WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

RESIDENT VETERANS.

One of the very best-known men in the District of Columbia is Brevet Maj.-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, who is a Colonel on the Army Retired List, and who is popular with all classes alike. He never forgets an old Army friend. As he passes down the avenue on his daily stroll, more hats are lifted and more ladies smile recognition to him than any other man in this Capital. If there is a grand dinner given, official or private, Gen. Van Vliet's name is sure to be reported among the guests, and as for a stag dinner at Chamberlin's or Welcker's, it would simply be incomplete without his participation.

Gen. Van Vliet is a direct descendant of that sturdy Holland Deutsche stock that is referred to now as the Knickerbockers, but he was born July 21, 1815, at Ferrisburg, Vt., although the War Department records have for more than 50 years past persistently alleged that he is a native of New York.

In 1836 he became a Cadet at West Point, where he graduated in 1840 well up in his class, and was appointed Lieutenant in the 3d Art. Among his classmates were two men who became world-famous in our civil war, and both of these were his room-mates during the first year. The first was William T. Sherman and the other George H. Thomas—New England, West and South. With Gen. Sherman an affection began in those "Plebe" days that exists to this day.

The Seminoles were troublesome in Florida when Van Vliet graduated, and the young Lieutenant at once joined his company and went gallantly through the campaign of 1840 and 1841, participating in several sharp skirmishes. In September, 1841, he was ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, but he had hardly warmed his chair when the Seminoles broke out again, and at his own request he was relieved Nov. 15, 1841, and rejoined his company in Florida for the campaign that was successfully ended in the next year. In this second Florida war, while engaged with the Indians on St. John's River, a Seminole warrior attacked him, but after a sharp hand-to-hand fight young Van Vliet shot and killed his antagonist.

Then, until the breaking out of the Mexican war, he served in Louisiana, Fort Macon, N. C., Charleston and Savannah, and was meantime promoted (Nov. 19, 1843) to First Lieutenant.

At the battle of Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846, Maj. Vinton (the Captain of the company) was acting as a field officer, and while the Mexican guns were sweeping the streets of the town, Lieut. Van Vliet, commanding the company, led the assaulting column. It was madness to charge through the narrow streets, so he made his way to the Plaza by cutting a passage through the walls from house to house until the Plaza was reached, and when his muskets covered and silenced the Mexican gunners, he received Gen. Ampudia's surrender from an Aid-de-Camp.

In March, 1847, he still commanded his company in charge of a battery of mortars at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and while talking with Maj. Vinton the latter was struck by a shell and killed. On the day before the surrender of Vera Cruz he was made Regimental Quartermaster, but in the following June was made Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and never did regimental duty again.

From 1847 until the rebellion broke out he was on the frontier at various points, and did valuable service. He built old Fort Kearney, Neb., and Fort Laramie, on the Oregon route, and while serving at Fort Leavenworth fitted out the Utah expedition under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and accompanied it to Salt Lake. In 1855,'6 he accompanied Gen. Harney on the Sioux expedition, and took part in the desperate engagement of Sept. 3, 1855, at Blue Water.

In August, 1861, he was promoted to Major (having resigned as Captain, 3d Art., Dec. 24, 1853), and in the same month reported to Gen. McClellan here in Washington for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and performed the huge labor of fitting out that army as it was being organized and prepared for the field. In September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac took part in the Peninsular campaign against Richmond, being present in every engagement from the siege of Yorktown to Malvern Hill. The Senate in the meantime had failed to confirm his appointment as Brigadier-General, and he was relieved as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac July 10, 1862, and July 17 reported at New York city, under his lineal rank of Major, to have charge of the transportation of all supplies from that point to the armies in the field.

No troops of the armies in Virginia, the Carolinas, the Gulf, or on the Lower Mississippi, during the subsequent years to March, 1865, had no reason to complain of lack of prompt arrival of supplies and stores as far as Gen. Van Vliet's duty was concerned, but there are comparatively few only who have the least idea of the magnitude of his work or of the vast responsibility devolved upon him.

I dare not venture to estimate how many millions upon millions of dollars were disbursed by him, but the reader may guess at it when he remembers how many hundreds of sea-craft of all kinds, steam and sail, were constantly arriving at and departing from the main depots of each separate army. At one time Gen. Van Vliet had absolute authority to take possession of any and all craft of every description that might be found in or near New York Bay, if in his judgment he deemed it necessary for the public service.

Despite his splendid service, he toiled on without reward of promotion, except by the empty brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, which were conferred in 1864, until at last, in March, 1865, the Secretary of War had him again appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and this time he was promptly confirmed, retaining the rank until mustered out in September, 1866. In the Volunteers and also in the Regular Army he was breveted Major-General.

After the war he served at various points until 1878, when he came here as Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, and remained here on duty until placed on the Retired List in the Fall of 1881.

Fortunate investments made in his early life yielded large returns, and he is now possessed of a competence that enables him to enjoy life in a roomy mansion here on Fifteenth street, where he lives from early November until the following May, when he migrates to his beautiful and extensive Summer home on the Shrewsbury River, near the New Jersey Highlands, to stay until Autumn brings him back to the city and associations he loves so well.

Medium in hight, broad in figure, and with his jolly face wreathed about with a snow-white beard that seems a part of his luxurious growth of hair, he is, as I began above, a well-known figure here. He and his admirable wife are the most welcome of guests in society, and both are seen at almost every dinner party and reception of prominence. If Mrs. Van Vliet is detained at home, the General goes alone, and he is as great a favorite with the rosebuds of society and their mothers as he is with his comrades in military and civil life. Some time ago a society paragraph in a daily paper here, in describing the guests at a grand ball, declared that "Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet were present, wearing pink silk with lace overskirt." I have never believed the statement, however, for I don't think Gen. Van Vliet would look well in such a dress.

The close intimacy formed between Gen. Van Vliet and Gen. Sherman in the cadet days, when they were room-mates, continues to this day, and while Gen. Sherman was commanding the army the two were so inseparable that when you saw one you knew the other was not far away, and I doubt if one was known to attend a dinner when both were in the city without the other being present. At that time Gen. Sherman lived in the house next door to Gen. Van Vliet's, and it is told of the hero of the "March to the Sea," that one time while dressing to attend a dinner party he found he had forgotten where and with whom he was to dine. He could not remember. Mrs. Sherman did not know, neither did his daughter or his Orderly. Finally he solved it by saying: "I'll watch for Van Vliet and go with him; then I'll be all right." He did; and got his dinner all right.

Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet have two sons, one being First Lieut. Robert Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Inf., and the other is Dr. Frederick Van Vliet, who resides here and is practicing medicine. A younger brother of the General is Col. Frederick Van Vliet, who is a Major in the 10th U. S. Cav., and there was years ago another in the service, Capt. William A. Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster, who died in New Mexico just after the rebellion.

DEATH OF GEN. HATCH.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Edward Hatch, Colonel 9th U. S. Cav., died suddenly at Los Angeles, Cal., Thursday, April 11, from a stroke of apoplexy, while on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb. His death will be greatly mourned by throngs of people here in Washington as well as by the Army and old soldiers all through the Union, for no officer in the service was more popular than the handsome and gallant cavalry General.

He was born in Maine, Dec. 22, 1831, and was, therefore, only a little more than 57 years of age. After passing through college he graduated in law at Harvard, and at once went West to practice his profession, locating at Muscatine, Iowa, where he resided when the war of the rebellion came upon the country.

He at once raised a company for the 2d Iowa Cav., being commissioned Aug. 12, 1861, but a month later the young lawyer was promoted to Major, and in December to Lieutenant-Colonel. In June, 1862, he became Colonel of the regiment, and soon became known as a dashing fighter and energetic and tireless commander. He was very prominent in Grierson's celebrated raid through Mississippi, and was in nearly every battle that was fought in the West. He was wounded several times, once very dangerously. "Hatch's personal raids" into the enemy's lines were frequent and almost invariably successful, and in the Spring of 1864 he had gained, as well as earned, his silver star as Brigadier-General.

In the campaign of 1864, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, he was especially active on the flanks of Sherman's army, and when Gen. George H. Thomas was sent back to attend to Gen. Hood's rebel army, Gen. Hatch accompanied him with his Cavalry Division.

In the battle at Franklin and in the battles around Nashville, under Thomas, he and the regiments of his division gave an excellent account of themselves, and Gen. Hatch added another star on each shoulder by the brevet of Major-General for "gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Nashville."

He was mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866, with the best batch of volunteer Generals, but when the Regular Army was increased in the Summer of that year, he was one of the two civilian soldiers appointed Colonels of Cavalry—the other being Gen. Grierson—and was assigned to the 9th, a colored regiment.

His subsequent service has been as brilliant as that during the war, and for a number of years it has been a surprise to the Army, when Brigadier-Generals were appointed, that he had not been given the prize. Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona were all the fields of his splendid Indian fighting, but his best and latest achievement was in chasing down and subduing Victoria, the greatest of the Apache Chiefs, and his warriors.

For a number of years he was in command of the District of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe, but much of that time he was in the saddle in the field, and he remained there until it was safe to live anywhere in the Territory from the Colorado line to the Mexican border.

Several times he was on duty here as President of various military boards, and he was also a member of the general courts-martial that tried Gen. Hazen and Gen. Swaim, and he speedily became a high favorite in society. He was tall, straight, well rounded in figure, but not stout, with ruddy face, telling of campaigning exposure, and wore a short, trimmed, dark gray mustache, while his hair, which was prematurely white, was close-trimmed, in military fashion. His features were regular and clean cut, and altogether he was as handsome a specimen of a gallant soldier as woman or man could wish to see. On his first visit here on duty he was a widower, but met and married here the wife he leaves now behind.

The death of Gen. Hatch promotes Lieut.-Col. Joseph G. Tilford, 7th Cav., to Colonel 9th Cav., (passing over Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, 4th Cav.); Maj. Caleb H. Carlton, 3d Cav., to the 7th, and Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., to Major of the 3d. In the 1st Cav. First Lieut. William H. Miller becomes Captain, and Second Lieut. James B. Aleshire First Lieutenant. If Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow, formerly of Gen. Sherman's staff, had not involved himself in the troubles that resulted in repeated suspensions and loss of rank, Gen. Hatch's death would have promoted him to Colonel, instead of Col. Tilford. Had Gen. Hatch lived but a few months longer he would, without doubt, have been appointed a Brigadier-General.

THE ARMES OUTRAGE.

The trial by court-martial of Maj. George A. Armes for his dastardly assault on Gov. Beaver began last week, and is now progressing in the deliberate manner characteristic of that style of judiciary in peaceful times. Armes tried to avoid the trial by writing an abject letter to Gov. Beaver, humbly apologizing for the assault and begging the Governor, for the sake of Armes's family, to be satisfied with this and not to bring him to trial. The matter was out of the Governor's hands, however, and it is not known that he made any reply. He was not summoned by the prosecution as a witness, and so far all the testimony has been given by the Army officers who expelled Armes from the inaugural procession and by the witnesses to the assault. It is not known what the result will be, but most people think that the only way he can escape dismissal is by proof of his insanity and irresponsibility.

WILL STAY IN WASHINGTON.

President Harrison has decided to remain in Washington all Summer, and during May and June will occupy the cottage at the Soldiers' Home which has been the hot-weather residence of all the Presidents since Abraham Lincoln, except Grover Cleveland, who could not abide such close contact with battered veterans of the Union. Mrs. Harrison, who seems to have a good deal to say about some phases of this Administration—especially the management of Grandson McKee—says that she must stay at or near the White House until she can get it thoroughly cleaned up, which will take some months. The servants under the Cleveland regime were very inferior, and they celebrated the outgoing of the Administration by an orgie, during which President Harrison and wife arrived at the White House to find the doors locked, all the fires out, and the place as cold as a barn and as destitute of food as a church. Mrs. Harrison took the first opportunity of discharging the whole outfit.

A DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER CANDIDATE.

Mr. William Dickson is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Being a square-toed Democrat he hopes to succeed the present member of "the triumvirate"—Mr. Wheatley. Mr. Dickson was born and raised in Philadelphia, and when the war commenced enlisted in April, 1861, in the 18th Pa. for three months, and moved on Washington, his regiment being one of the first to arrive here. They then went to Fort Monroe, Va., where Dickson was detailed to organize a fire brigade, which he had charge of during his term of enlistment. He then came to Washington and organized the Fire Department of this city, being placed in charge of it by President Lincoln, and remained in that position until after the war. He has lived in the District continuously since July, 1861, and has always been prominent in local and National politics, having been a delegate to several Democratic National Conventions. He is acquainted with the wants of the District, and is very popular with both parties.

NEW APPOINTEES.

The Senate adjourned sine die on April 2, since which date the President has taken a rest, very few appointments having been made since the adjournment. On Friday, however, he sent in the names of Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, of New York city, to be Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, and Cornelius Van Cott to be Postmaster at New York city. Capt. Erhardt entered the service early in 1861 in the 1st Vt. Cav. as an enlisted man, and resigned as Captain late in the Fall of 1863. He is a prominent member of the G.A.R., and has held many positions of trust in New York city and State.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

G. W. Baggs, 11th W. Va.; C. H. Senseney, Battery D, 1st W. Va. Art.; F. H. Crago, First Lieutenant, Co. D, 22d Pa. Cav., and Past A. A. G., Department of West Virginia, all of Wheeling, W. Va. Comrade Senseney is a strong candidate for Postmaster of Wheeling, and the other comrades were here to assist his candidacy.

J. H. Eadie, Co. B, 175th N. Y., Commander of R. G. Shaw Post, No. 112, Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Comrade Eadie has a splendid war record of three years and a half at the front, and is at present in the city pushing his candidacy for the postmastership at Brighton, which he thinks should be given him. He also believes that he will be the successful man in the race for the position he seeks.

Capt. Henry Booth, 11th Kan., Larned, Kan. Capt. Booth was a fighting man in a fighting regiment, and staid with its colors until the last rebel had surrendered. He is Commander of the Department of Kansas, G.A.R., and Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives.

Capt. Johnson L. DePeyster, 13th N. Y. Art., Tivoli, N. Y. Capt. DePeyster will be remembered as the enthusiastic young Lieutenant on Gen. Weitzell's staff who carried into Richmond and hoisted on the rebel Capitol the first flag that floated over it. He is now a member of the New York Assembly.

Comrade J. B. Mawby, 6th Ohio Cav., Youngstown, O. Comrade Mawby served through the entire war, and was present with his command all the time, except the nine months that he was a prisoner of war. He is now conducting an oyster house and a milk depot, and is a strong candidate for Postmaster at Youngstown.

Capt. Jos. Murray, 63d N. Y., Fort Collins, Colo. Capt. Murray began his military career at the age of 16 as a soldier in the French army in Italy. He came to this country at the outbreak of our war and enlisted in Meagher's Brigade, and was promoted to a commission. He is distinguished as a temperance organizer and a labor orator.

Gen. M. D. Leggett was in the city last week. He is in excellent spirits. He has, in fact, remarkable health, and says he has not even had a cold for 20 years. His luxuriant curling black hair, which all who knew him in the old war days will remember as a distinguished feature, has turned snow white.

CHAT ABOUT PEOPLE.

Senator Hawley's wife and little daughter will sail for England early in May. Senator Hawley will go over later and visit the Paris Exposition with his family.

It is not believed that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister, will be very popular in Washington. He is an aristocrat of the aristocrats, having been a sort of a high flunkey at the Court of St. James. He naturally thinks Republicanism "beastly rot, you know," which is a mental cast hardly conducive to his fitting readily into his new position. He did not want to come here at all, but another man wanted the place he held, and as he had the most "influence," Sir Julian had to accept honorable exile to Washington.

"AVERAGE CIRCULATION."

The last issue of *Printers Ink*, a bright little periodical devoted to advertisers and publishers, states that there are six daily papers, one tri-weekly, 30 weeklies, one bi-weekly, two semi-monthlies, 18 monthlies and two quarterlies, making 60 in all. It places the average circulation of the publications in the District at 5,337. It obtains this result by taking the entire circulation—320,220—of all the papers, and dividing it by 60. As the average circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE last year was 143,000 a week, this would leave but 167,220 for the 59 other papers—or an average of but 2,837 each.

Misfortune in nine times out of ten is simply another name for laziness or bad management, and it really isn't anything to your credit to be croaking all the time about misfortune.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.

SUNKEN WAR SHIPS.

The Latest From the Typhoon at Apia.

A full account of the disaster at Apia, Samoan Islands, was cabled last Sunday from Apia by the American Vice-Consul. The details are graphic, and will be of interest to all our readers. There was much heroism displayed by both seamen and officers, and many men were lost because they refused to leave their posts of duty until ordered to do so. The flagship Trenton arrived at Apia on March 11 from Panama, and she now lies within a stone's throw of the American Consulate on the Coral reefs, and is fast going to pieces. The Vandalia left San Francisco Feb. 23 last, and now lies buried out of sight between the Trenton and the shore, only her shattered foremast and smokestack appearing above water. The Vandalia lost four officers and thirty-nine men; her Captain, C. M. Schoonmaker, being one of the first to perish in the angry waves.

The Nipsic was beached, and lay with her bow high on the beach, within five feet of the water's edge, for several days, but although badly damaged was hauled off a few days after the storm, and is the only war ship afloat in the harbor, and quite a number of the officers and crew remain aboard. The vessel only lost five men, occasioned by the sinking of one of her small boats, which had been launched to aid persons who were struggling with the waves.

The German gunboat Eber lost the most men, her entire crew, with the exception of Lieut. Gaedeke, perishing. There were five men of the crew who were on shore leave, however, and consequently escaped the general destruction.

Just on the edge of the reef, about 500 yards west of the Trenton, is all that remains of the Adler, the flagship of the German Squadron in Samoan waters. The Adler was washed on top of the reef and turned completely over on her side. She has remained in that position since, and is almost entirely out of water. Nearly every man aboard was thrown into the water when the Adler struck, but only 20 sailors were drowned, and all her officers were saved. The German corvette Olga is fast upon a windflat, about a quarter of a mile east of the American vessels.

While the storm was raging and the vessels were fighting for their lives the German ship Olga came in collision with nearly every other man-of-war in the harbor, and was badly damaged above her water-line. It is thought that she can be towed off. No lives were lost on the Olga.

The English corvette, Calliope, whose machinery is very powerful, was the only vessel which escaped the general destruction. She is capable of going at the rate of 16 knots an hour, and even then she barely escaped going ashore at the same place the Adler was wrecked. Just as she was about to strike the reef she let go her anchors and putting on all steam got to sea, and although badly damaged, rode out the terrible gale and suffered no loss of life.

Some of the most daring acts were performed by these brave seamen.

Capt. Mullan, of the Nipsic, insisted upon being the last man to leave the ship. He finally found himself on deck with Lieut. John A. Shearman and two sailors. He ordered the sailors to leave, which they did. The Captain, being unable to swim, did not care to trust to descending the rope by means of his hands and legs as all others had done, so he procured an empty water cask, which he attached to the hawser. When he was seated in the cask Shearman stood alone on the deck and started his brave commander down the ropes. The plucky Lieutenant then climbed down the rope in the usual way, and the Nipsic was left alone to battle with the waves.

The following is the list of persons lost by the United States vessels, and may be considered accurate, barring the ordinary mistakes which occur in telegraphic messages:

United States steamship Vandalia—Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, Paymaster Frank H. Arms, Lieut. Frank E. Sutton, Marine Corps; Paymaster's Clerk John Roche, George Morrage, Boatswain's Mate; George Gorman, Carpenter's Mate; M. Cragin, Captain of after guard; William Brown, Quartermaster; T. E. Downey, Pay Yeoman; B. F. Davis, Equipment Yeoman; M. H. Joseph, Equipment Yeoman; N. B. Green, Bay-man; H. P. Stallman, Bay-man; C. H. Hawkins, Storage Steward; D. G. Stanford, landsman; W. Brisbau, Captain's Steward; Thomas Kelly, fireman; Joseph Griffin, fireman; W. Howat, coal heaver; E. M. Hammer, M. Trickson, C. P. Kratzer, Thomas Reilly, John Kelly and Henry Baker, seamen; John Hanchett, Sergeant of Marines; Frank Seesman, Sergeant of Marines; M. Caspen, Corporal of Marines; N. Kinsella, Corporal of Marines; H. Gehring, F. Jones, G. Jordan, F. Wilford, H. Wixter, E. Montgomery, John Sims, G. H. Wells, C. Kraus and E. Geldmer, private marines, and four Chinamen.

United States Steamship Nipsic—H. Pontzel, seaman; John Ott, seaman; G. W. Cullan, apprentice; John Heap, apprentice; Thos. Johnson (colored), Captain's Steward; William Watson, fireman; N. P. Kelleher, coal heaver.

United States Steamship Trenton—Joseph Hewlitt (colored), landsman, killed on deck by falling spar.

Does Buffalo want the earth?—*Rochester Union.*

Yes; all except Rochester.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Well, we didn't ask you if you wanted heaven.—*Rochester Union.*

THE WEATHER.

Notable Occurrences for the Week Ending April 13, 1889.

BY LIEUT. J. P. FINLEY, U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE.

[Correspondence invited, suggestions desired, and information cheerfully furnished. Every effort employed to make this Bureau of practical use to the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. All communications should be addressed—*Weather*, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Office, Washington, D. C.]

LOWS, OR AREAS OF WARM, MOIST AIR, CLOUDY WEATHER, WITH GENERAL RAIN OR SNOW AND HIGH WINDS.

Five such areas affected the weather of the United States; two came from the South Pacific Coast, one from the North Pacific Coast, and two from the Northwest Territory. Average progressive velocity eastward 14 miles per hour. Average duration three and one-half days.

HIGHS, OR AREAS OF COLD, DRY AIR AND GENERALLY CLEAR WEATHER, WITH MODERATE WINDS.

Three such areas affected the weather of the United States; all of which came from the Northwest Territory. Average progressive velocity eastward 17 miles per hour. Average duration three days.

Temperature.—The greatest *fall* in 24 hours (24°) occurred at Denver, Colo., on the 7th. The greatest *rise* (22°) occurred at Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 12th. The maximum (94°) occurred at Rio Grande City, Tex., on the 11th. The minimum (18°) occurred at Northfield, Vt., on the 7th. *Frost* (killing) occurred at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 7th, and *light* frost at Augusta, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Charlotte, N. C., on the 8th.

Precipitation.—Rain has been reported from every State and Territory except Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Idaho. Snow fell in Wyoming and Colorado on the 9th. The heaviest precipitation (over one inch in 24 hours) was reported from Maryland, District of Columbia, Indian Territory, Texas, Kansas, Dakota, Iowa, West Virgina, Ohio and Tennessee. The maximum in 24 hours (2.94 inches) occurred at Washington, D. C., on the 6th and 7th, and at Fort Elliott, Tex., on the 9th and 10th.

Winds.—The highest winds occurred along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts and from Central Texas northward to Iowa. The highest measured velocity (56 miles per hour) occurred at Fort Elliott, Tex., on the 10th. The storm of the 6th and 7th along the Middle Atlantic Coast destroyed nearly 100 vessels and about $2,000,000 worth of property of various kinds.

Rivers.—The maximum rise (32 inches) occurred at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 12th. The maximum fall (18 inches) occurred at Cincinnati, O., on the 10th.

Existing Conditions.—A *low* is central off Long Island, another on the Texas Coast and a third in northern Montana. The principal area of *high* is central over Upper Mississippi, and one less marked on the eastern coast of Florida. Rain in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and on the North Pacific Coast. Threatening weather on Texas Coast and in Montana, elsewhere generally fair.

Facts to be Remembered.—Concerning a probable connection between sunspots and meteorological phenomena the following conclusions are based on 15 years (1872–1886) observations of sunspots, diurnal range of magnetic declination, monthly range of air pressure, mean monthly temperature, clouds and precipitation: 1. A marked minimum in the sunspots and magnetic declination between 1878 and 1879. 2. Fluctuations in latter correspond quite closely to those in former, occurring, however, in many instances from two to three months later. 3. No connection found between sunspots and magnetic declination and either the range in air pressure or the mean temperature. 4. A slight indication of a diminution of clouds and precipitation during the minimum of the sunspot period, but if it be a direct and important connection it is largely masked by other forces. 5. Generally negative results in all cases. 6. The meteorological elements are affected by so many causes which serve to mask the real effects from any cosmical or supra-terrestrial force, that it is impracticable to obtain satisfactory results by such comparison without being able to eliminate all other forces disturbing the one under consideration. 7. Coincidences may be found, but everything points to their accidental appearance, and therefore any connection as to cause and effect seems highly improbable.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it may safely encounter the danger.

Equalization of Beauties Recommended.

Hon. George Plummer Blackburn, of West Newton, Pa., introduced a joint resolution into the Legislature of that State, advocating it with such effect that it has passed both Houses. The purport of the resolution was to urge upon the Pennsylvania Representatives in Congress that they use their vote and influence to secure the enactment of a bill equalizing the bounties of all men mustered into the military service of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion. It urges that the difference between the depreciated value of the money received and gold value be made up to them.

Made No Difference as to Time.

[*Scranton Truth.*]

"For shame, William, to come home to your wife so late. Last night it was 12, and now it is actually 2 o'clock in the morning."

"Well, well, my darling, don't be angry. Supposing I had come home earlier, it would have been 2 o'clock now just the same."

Preservation of the unities—a dude astride of a donkey.—*Richmond State.*

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

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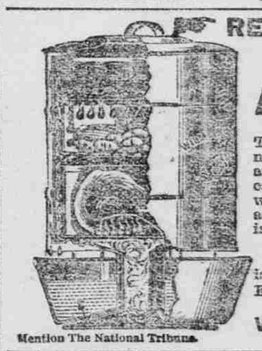

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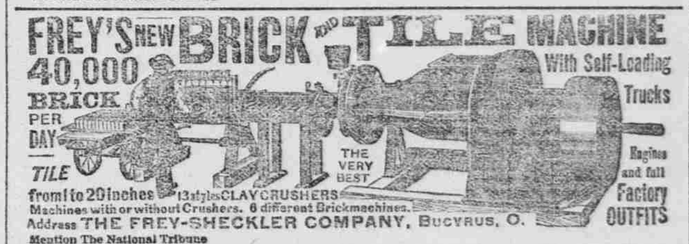

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