary of state heads the State ticket nominated.

J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, who was recently nominated and confirmed as solicitor of the treasury, has written to the President formally declining the office.

Later returns put the vote in Louisiana about as follows: Democratic State ticket, 85,10[illegible]; Republican State ticket, 42,931. The legislature will stand 112 Democrats to thirty all others.

Miss Ida Davis, a young lady of high social standing, while out riding on horseback in Holiar county, Miss., was attacked by John Henderson, a colored man, dragged from her horse and assaulted with probably fatal result. Henderson was caught by neighbors slowly strangled and when nearly dead was riddled with shot and torn limb from limb.

W. J. Buchanan has been nominated for governor by the Tennessee Greenbackers.

Many persons were killed, about 100 injured, and an immense amount of damage to property was done by a tornado in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. The town of Jamestown was entirely destroyed.

Dudley Francis, of Mossville, Ill., and two of his children were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat.

Washington.

By a resolution of the Senate the commissioner of agriculture and the secretary of the Smithsonian institute have been admitted to the floor of that body.

By resolution of the Senate the United States has formally recognized the African International association, which by this act becomes to this country one of the established governments of the world. This association is engaged in opening up to commerce the valley of the Congo in Africa, and the president is the king of Belgium, while the chief executive officer is Stanley, the explorer. It has already acquired much territory and established many stations in Africa.

The secretary of state, in a communication to the Senate on the production and consumption of wheat and other cereals, says that the United States should be drawn upon during the present year for 177,000,000 bushels of wheat against 198,000,000 bushels from all other wheat-growing countries, and that it appears that the United States, instead of being controlled by, should be able to control foreign markets.

The work of laying stone on the Washington monument has been resumed and will be pushed to a completion during the coming season.

President Arthur has appointed Robert D. Graham, of North Carolina, secretary of the civil service commission, vice William S. Roulhac, resigned.

The House committee on postoffices and post roads has directed a sub-committee to prepare a bill providing for a contract system of postal telegraphy.

The House committee on military affairs will ask for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the management of the Soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio. General Patrick, governor of the home has been charged with being overbearing and inhuman in his treatment toward the inmates.

Representative Stewart, of Texas, has been directed by the House Committee on foreign affairs to prepare a bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to visit Mexico and Central and South America to secure information relative to increasing the commercial interests between those countries and the United States. The bill is to contain an appropriation of $50,000.

The House committee on appropriations agreed to report Mr. Ellis's bill, with amendments providing for a loan of $1,000,000 to the New Orleans exposition. This sum is to be returned to the government after the payment of current expenses and before any dividend is paid to stockholders.

Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended March 31, 1884, were $683,258,642, and for the twelve months ended March 31, 1883, $742,508,875. The values of the exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended March 31, 1884, were $761,733,431, and for the twelve months ended March 31, 1883, $808,727,802.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, as reported in the House, appropriates $977,170, which is $357,275 less than the estimates, and $318,985 less than the appropriation for the present year.

Foreign.

Hugo Schenk and Karl Schlossarek, who murdered twenty servant girls, were hanged in Vienna. Robbery was the incentive to the murders, the victims being in every case induced by Schenk, under promise of marriage, to accompany him with their savings to some lonely spot, where they were quietly put out of the way.

Widespread consternation, several fatalities, and great damage to property have resulted from a severe earthquake shock in the eastern counties of England. In a dozen towns people rushed from their houses in terror as buildings, steeples, towers and chimneys were sent crashing to the ground; the earth trembled perceptibly for miles around, and in one town—Colchester—several streets were rendered dangerous to traffic, so badly had the buildings been shattered. The shock was distinctly felt in London.

The British government has adopted a waiting policy in the Soudan, and will probably not attempt to rescue General Gordon at Khartoum until the autumn.

Several persons were killed and twenty injured by an accident through which a railway train was thrown from a bridge into the river near Cuidad Real, Spain.

By the upsetting of a yacht at Midland, Ontario, three men were drowned.

Fire in London burned out William Whiteley, a large dealer in goods of every description, causing a loss of $1,000,000.

Many persons are dying continually of yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama.

The king and queen of Italy opened the international exposition at Turin.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

The bill was passed providing for the government and control of the Sainte Marie Falls canal, which was given to the United States by the State of Michigan, and also the bill protecting Indian reservations from the unlawful cutting of timber....The House bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry and the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle was substituted for the Senate bill. Mr. Coke severely criticised the department of agriculture for spreading false reports of the nature of the disease among American cattle.

A bill was reported favorably for the admission of Tacoma as a State of the Union; also the bill authorizing bridges across the Kill von Kull....A bill was passed providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations....The bill was passed amending the revised statutes relating to trespassers on Indian lands. It adds imprisonment to the fine already provided for....The Senate continued the debate on the bill to provide for a bureau of annual industry and to suppress cattle diseases.

The Senate agreed to a resolution providing for the deposit in the Smithsonian Institute of the silk flag presented to the Senate by Mr. Joseph Newman, of California, being the first American flag made of American silk....The House bill to establish and maintain a bureau of labor statistics was reported favorably; also Mr. Blair's bill to provide for the study of physiology and the effects of intoxicating, narcotic and poisonous substances on life, health and welfare among the people of the Territories and the District of Columbia....The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments to the naval appropriation bill....Mr. Wilson spoke on his joint resolution relating to Inter-State commerce.

House.

The naval appropriation bill and the postoffice appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, were reported back from the committee on appropriations; non-concurrence was moved in each case and objected to, and both bills were referred to the committee of the whole....The Kansas contested election case of Wood against Peters was decided in favor of Peters, the sitting member.

Four reports were submitted on the proposed woman's suffrage constitutional amendment, the majority report being adverse....The House concurred in the Senate ordnance amendments to the naval appropriation bill and refused to concur in other Senate amendments....The Senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

In his prayer the chaplain of the House invoked divine protection for the Greely relief expedition, and divine aid for a successful termination of its mission....The bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines was after debate in committee of the whole, laid aside with a favorable recommendation....The House agreed to the conference report on the little deficiency bill....At the evening session several pension bills were passed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Lord Lytton intends to write a play for Miss Mary Anderson.

Madame Patti, of Mapleson's opera troupe, has sailed from New York to Europe.

Henry Irving's receipts during his American engagement are estimated at over $400,000.

Sardou is at work on a new play, the chief part of which is intended for Bernhardt.

Fraulein Marie Soldat is a popular and accomplished professional violinist in Austria.

Colonel Mapleson is going to give an operatic festival in Chicago, May, 1885, if nothing intervenes to prevent.

In San Francisco Gerster received a floral piece sixteen feet high, and Patti silver images worth several thousand dollars.

"Quentin Matsys," a new opera by Jacquet, a military band master, has been well received at the Theatre Royal, Antwerp.

In August the great spectacle of "Sieba," now the rage in Paris, will be presented by the Kiralfys at the Star theatre, New York.

There are five versions of an old German spectacle called "The Seven Ravens," which are in course of translation, to be played next season.

Mathilda Cottrelly is to create the character of "Nell Gwynne" in this country when that opera is produced at the New York Casino.

Beethoven's and Schubert's remains are to be disinterred from the Wahring churchyard, and transferred to the Central cemetery, Vienna.

Gounod is writing an important work to demolish Wagner. It will be divided into three parts, "The Man," "The Artist," and "The School."

Lawrence Barrett will return from England July 1, opening in Denver exposition week. He goes thence to Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

Rubenstein, since his visit to this country, has lost the use of one eye by a cataract. The surgeons fear to operate upon it, as the other eye may be endangered thereby.

Mme. Schumann, widow of Robert Schumann, is sixty-five, and she has been before the public as a pianist for fifty-six years. She creates as great enthusiasm as ever.

A SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

Details of the Tornado's Ravages in Ohio.

An Immense Cloud Sweeping Away Everything in Its Path.

Details of the terrific tornado which swept over a portion of Ohio, carrying death and destruction in its train, are given in the following dispatch from Dayton:

A little before 5 o'clock in the afternoon a tornado passed over the southern part of Montgomery and Greene counties, devastating everything in its course. It originated near Woodburn, a small town ten miles south of here, and was formed by the union of two light storm clouds from the south and northwest, which immediately assumed the form of a waterspout, rising and descending like waves of the sea, and destroying everything in its way. Mr. E. Best, of this city, who was near enough to observe accurately, says that its path was fully one-eighth of a mile wide, the storm moving over the country like an immense cloud of smoke, while everywhere in its course the air was filled with trees and the ruins of houses. Forests were mowed down like weeds, fences destroyed for miles, and it is estimated that in this county alone at least twenty residences are in ruins, to say nothing of the loss on other buildings, live stock, and farm property. In Alexandersville, six miles south of here, several persons are known to have been injured, and one lady is reported to have been killed, and a sawmill, barns and other buildings were destroyed.

At Carrollton, Friend's paper mill and other buildings were badly damaged, and a number of residences were destroyed. The telegraph lines are down in all directions, and the roads are impassable. In and near Woodburn many houses and barns with other property were destroyed or badly damaged. Two farm hands are reported missing. Brick school house No. 9 was destroyed, and the roof was carried 500 yards. A child was caught in the tornado, carried 200 yards, and dropped to the earth slightly injured. Considering the large number of houses destroyed, the loss of life must have been heavy.

The tornado struck Jamestown at about 5 P. M., and two-thirds of the town was ruined. Six persons were killed, as follows: Miss Stella Jones, aged fifteen, of Esculapia Springs, Ky.; Mrs. Ann Carpenter, Letitia Jenkins, Miss Kate Boleler, Mrs. Stewart (colored), and a son of James Paullo. Twenty others were badly wounded. Hundreds of people are turned out of their homes. Among other residences, that of L. Wickersham was lifted from its foundation and carried quite a distance.

Near Xenia there was considerable destruction. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home was badly damaged, and the barn, laundry, and other buildings were destroyed. The hospital and other structures were unroofed. Miss Harvey, matron, and Night Watchman Richardson were injured, but none of the children were hurt. Between Jasper and Cedar Creek, on the narrow-gauge railroad, the damage is great to farm property, and at this point some trains were unable to move on account of the wind, while others dare not pass over the Cedar Creek trestle during the tornado. In all directions south and east of here the scene of destruction defies description. In Bellbrook, Greene county, at least fifteen farm houses were damaged, but the occupants generally escaped by taking refuge in the cellars.

LATER NEWS.

A National Conference of Colored Men met in Pittsburg, with delegations from all parts of the country in attendance. The object of the conference, as stated by a delegate, was to secure to the colored people, North and South, the recognition under the laws to which they are entitled. Various papers pertinent to the occasion were read and discussed.

Charles L. Vose, a retired New York merchant, and Antonio Moreno, a metropolitan commission merchant, were impelled a few days ago by physical suffering and insomnia to shoot themselves to death.

A fire at Glen's Falls, N. Y., destroyed both opera houses, the Presbyterian church, and Gildersleeve's Union hall building, entailing a total loss of about $200,000.

Moses Fraley, an extensive St. Louis speculator in grain, has failed for about $1,000,000. By a sudden rise in wheat he lost $250,000 in less than an hour.

Thomas L. Thompson and Daniel Jones (white), Jack Womankiller (Cherokee), John Davis (Choctaw) and Fanny Echols (negress), convicted in the United States Court of murder in the Indian Territory, and Mat Music (negro), convicted of criminal assault in the Indian Territory, have been sentenced to be hanged on Friday, July 11.

Jacob Cole, boatswain of the Jeannette, died the other day in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, at Washington. He had become insane from hardships endured after the wreck of the Jeannette.

In the contested election case of Wallace vs. McKinley, of Ohio, a sub-committee of the House committee of elections, by a vote of three to two, decided to report to the full committee in favor of the sitting member, Mr. McKinley.

The work of laying stone on the Washington monument has been resumed at a height of 410 feet, the point reached at the suspension of work last fall. A course each day will be laid during favorable weather. Stone is prepared to raise the structure to a height of 470 feet.

Engineer Melville appeared before the House committee of investigation and gave his version of the life on the Jeannette, recounting the various little differences between the officers. He said he had never been in a vessel where there was less quarreling.

The President has sent to Congress a communication from the secretary of state explaining the need of the consular and diplomatic service and advising against any reduction of the appropriations.

During the present Congress 6,858 bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives. In the last Congress during the same period the number of bills introduced was 6,021.

A fire at Panama destroyed two blocks of houses, causing losses which aggregate $500,000. During its progress a large mob of armed plunderers were fired upon by owners of buildings and several killed.

The ministerial party has been successful in the elections in Spain.

LATER CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Senate.

The greater portion of the day's session was devoted to the bill to establish a bureau of animal industry, and to extirpate contagious cattle diseases. On motion of Mr. Coke the disease known as "Texas fever" was exempted from diseases intended to be included within the meaning of the act, so far as it concerned transportation to market. An amendment was adopted to strike out altogether the reference to the slaughter of animals. The amount to be appropriated by the bill was reduced to $150,000....The bill to consolidate the bureau of military justice and the corps of judge advocates of the army was passed.

House.

Mr. Hewitt reiterated the statement made by him on the previous Friday that Secretary Chandler had received $20,000 for the sale of condemned vessels, and had not yet turned the money into the treasury, as required by law. He said it was deposited with the treasury to the credit of the secretary of the navy, and he could draw out the whole of it at any time on his mere check without vouchers. He imputed no intention on the part of the secretary to do any dishonest thing. But the issue was whether a great officer of the government had obeyed the command of the law. He asserted that the secretary had not. Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, defended secretary Chandler. He said the law required only that the net proceeds be covered into the treasury. The net proceeds of the sale could not be obtained until all expenditures had been settled for, and this had not yet been done. ....At the evening session speeches were made by Messrs. Wolford, of Kentucky, and Van Eaton, of Mississippi, in favor of the Morrison tariff bill, and by Messrs. Storm and Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to it.

HUMAN MONSTERS.

Two Slayers of Twenty Servant Girls Hanged in Vienna.

Young Women Lured to their Deaths by Offers of Marriage.

Hugo Schenk, the monster in human form who murdered twenty servant girls in Austria and his accomplice, Schlossarek, have been hanged in Vienna, Austria.

Schenk, his brother Carl and Schlossarek for a long time pursued the calling of murder as a regular trade and for the past three years lived luxuriously on the profits of blood. The Schenks, Silesians by birth, are the sons of a judge, who caused them to be well educated. How they first took to the occupation of murder is not known, but the Vienna authorities have discovered that they associated themselves with Schlossarek, a confirmed criminal, and with several other bad characters. It is not uncommon in Vienna for servants who have saved money to advertise for husbands in the local papers, and Hugo Schenk—a married man, living apart from his wife—used to answer such advertisements, sometimes under pretence of being an engineer in receipt of a good salary and occasionally as a wealthy aristocrat with contempt for class prejudices. He would meet the girls by appointment, and, after paying court to them for a few days or weeks, induce the silly, trusting creatures to draw their money out of the bank, and, so provided, accompany him on a journey to get married. Hugo Schenk would get out at some romantic spot, where he had arranged that his accomplices should be in readiness, and together they would strangle or shoot the girl, secure her property, conceal her body and return quickly to town, as if nothing had happened, to plan fresh murders and to carry out their regular business of killing.

A man somewhat of Hugo's stamp was observed at one time, from a passing railway train, struggling with a woman, not far from Lundenburg, on the Northern railway of Austria. The passengers were sure they saw the man in the act of raising his arm to stab the woman with a dagger which he held in his hand, but when the police arrived at the spot indicated, both were gone, leaving not a trace behind. Schenk afterward admitted that he did murder a woman in that neighborhood. There is little doubt that he killed a great many women beside those whose disappearance has been reported to the police. Two are accounted for in May, done to death after four weeks' courtship; and at the time the house of Schenk had no fewer than fifty others on their books, with all of whom Hugo corresponded in lovelike terms, while the intimacy which was to lead to their graves, ripened. Had these Austrian thugs continued to conduct their frightful and abominable trade with ordinary prudence they might be still at large; but one of them, having killed a servant girl, had the audacity to take her bank book to the postoffice, with the object of drawing the deposit standing to her credit. The woman had been missed. Suspicion was naturally aroused at the postoffice, and the three principal members of the firm were consequently arrested. The Schenk brothers and Schlossarek were placed on trial on the 12th of last month and convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence of Carl Schenk, who seems to have been but a tool in the hands of the two arch fiends, will probably be commuted to imprisonment for life. On the trial, the three murderers pleaded "extenuating circumstances."

The method of executing murderers in Austria is somewhat peculiar. Sixty persons are allowed to witness the execution, which takes place in a small courtyard inside the prison. A post about eight feet high is erected in the center of the yard. At the top of the post is a small hook and at the bottom a pulley. The condemned man is brought out at 7 o'clock in the morning precisely and placed with his back against one of the posts. He is not blindfolded. In front of him the troops and spectators form an irregular semi-circle, while in the center stand the judges of the last court of appeal, in ordinary morning dress. After some little time is occupied by the reading of the sentence, a signal is given by the public prosecutor for the execution to proceed. Two steps are placed at the foot of a post, which the condemned is bidden to mount, his hands being then pinioned to his left thigh. The chief executioner then mounts a ladder, and, taking out of his pocket a rope with a loop at both ends, passes it around the culprit's neck, and, securing a knot under the left ear, tightens it. Meanwhile one of his assistants ties his feet together with another rope, and, passing it through the pulley, keeps the other end in his hand. The chief executioner then gives the signal, and, with the aid of another assistant, the condemned is lifted by the rope attached to his neck about six inches and hanged on the hook at the top of the post. The attendant holding the rope attached to his legs simultaneously pulls with force, while his chief places his hands on the criminal's mouth and eyes. Schenk and Schlossarek met their doom in this manner.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

Synopsis of the Bill Establishing a Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

The bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the country passed the United States Senate by thirty-two yeas to seventeen nays.

The bill as passed constitutes the several district courts of the United States and of the Territories and the supreme court of the District of Columbia courts of bankruptcy. For the purposes of bankruptcy the courts shall be always open.

On the application of any party interested the district judge may certify any question of law involved to the United States circuit court. The decision of the circuit court shall not be reviewed by the supreme court, except upon a certificate of disagreement between the two circuit justices.

The bill authorizes the circuit court in each judicial district to appoint commissioners who shall have the powers of the master in chancery; also a supervisor in bankruptcy for each judicial circuit to examine into the administration of bankruptcy proceedings in his circuit. Every party petitioning for bankruptcy shall pay $50, and every trustee shall pay one per cent. of the gross amount realized from the assets, and every debtor making a composition shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the amount of such composition. These fees are to be paid by the clerk of the court into the treasury of the United States.

Any person owing debts exceeding $300 and unable to pay may, by petition, apply to be adjudicated a bankrupt, and the filing of such petition shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy. Any person owing debts exceeding $1,000 who leaves his State to avoid his creditors or conceals himself to avoid arrest or the service of legal process, or makes a fraudulent transfer of his property, or suspends payment of his commercial paper or open accounts for thirty days after the same are due and payable, or who makes a fraudulent preference, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy and may be adjudged a bankrupt on petition of three or more of his creditors whose bills would amount in all to $300.

The bill excepts and exempts in favor of the bankrupt the necessary and proper wearing apparel of himself and family, and such other property as may be exempt from attachment by the laws of the United States, or of the State in which the bankruptcy proceedings are instituted, and the courts may, from the assets, allow the bankrupt a sum not to exceed $500 for his support, pending the proceedings, if his circumstances require it, reasonable wages for any services rendered his estate at the request of his trustee and the usual fees when attending as a witness.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

Its Fearful Work in Ohio—Many Persons Killed and Injured.

A terrific tornado passed over the country to the south and east of Dayton, Ohio spreading destruction and death in its path. At Alexandersville and Carrollton ten miles south of Dayton, it unroofed and damaged a number of houses, while others were completely razed to the ground and blown before the storm. Some of the houses were entirely torn to pieces and scattered over a wide space of country. Several persons were seriously injured. An old lady named Butler was fatally hurt. The others injured are Robert Mitchell, head crushed and injured internally; Thomas Harris, leg broken; "Ed" Whitney, serious internal injury. A large number of horses and cattle were killed. Among the buildings blown down was a stone flouring mill and a saw mill. Large forests were laid flat, stately trees being twisted.

From this point the tornado took a northeastern course. It struck the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home at Xenia, wrecking all the outhouses. None of the children were killed, though a number were injured. Robinson, the watchman of the institution, and Mr. Harvey, were both seriously, probably fatally, hurt. The worst work was wrought at Jamestown, further east. The entire town was destroyed. Five people were instantly killed at Jamestown. Several other persons were seriously, probably fatally, hurt. About 100 persons were injured in all, and an immense amount of damage was wrought.

How Burnside Went to West Point

General Burnside and Senator Morton, when they were boys, were apprentices in the little village of Liberty, Ind.; Burnside in a tailor's shop and Morton in a hatter's. One day Caleb B. Smith, then the Representative in Congress from that district, was about to start on an electioneering tour, when he discovered that there was a rent in his coat. Stepping into a tailor's shop to have it mended, he found no one there but young Burnside, who was stitching away on a coat while he was attentively studying a volume of "Cowper's Tactics," which was propped up by a "goose," and kept open by a pair of shears. Questioning the young man, the Congressman was struck with his self-reliant confidence and the unflinching look with which he returned his gaze, and an unknown influence prompted him to say: "You should be a cadet at West Point!" That remark changed the young tailor's destiny. He sought and obtained an appointment to West Point.—*Ben Perley Poore.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for a dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun, but that it does all that it claims to do, thousands of good women know and declare.

America produced 35,000,000 pounds of honey last year.

As a cure for heart disease, nervousness and sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is unsurpassed. Thirty years' trial prove it. $1 per bottle at your druggists.

Child labor is more general in New England than elsewhere.

Ely's Cream Balm has cured me of catarrh of several years standing. I have recovered my sense of taste and smell. The Balm has no equal as a cure. Frank C. Ogden, Elizabeth, N. J. Apply with finger.

After using a large number of preparations for Catarrh, I have become satisfied that of them all Ely's Cream Balm gives me the most relief. I can recommend it to any one who may have Catarrh, cold in the head or Hay Fever.—S. B. Lewis, Principal Graded School, Clinton, Wis. Easy to use. Price 50 cents.

Dairymen Getting Rich.

Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society, by the rapid improvement they are making in the art of butter-making. This class use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

An Article that Will Make the Bald and Gray Rejoice.

Many of the hair dressings of the day are excellent, but the great mass of the stuffs sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color, are mere humbugs, while not a few are pernicious in their effects upon the scalp and hair. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after the best refined article has been chemically treated, and completely deodorized, that it is in proper condition for the toilet and receives the name of Carboline. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from cattle plague, and the results were marvelous. The manes and tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and he has succeeded in perfecting Carboline, rendering it as dainty as the famous eau de cologne. Experiments on the human hair and skin were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and the hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, all cutaneous disease of the skin and scalp are rapidly and permanently healed, and the liquid seems to penetrate to the root of the hair at once. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which by continued use deepens to black. The color remains permanent, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice. Carboline is put up in a neat and attractive manner and sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines. Price one dollar a bottle. Kennedy & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., general agents for the United States and Canadas.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.

How to Shorten Life.

The recipe is simple. You have only to take a violent cold, and neglect it. Abernethy, the great English surgeon, asked a lady who told him she only had a cough: "What would you have? The plague?" Beware of "only coughs." The worst cases can, however, be cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. In whooping cough and croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by druggists.

Purest and best cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N.Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Use of Brackets.

Thou little trickey Puck!
With antictoys so funnily bestuck;
Light as the singing bird that wings the air,
(Carboline, Carboline restores the hair.)

Leading physicians, eminent divines—every one who tries it, endorses Samaritan Nervine.

Dr. L. M. G. McPheeton, of Bloomington, Ind., writes: "Samaritan Nervine cures fits."

Rheumatism.—"Wilson's Wonder" cures in 8 hours, or money returned. Sent on receipt of $2. Medicine depot, 99 Park street, N. Y.

Beware of the incipient stages of Consumption. Take Piso's Cure in time.

Phœnix Pectoral cures cold and cough. 25.

Camphor Milk cures aches and pains. 25.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		17
Beef cattle, good to prime l. w	11¾ @	12½
Calves, com'n to prime veals	5 @	7
Sheep	6¼ @	7½
Lambs	5 @	7¾
Hogs—Live	5¾ @	6
Dressed, city	8¼ @	9
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 50 @	6 00
West, good to choice	3 65 @	6 60
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 01⅛ @	1 01⅜
No. 2, White		
Rye—State	74 @	75
Barley—Four-rowed State	— @	—
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	51 @	52¼
Yellow Southern	@	
Oats—White State	44 @	46½
Mixed Western	36½ @	38
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	60 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60 @	65
Lard—City Steam	8 30 @	8 65
Butter—State Creamery	31 @	32
Dairy	22 @	28
West. Im. Creamery	20 @	25
Factory	18 @	21
Cheese—State Factory	14½ @	15
Skims	3 @	5
Western	11¼ @	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	15¾ @	16
Potatoes—State bbl	75 @	1 25
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Good to Choice	5 60 @	6 75
Lambs—Western	6 00 @	7 60
Sheep—Western	5 25 @	6 50
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	5 85 @	6 00
Flour—C'y ground n. process	5 80 @	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12 @	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	56 @	57¼
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	44 @	
Barley—Two-rowed State	— @	—
BOSTON.		
Beef—Ex. plate and family	15 00 @	15 50
Hogs—Live	7 @	7¼
Northern Dressed	8¼ @	8¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	16 50 @	16 75
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	6 25 @	6 75
Corn—High Mixed	66 @	68
Oats—Extra White	46 @	47
Rye—State	78 @	80
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	6 75 @	7 50
Sheep—Live weight	5½ @	6¾
Lambs	7 @	7½
Hogs—Northern, d. w.	8 @	8¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 50 @	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 03¼ @	1 03
Rye—State	70 @	72
Corn—State Yellow	57 @	
Oats—Mixed	37 @	38
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	31 @	32
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	15 @	15¼

That Tired Feeling

Everybody knows what "that tired feeling" is. It afflicts the human family when the weather grows warmer in the spring and early summer, just as Nature, refreshed from her long winter's rest, is preparing to display herself in new beauty and power. The contrast between the changing season and the condition of the body at this time makes one feel even more tired, despondent and miserable. The refreshing, toning and invigorating influences for which the system appeals will be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, the reliable tonic and blood purifier.

G. W. Manley, Canton, O., says: "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it all you advertise it for, and I cheerfully recommend it to persons who are in want of a good blood purifier."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I could not sleep, and would get up in the morning with hardly life enough to get out of bed. I had no appetite, and my face would break out with pimples. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling, and my appetite improved."—R. A. Sanford, Kent, O.

"Every spring I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and know nothing of that terrible languor so prevalent at that season of the year."—Mrs. J. M. Carter, Boston.

The children need the aid of a reliable spring medicine as much as adults. The warm weather has upon them an equally depressing effect, which slight vexations and hard study at school aggravate, making them nervous, cross and fretful. Pimples or scrofulous humors are apt to manifest themselves, adding discomfort to depression. Hood's Sarsaparilla has in thousands of cases proved a boon and blessing to suffering children, expelling all trace of scrofula from the blood, toning up the body and giving to the digestive organs healthy action.

Mr. J. N. Ketchum, of Barre, Vt., says that his boy had several very ugly scrofulous sores on his leg. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. Mr. Ketchum cordially recommends the medicine.

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for some time, and have derived benefit therefrom. It gives me an appetite and strengthens the whole system. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a regulator of the bowels, or a building up and strengthening medicine." Josiah W. Cook, President Cambridge Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. J. V. A. Proudfoot, of Chicago, says his little boy had a discharge from his ears, after scarlet fever. Hood's Sarsaparilla greatly benefited him.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

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Mr. Simeon Tietsell, formerly of Rondout, N. Y., had been treated for seven years by various physicians for what they called Stricture of the Urethra, without benefit. He finally consulted Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who found his trouble to be Urinary Calculi or Stones in the Bladder. The Doctor at once removed the foreign bodies with the knife, and then gave his great kidney and liver medicine, FAVORITE REMEDY, to prevent their reformation. The entire treatment was eminently successful, and Mr. Tietsell's recovery was rapid and complete.

While FAVORITE REMEDY is a specific in all Kidney and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of Billious Disorders, Constipation of the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitution of women. Don't forget the name and address, Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. The Doctor would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine, FAVORITE REMEDY, he still continues the practice of his profession. He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of surgery.



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Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

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THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

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50 cents at Druggists. 60 cents by mail registered. Send for circular. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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A SPECIFIC FOR Epilepsy, *Spasms*, Convulsions, *Falling Sickness*, St. Vitus Dance, *Alcoholism*, Opium Eating, *Syphilis*, Scrofula, *Kings Evil*, Ugly Blood Diseases, *Dyspepsia*, Nervousness, *Sick Headache*, Rheumatism, *Nervous Weakness*, Brain Worry, *Blood Sores*, Biliousness, *Costiveness*, Nervous Prostration, *Kidney Troubles and Irregularities*. $1.50.

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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Crick, Sprains, Wrenches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy Pains, Stitch in the Side, Backache, Swollen Joints, Heart Disease, Sore Muscles, Pain in the Chest, and all pains and aches either local or deep-seated are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known Hop Plaster. Compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts, it is indeed *the best* pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Porous Plaster ever made. *Hop Plasters* are sold by all druggists and country stores. 25 cents or five for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Co.*, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

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Coated tongue, bad breath, sour stomach and liver disease cured by Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills, 25 cts.

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WENDELL, FAY & CO., SELLING AGENTS, MIDDLESEX COMPANY, 86 and 88 Worth St., New York; 37 Franklin St., Boston; 214 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.



It is entirely different from all others, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. Smith, Kline & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, Phila., Pa., and C. N. Crittenton, N.Y.

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