THE COUNT FINISHED.

STEVE ELKINS CONCEDES CLEVELAND'S ELECTION.

The Official Canvass of New York Almost Completed and Cleveland's Pluralliy of Over Twelve Hundred Remains Unshaken

WASHINGTON, November 11—9.30 P. M.—At this hour reports from county boards of thirty counties of New York State, north of the Harlem River, make changes in the figures published in the New York *Times* and the *Sun*, the net result of which is to diminish Blaine's pluralities as given in both papers. Taking the *Times'* table as published on Sunday as a basis, the net loss to Blaine is 54. All of the changes noted in these reports are in counties which gave majorities for Blaine. No changes have thus far been made in the published majorities for Cleveland. The following are the counties embraced in the above statement: Allegbany, Cayuaga, Chautauqua, Clinton, Essex, Livingston, Fulton and Hamilton (one county), Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneidaga, Orlans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, Steuben, Tiago, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming and Yates.

WASHINGTON, November 11—10.30 P. M.—Reports from the additional New York counties of Richmond, Orange and Cattaraugus make no change in the *Times'* list; but a correction received from Lewis county, in which a change of fifty-two in the published plurality was previously noted, makes the change only two votes; so that the changes in thirty-three counties show a net reduction of Blaine's plurality as published in Sunday's *Times* of four votes.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Official returns received to-day from Suffolk, Genessee and Jefferson Counties, New York, show a gain of eight in favor of Blaine. This makes a net of four for Blaine over the estimate of the New York *Times* of Sunday last.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Only thirty-nine Counties have reported officially up to 3 P. M. Of these nearly all have made some slight changes from their last previous figures. The greatest variation was in Jefferson County, where Blaine gains eight. Blaine's total gains in thirty-nine Counties are eleven votes and his total losses seven. All of Cleveland's pluralities have remained unchanged. Blaine's net gain so far in the canvass therefore has been four votes. Accepting the figures of the County Clerks for the rest of the Counties of the State, this makes Cleveland's plurality 1,276.

WASHINGTON, November 12—8.30 P. M.—Forty-four Counties of New York effect further slight changes in the figures sent in the New York dispatch dated 3 P. M., so that Cleveland's plurality remains at 1,280, being that given in the table of returns to County Clerks as published in the New York *Times* of Sunday. The detailed figures are not identical with those of that table, but the changes effected by the canvass of the vote by the County Boards exactly balance.

The Counties yet to be heard from are Albany, Broome, Chenango, Columbia, Delaware, Franklin, Greene, Kings, Monroe, New York, Niagara, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Schuyler and Sullivan. The changes in the detailed vote are in nine Counties, all of which gave pluralities for Blaine.

ALBANY, November 12—Before adjourning the Board seemed to have agreed upon the following figures on the electoral ticket in this County: Blaine 17,698, Cleveland 18,345, Butler 983, St John 312. Republicans and Democrats both say that these will will not be changed. The canvassers did not certify to them, but passed to the consideration of them County ticket. The official reports will be announced to-morrow. Cleveland's plurality in this County on these figures is 647, being an increase of seven over the list heretofore given in the New York *Times*.

NEW YORK, November 12—The Board of County Canvassers resumed its session to-day. The room was filled with politicians and lawyers representing the Republican and Democratic parties. Committees on protested and corrected returns were appointed. The canvass of the first assembly district was begun. It was found, after proceeding a short way down the district, that the Democratic electoral vote was not properly filled in and there were clerical discrepancies or omissions. On motion, the whole district was referred to the committee on corrected returns.

BUFFALO, November 12.—The Supervisors of Erie County met yesterday at the County Clerk's office and were constituted a Board of Canvassers. Mistakes were found in some of the wards as to the proper way of writing in the vote, but nothing was found that would show fraud or changes in the vote. The Board will be occupied for some days.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The official canvass of twenty wards in Kings County shows a gain of 39 votes for Cleveland and two for Blaine. The Board of Canvassers of New York County examined the returns of the first three assembly districts to-day. Few differences from the press reports published on Wednesday morning were discovered, but nothing was found that will materially affect Cleveland's plurality as published. It is estimated that Oswald Ottendorfer, who has fewer votes than any other Democratic elector, may fall one hundred votes behind.

NEW YORK, November 13—3—All but twelve of the counties of the State have reported the result of their official canvass. Those outside of New York show Blaine gains aggregating twelve votes, Blaine losses aggregating fourteen and Cleveland gains of seven—a net gain for Cleveland of nine votes. This does not include New York and King's counties.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The total vote in Brooklyn for President as officially announced to-day was as follows: Cleveland 69,274, Blaine 53,512; Cleveland's plurality 15,762, being a gain of six votes to Cleveland over the published figures.

WASHINGTON, November 13—The official canvass is yet wanting of the New York counties of Franklin, Green, Monroe, New York and Niagara. Balancing the various small changes so far reported outside of New York, a net loss to Cleveland of twenty-nine votes is shown, and taking Cleveland's plurality of 1,280, as given in New York *Times* of Sunday last, as a basis, Cleveland's plurality is now 1,251 in the counties in which the canvass is complete.

NEW YORK, November 14.—There has not been any real doubt regarding the election in this State for several days past. The official count is not yet entirely complete, and while small corrections are probable, varying slightly the number of votes cast for each Presidential candidate, there is no probability—in fact, no possibility—that the general result should be other than has already been announced. Mr. Cleveland's plurality stands now as it has stood for a week past, at more than 1,250, and there it will stand substantially at the end. There is no party of intelligent men in this State who now questions the accuracy of these figures. CHARLES A. DANA.

NEW YORK, November 14.—All the Counties of the State have sent in their official reports excepting New York, Erie and Monroe. If there is no change in the pluralities of these three Counties from what was reported by their County Clerks just before the canvass of their returns began, Cleveland's plurality in the State will be 1,268. The fifty-seven Counties which have reported show gains for Cleveland of 27, losses for Cleveland of 40, gains for Blaine of 13 and losses for Blaine of 14. The casvass in New York County for the six districts already reported is as follows: Cleveland's gains 12, Cleveland's losses 160, Blaine's gains 79, Blaine's losses 61—a net gain for Blaine of 166.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The *National Republican* prints the following in its New York money article:

"Elkins telegraphed his friends last night that he conceded New York State to Cleveland by about 1,200 plurality."

NEW YORK, November 15—2 P. M.—The Board of Supervisors met in the aldermanic chamber at 10 o'clock this morning and resumed the work of canvassing the vote of New York county. The Fifteenth Assembly District was completed without any material change from the original count. In one of the election districts of the Sixteenth Assembly District a slight error was discovered and the vote of the district was referred to the committee on corrected returns. Otherwise there was no material change in the Sixteenth District, which was completed at 10.55 o'clock.

The Seventeenth Assembly District was completed at 11.15 a. m. The count of the first district of the Eighteenth Assembly District was objected to on the ground that the total number of votes as read was shown to be 198, whereas it was claimed that 226 votes were really cast in the district, and that the Republican electoral ticket received 81 votes instead of 54, as recorded. The vote of the first election district was, therefore, referred to the committee on corrected returns.

The canvass of the Eighteenth Assembly District was finished about 11.45 a. m. No other errors were found than the one in the first election district. The Nineteenth Assembly Distaict was completed at 12.05 without incident. It was resolved to request the Committee on Corrected Returns to give preference to the electoral ticket. The canvass of the returns for the Twentieth Assembly District was completed at 12.20, without objection being made. In the Twenty-first Assembly District no objections nor changes were made. Five defective ballots and four blanks were found. Kelly, Leary and Hunter of the Democratic ticket each received one more and Black, a Democratic elector, one less than their associates.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Evening.—The total figures in this State, according to the official canvass, New York county alone being excluded, are as follows: Blaine received 471,906 votes, Cleveland 429,948 votes, Butler received 13,569 votes, St. John received 23,915 votes; Blaine had pluralities in 45 counties, which aggregated 68,450, and Cleveland had pluralities in 14 counties, which aggregated 26,501; Blaine net plurality outside of New York county was 41,958. In New York county the canvass was at 6 p. m. not completed as to the Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth Assembly Districts. Without reckoning any change in them, the official canvass has given Blaine gains of 143 and losses of 257. It has given Cleveland gains of 336 and losses of 513. Blaine's total net gain in 21 of the 24 election districts is therefore 63. Supposing the other three districts to remain unchanged, and subtracting the net gain of Blaine in the county from Cleveland's plurality, the plurality for Cleveland in New York State is 1,212.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A special dispatch from New York to the *Evening Star* says: "It is a source of much satisfaction to all concerned that the electoral count will certainly be completed by Monday, and probably by to-night. Although no formal announcement has been made to that effect, it is understood that the purpose to advance any charges of fraud has been abandoned by Bliss and his associate counsel. This is coupled, however, with the qualification that contingences may yet come in which it will be deemed expedient to report evidences of fraud. The Democratic Committee this morning, after once more going over their figures, say that the final result will not vary fifty from their sanding estimate, and the absolute silence of the Republican Committee when applied to, is accepted as proof that they at least admit the correctness of the Democratic figures. A New York State Senator, personal friend of Governor Cleveland, who comes from Albany this morning, says that Cleveland had directed his clerks to destroy, without showing to him, all letters making applications for office."

The Board of Canvassers completed the canvass of 712 election districts of this city this evening. The first election district of the 18th Assembly District returned 54 votes to the Blaine electors, while it was evident that the number should have been 81. The Committee on Corrections will rectify the error and report in favor of 81 votes on Monday morning. With that added in, the official vote of the lowest Democratic elector in this city is 133,157, and for the highest Republican electsr 90,093, giving the lowest Cleveland elector a plurality of 430,640.

THE TRUTH OF TAMMANY.

A Bold Assertion of the Loyalty of the Society to Cleveland and Hendricks.

NEW YORK, November 11.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall committee on organization last night, the district leaders, almost without exception, reported that their ticket was beaten by trading on the part of the County Democracy of Cleveland for their local ticket. In one or two instances only Tammany members were reported disloyal, and the leaders claimed that Tammany was next to universal in honest allegiance to the National ticket. The figures quoted showed that where Blaine got more votes than the Democratic county tickets the County Democracy ticket ran ahead. Register Reilly said that the Blaine men were wearing the County Democracy badge in his district. Reilly also charged that Maurice B. Flinn, a prominent County Democrat, had given a young man named Gorman, a bartender, $400 to desert Tammany. Other members made specific charges. Speeches were made by George H. Foster, candidate for district-attorney, W. Bourke Cochran and others, in which the County Democracy was generally charged with disloyalty to Cleveland. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the people on the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The business failures throughout the country occurring in the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the Merchantile Agency, number for the United States 211, and for Canada 25, total 236. This is an increase of twenty as compared with last week. The previous week's total was 267. More than half the failures of this week occurred in the Western and Southern States.

THE VERGE OF REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK'S CONDITION A FEW DAYS AGO.

A Vivid Description of Impending Dangers—The Conspirators who Brew the Storm Hasten to Dissipate it—A Swift Change, in Consequence of Fear and Guilty Conscience.

[*From the New York Herald of Sunday.*]

This morning the *Herald's* assurance to the people of this nation that "All's quiet along Manhattan Island" will carry tiding of equal significance to millions of people interested to know the outcome in the metropolis of the United States.

But it hasn't been so long.

WHAT WAS NOT TOLD.

The *Herald* is a newspaper, but it did not on Tuesday tell all it knew. The *Herald* goes not alone to men upon the street but to women and children in their homes. Its stories are read not alone by lawyers and bankers and tinkers and tailoes, but by ladies in their boudiers and by others in their stores and shops, by passengers in the railway trains and by waiters in the depots. Had it told what it knew it would have said: We are on the eve of a revolution; the official breast is disturbed; anticipations of something more than idle talk and gossip and bluster on the streets have caused our officials to lay in ammunition, to call out the police and put every man on duty, either on the streets or in stationhouse reserve! Such ideas once started soon be pregnant, and in their train come other ideas, multitudinously processional and dangerous to a degree.

Had the truth been told, not alone the thousand roughs from Philadelphia and their well termed "friends" from other cities, not alone the gambling fraternity from Boston and the bullies, who, strange to say, make their nests along the rock bound shores of the Hudson, but the riff-raff from Jersey City and Brooklyn, the ruffians from Staten Island—absolutely and literally the hordes of men who live by their baser wits, would have come tumbling pell-mell into the peaceable streets of New York, where, mingling with the crowds already excited and gathered in significant places, they would have added fuel to the pyre and furnished the blazing torch besides. That would have meant something besides "Hurrah, boys!" The cries would not have been "Regards to Mrs. Fisher!" or "Blaine! Blaine! the thief from Maine! But, "Where is the house of this rich man?" Where is the bank!" Where is the well stored magazine! Where is the warehouse filled with plunder! The torch and axe and "jimmy" would have taken the place of the waving hats and shaking canes.

Could this story have been told?

Not precisely.

But it was true, all the same.

It was, indeed. And nobody knew it better than the Governor of the State, and the mayor of the city, and the board of police, and the United States marshal, and the chief supervisor of elections, and the men whose hands are upon the helm of affairs deciding which way the craft should steer toward an honest determination of the votes of the people, or a dishonest twist of what would then be a farce—our popular election.

The wisdom of the *Herald's* course is universally conceded. Enough was told to show to the people who control those things—for strange as it may seem these things are controlled—that the danger they were threatingly wielding over the metropolis was fully understood and absolutely appreciated. Nay, more, that had it come the responsibility would have been laid at the feet and placed upon the heads of those who had it in their power to control it in the first instance.

THE RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

That they had it in their power to control it was from the outset proved—first, by the changed tone of certain bulletins; second, by the extraordinary agility with which the majorities were sprung from the columns where they didn't belong to the places where they ought to go; third, by that extraordinary telegram from Mr. Jay Gould to Governor Grover Cleveland, impudently congratulating him that the people of the State which had once before honored him had again done their part to swell the patriotic tide that floated him to the very pinnacle of American ambition.

The majesty of the people was never more thoroughly exploited than by the changed tone of certain monopolist speculators and stock jobbers and their organs on Friday morning. Yes; even further back than Friday morning. On Thursday night they began to realize the tremendous proportions of the popular indignation. It ran riot in every vein. It stirred the inmost cockle of every citizen's heart; Republican and Democrat alike, if honest, shared this indignation. No one pretends that integrity, honor, decent sentiment resides in the breasts of Cleveland men alone. Such assumptions would be insane. Good, true men exist in every party. Good men voted for St. John and for Butler and for Blaine as well as for Cleveland. Naturally enough every man desired the success of the candidate whom he had supported. Naturally enough they hoped even against hope, and thousands of them hung on to the tail of a forlorn hope long after the animal had jumped the fence of doubt. But the conscience of the people was aroused, and large numbers, not alone those who favored the success of Cleveland and Hendricks—the vast majority—said: Here, this thing has gone far enough! No 1876 in ours! Grover Cleveland has been elected. To him shall the certificate be issued, and if the thirty-six votes of New York caps the climax of the towering column, so that victory shall perch upon that banner, in the name of all that is just and honorable let that be the verdict, and let the country raturn again to its normal base of trade, industry and prosperity."

TURN OF THE TIDE.

Well, without making and unnecessarily long story of it—for dealing with generalities is the best course, even now—the end came.

Did physical fear have anything to do with it?

Physical fear had a great deal to do with it. Physical fear does not always mean the dread of a mashed head, a broken nose, a black eye or a well thrashed anatomy alone. Sometimes it takes into consideration burning houses, pillaged stores, bloodshed in the streets, terror in homes, broken and disturbed relations in every sphere of life, the suppression of the legitimate ebb and flow of trade. All those of the *Herald* readers who can go back to 1863 will quickly and vividly recall.

Yes indeed, physical fear had much to do with it, and well it might, for there is no doubt that the public mind had made its conclusion that in the hand of Jay Gould lay the secret of the withheld returns, the botched, in complete, unsatisfactory conclusions, and for a purpose.

That purpose, according to the popular belief, was that he might have time in which to concoct stock jobbing schemes favorable to himself and of necessity disastrous to the common weal. So long as he confined his projects without interfering with the masses of his fellow-citizens they were content to be quiet. So long as he kept in Wall street, dickering here, dealing there, bamboozling somewhere else, the people thought, "Well, its the pot painting the kettle black. Why doesn't the kettle take a turn at the pot." But when climbing the pole still higher, and reaching out as the monkey does for chestnuts, till his hand literally rested upon the great treasure of the American people, with an honest vote, they rose in their might and said, "Here, this thing has gone far enough! No more! Stop it! Drop it, or we'll stop and drop you."

And they meant it, and he and Mr. Blaine, his partner, knew that they meant it. And they knew that he knew that they meant it when Gould sent that dispatch to Grover Cleveland.

A reign of terror was on the verge of outbreak which might have been already checked, overpowered. But it would have taken the combined force of the police, the United States marshals and the militia, and even then the common sense of the people would have to come to the rescue.

THE LAST OF MOON HOAXES.

A Sensation Produced in English Scientific Circles.

[*Scientific American Supplement.*]

Scientific circles in England have just been electrified by a paper read before the North British Microscope Society by M. Carbonet, one of its members. M. Carbonet is, as our readers will recollect, the Frenchman who, during the seige of Paris, invented the new system of microphotography. Since the war he has resided in Yorkshire.

The paper sets forth how of late years his system has been utilized by astronomers to make special inspection of portions of planets. A powerful telescope with the eye glass and tubes removed, leaving nothing but the barrel and object glass, is focussed upon the planet, and a photograph camera so placed as to take the picture. This photo is by Carbonet's system, reduced to a microphoto, which reduces it to a speck upon the glass plate This misrophoto is then examined with a powerful microscope, under which the point in central focus becomes magnified far beyond the deliverance of the original telescope fully equipped.

Now, curiously enough, while the system of microphotography is M. Carbonet to the his new discovery forms no part of it. He devoted two years to having a glass photograph plate eleven inches square made free of blemishes, of exactly uniform thickness, and both surfaces made microscopically polished planes. Upon this he had the usual instantaneous photo of the moon taken through the tube of the great Greenwich telescope. Then he submitted this photo (not its micro) to his binocular microscope, lensed up to 999 diameters (objective adjustable diaphragm eye-piece periscopic D.) Of course this brought under inspection only a speak of the photo; but *this speck was a circle of about one quarter of a mile in diameter of the moon's surface.* Mr. Carbonet spent night after night examining the photo, of course changing the position of the glass being examined, until hyperæsthesia of the retina supervened. His examinations, however, were perfectly conclusive.

The surface of the moon, upon which anything presenting a yard's square surface can be distinctly seen, is perfectly bare, having the appearance of the *mauvaises terres* in the Modoc region. Not a vestige of vegetation, of animal life, or of any kind of structure, can be discussed. No water, nor any signs of an atmosphere can be found. Of course, then, the moon is untenanted by any species of any human life, and is (or has the appearance of) a burnt up planet.

After the reading of the paper, the members present satisfied themselves of the truth of these results by personal examination of the focussed plate.

M. Carbonet will make a tour through the European cities. This will set at rest, and forever, the continually recurring moon hoaxes.

In our next number we hope to have four fine *fac simile* views.

St. Anthony's Fire.

Mr. W. S. Jones, a well-to-do farmer who lives four miles from Elberton, Ga., is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is 73 years old, and is a conservative man—is by no means an enthusiast on any subject, yet he says to a reporter: "I am satisfied that I would not be alive to-day had it not been for Swift's Specific. About thirty years ago I broke out with what the doctor's called St. Anthony's Fire. Under medical treatment I got temporary relief, but soon the same disease or a very similar one broke out in a more aggravated form. The doctors gave it another name and treated me so that the eruption disappeared for a time, but the effects of the medicine were worse than the disease itself (the effect of potash and mercury mixtures is always bad,) when shortly afterward a much worse type of the same disease broke out. I became satisfied that the potash mixtures I had taken had merely driven the disease further into my system and blood, making almost a wreck of me. I repeatedly charged medical advisers, all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse and weaker. At regular intervals, this dreadful skin disease would break out afresh, each time in a more itensified form. For a year I was bedridden, and had to give up looking after my business entirely. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to take Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) With the first bottle my general health began to improve. The Swift's Specific drove out the poisoned blood which the potash mixtures had driven into my system. I broke out in pimples and blotches when the poison was coming out. These all soon passed away. The medicine at once gave me new hope, my spirits rose, my general health improved in every way. My digestion, which had been so injured by the use of the potash mixtures, was rapidly improved by Swift's Specific, and for the first time in years I enjoyed my food. My appetite increased, and I continued to gain strength and flesh until I weigh more than I have in forty years, and feel as hale and hearty as I did when I was a boy. The Swift's Specific has benefited me in every way, and I know it has added several years to my life. While I am 73 years old, and therefore on borrowed time, I feel that a new career is before me. No amount of money could purchase from me the years that have been added to my life by this valuable medicine. I hope you will publish this that others; and particularly old people, may know of the value of this remedy. Dr. M. M. Carr, druggist, and Messrs. Swift Bros., merchants, at Elberton, know me well and are familiar with my sickness, and the wonderful relief I have had from the use of Swift's Specific."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., N. Y. office, 159 W. 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves., Philadelphia office, 1205 Chestnut St.

COTTON AND CORN.

The Cotton Crop Statement Larger Than Thought Last Month—Corn Crop Larger Than Country Was Ever Dreamed Of.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The November returns of cotton to the Department of Agriculture go to show the yield per acre and show the effects of the long continued drought in reducing production. The harvest of falling frost has less effect than usual in enlarging the yield, as the vitality of plants was too nearly exhausted to produce a top crop. The crop has not been harvested as rapidly as the fall crop. The indicated yield per acre is lower in nearly every State than in the others year, with exception of average production. Lowest yields are now, as then, in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. The reduction in this year marked in Louisiana and Arkansas, the region of the most productive cotton lands. Returns by States indicate the yield per acre as follows, the figures being subject to modification by fuller returns: Virginia 190 pounds, North Carolina 175, South Carolina 252, Georgia 135, Florida 105, Alabama 130, Mississippi 175, Louisiana 190, Texas 143, Arkansas 200, Tennessee 160. Indications point to a crop somewhat larger than that of 1882, gathered in unusually fine condition, of good color, unstained by storms and free from trash and dirt.

Returns of the rate of yield of corn indicate a product somewhere in excess of eighteen hundred million bushels, or an average rate of a small fraction above 26 bushels per acre, the best yield, as in 1883, being in what has been designated the Great American Desert. The "corn regions," in the vicinity of the hundreth meridian, have produced heavy crops of maize of high quality. That line of longitude has ceased to be an absolute barrier to corn production or general farming. The rate of yield in Nebraska is 38.5, in Kansas 38, Iowa 35, Missouri 31, Minnesota 33.5, Ohio 31, Illinois 30, Indiana 29, Michigan 27, Wisconsin 24.5, Kentucky 23. The Pacific Coast returns 33 bushels in Washington, California 30 and Oregon 28. The Southern States report 22 bushels in Maryland, 20 in Tennessee, 19 in Arkansas, 16 in Virginia, 15 in Texas, 15 in Mississippi and Alabama, 12.8 in Louisiana, 11 in Georgia and less in other States. The New England States average nearly 30 bushels, New York returns 30 bushels and Pennsylvania 31. The quantity of corn is better than in 1883 nearly everywhere, and in the Northern belt it is worth 24 to 85 per cent. more.

The potato crop is nearly on an average yield of 90 bushels per acre and exceeds 190,000,000 bushels.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Progress of the Disease—Its Dreadful Ravages in Paris.

PARIS, November 13.—The physicians here are of the opinion that the people who are strong and healthy need have small fear of being attacked. None of the attendants at the hospitals have so far been seized with the dreadful malady. Many, therefore, consider the disease not contagious. Efforts were being made to put the slums in a better sanitary condition by flushing them with water and carbolic acid. Three cases of cholera have occured at the police depot in the prefecture. The conditions are such there that it is feared the disease will make rapid headway. The depot contains prisoners who are awaiting trial, or who have already been sentenced and have not yet been sent away to the place os punishment.

The rooms in which the prisoners are huddled together, pell mell, are nauseous holes, in which scarcely a ray of daylight can penetrate. They are extremely filthy and reek with the foulest odors. The bed linen, such as it is, is seldom cleaned. These disgraceful quarters are now being surprised with a thorough cleansing and disinfection. A single death from cholera has occurred in each of the outlying villages of Aulnay, Villiers, Clichy, Boulogne and Pantin. The Spaniards, who have been residing in Paris, have hurried back to Spain to avoid quarantine. Numerous fugitives from Paris are stated to have arrived at Genoa. It is believed, that the number of cases of cholera at Toulon, in the fresh outbreak of epidemic, has been understated through the influence of the hotel keepers, who, of course, have had a dreadfully bad season. At Marseilles three friars of the Ecole Chretienne have died of cholera. In consequence of this the ecole has been closed. It is reported that Austria will establish a sanitary cordon at the frontier.

From midnight to noon to-day there were 33 deaths from cholera in Paris, 19 of which occurred in the hospitals. The revised report for yesterday gives a total of 81 deaths, all but twenty of which occurred in the hospitals. Eighty-four fresh cases were received into the hospitals yesterday.

Fifty-eight deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred since midnight, of which 30 were in the city proper, the remainder being in the hospitals. Two deaths are reported at Oran, Algiers.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing CONSUMPTION. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. But use that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for Scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known.

Double Murder in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., November 13.—Robt Standring and wife were discovered dead this morning in their house in a ranche seven miles from Pine Grove, a small station on the South Park Road. Circumstances indicate that they were both murdered for money. Standring who was one of Colorado's pioneers, was quite wealthy and was widely known. He was an ordained preacher of the anti-polygamy branch of the Mormon Church. Mr. and Mrs. Standring were evidently shot when on the point of retiring Sunday night. The bodies were not discovered until yesterday morning, when a neighbor called at the house. On entering the neighbor found Mrs. Standring in bed undressed, with a bullet hole in her left breast. Her husband was found in a kneeling position at the side of the bed with three bullet holes in his back. An old neighbor and bitter enemy of Standring is suspected of having committed the double murder and officers are in pursuit of him.

—If people troubled with colds, would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both speakers and hearers. Public speakers and singers find that the Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

FRANK HURD has decided to contest the election of Romeis, his competitor for Congress in the Tenth Ohio Congressional District.

CALHOUNS' REMAINS.

The Removal of the Old Tomb to Make Way for a Handsome Sarcophagus.

[*Charleston News and Courier, 7th.*]

A solemn and impressive event occurred in Trinity in the west cemetery of St. Philip's Church, where a group of gentlemen gathered around the last resting place of the remains of the great South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun, and reverently placed them in the tomb where they will lie in future. The sarcophagus, which was ordered by the State of South Carolina, has arrived in the city and is now in process of erection in St. Philip's cemetery. At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning all the arrangements having been made, the temporary brick structure in which the remains have been deposited since March 1850, was opened, and the casket removed. The brick vault was then removed and the work of placing the new tomb on the old foundation was begun. The casket was found to be in good preservation and on it was found in perfect form a wreath of cypress and laurel leaves.

There were present at the removal of the remains, by appointment, ex-Governor A. G. Magrath, who was marshall of the day, and who arranged the imposing funeral procession in this city in 1820, Mayor Courtenay, Charles Inglesby, Esq., who introduced in the House of Representatives of South Carolina the resolution making an appropriation for the work now being done, Robert N. Gourdin, Esq., J. J. Pringle Smith, Esq., Gen. Edward McCrady, Gen. Hugnenin, Major Thomas Frost and others. In the course of ten days the whole work will be completed, and the last resting place of the great Carolina statesman will be designated by a handsome and most substantial tomb.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

TRENTON, N. J., November 13.—Rev. Henry Williamson, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head, near the outskirts of the city. He used a new revolver, and fired through his temple, his brains being shattered. The body was found by two boys. No motive is known for the act. He was the son of ex-Chancellor Williamson, of Elizabeth, and nephew of Chief Justice Beasley. The suicide was premeditated. He wrote letters to the undertaker and treasurer of St. Paul's church, telling how he wished his body and salary disposed of. No satisfactory theory of the act is advanced. It is probable that no inquest will be held as Chief Justice Beasley virtually took charge of the body. The deed was done in a lane on West State street.

To anybody who has disease of throat or lungs, we will send proof that Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured the same complaints in other cases. Address,
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

St. John Interviewed.

LANSAS CITY, MO., November 13.—A representative of the *Times* visited Olathe, Kansas, yesterday and interviewed ex-Governor St. John upon the political situation. The ex-Governor declared most emphatically that he had held no relations whatever with any political party in the campaign other than the Prohibition party; that he had made the fight strictly upon the principle which he represented, and stated his intention of taking the field again after a few weeks rest, and continuing active efforts in behalf of national constitutional prohibition, which he felt assured would be ultimately established.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla works directly and promptly, to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is in the truest sense an *alterative* medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1883*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came out. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to **refund the money.**

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!!

I will pay (15c.) fifteen cents cash per Bushel for 10,000 Bushels SOUND DRY COTTON SEED, delivered to me at this place before the first of next November. Will exchange Cotton Seed Meal for Cotton Seed.

J. B. CROSBY.
Sept 19x3m Shelton, S. C.

WOMAN!

Grace was in all her steps, Heaven to her eye,
In every gestiure dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly officinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BEAUTY IS BLOOD DEEP!

HEALTH RESTORED.

RHEUMATISM

Although a practitioner of near twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure B. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle and is nearly as active as ever and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly *wonderful* and immensely gratifying.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
Jacksonville, Ala., June 6, 1884.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

For over six years I have been a terrible sufferer from a troublesome kidney complaint, for the relief of which I have spent over $250 without benefit; the most noted so-called remedies proving failures. The use of one single bottle of B. B. B. has been marvelous, giving more relief than all other treatment combined. It is a quick cure, while others, if they cure at all, are in the distant future.

C. H. ROBERTS, Atlanta Water Works.

Scrofula.

Dr. L. A. Guild, of Atlanta, who owns a large nursery and vineyard, has a lad on his place who was cured of a stubborn case of Scrofula, with one single bottle of B. B. B. Write to him about the case.

Frank Joseph, 245 Jones street, Atlanta, has a son who had a sloughing, scrofulous ulcer of the neck, and had lost his hair and eye-sight, finding no relief. One bottle of B. B. B. healed the ulcer, eradicated the poison from his blood, restored his eye-sight, and placed him on the road to health.

A book filled with wonderful proof from the very best class of citizens, and recommendations from the leading Drug Trade of Atlanta, mailed free to any address. B. B. B. only a year old and is working wonders. Large bottle $1.00 or six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists Expressed on receipt of price.

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga

Groceries and Shoes.

The attention of CASH BUYERS is called to my stock which is complete.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Sugars at greatly reduced prices.

Coffees—all grades.

Syrups and Porto Rico Molasses—very fine.

Shelf Goods in great variety, and fresh.

Try my TENNESSEE FLOUR.

Bagging and Ties, Salt Bacon, Lard, &c.

"OLD DOMINION HAMS."

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in kits and ¼ barrels.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY!

A large stock of Boots and Shoes that MUST be sold. Profit no object—as I desire to turn them into money.

Jeans, Plaid and Brown Homespuns.

Woodenware and Baskets.

All I ask is a call before purchasing. No goods charged at my reduced prices.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me will settle prior to the first of November next.

R. M. HUEY.

FALL OPENING.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, PLUSHES, Satins, Laces, Corsets, Gloves, White Goods, Table Damask.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Fine