

IRELAND'S FRIENDS. Grand Meeting at Albany, N. Y., President Over by Governor Hill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—A grand demonstration was held last evening in the Leland Opera House presided over by Governor Hill in aid of the Irish Parliamentary fund. The auditorium was thronged in every part. Many prominent citizens, including most of the Roman Catholic clergy, were seated on the stage. Some after eight o'clock the Governor entered, accompanied by the speakers of the evening, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, and Bourke Cochrane, of New York. Their appearance was greeted with long continued applause.

Governor Hill in assuming the chair said he disagreed with those who thought it improper for a public official to participate in such a demonstration as this. Congress had passed a resolution of sympathy with Greece on one occasion and he thought it equally proper to sympathize with struggling Ireland.

The Governor then introduced Sullivan, who was greeted with hearty applause. In the course of his remarks he said: "However the people of America may differ on other subjects, they are agreed in supporting Ireland in her heroic struggle for liberty. America is directly interested in the struggle now going on. It was estimated as early as 1848 that the Irish in this country, then comparatively poor and few in number, would be worth \$1,000,000,000 annually to aid their kindred in Ireland against absentee landlordism. From that day until this a stream of American money has gone to aid in sustaining a Government which the American people said they would not sustain. It had been stated by many that the English Government was the most enlightened and humane in the world. America has since that time found that Government and that it was not many years before that constitution and those who administered it were swept from the country. That Government was characterized then by low law, brutality and iron handed oppression, although the seat of Government was 8,000 miles away. The Irish people were simply across a little arm of the sea, where the weight of that Government was infinitely greater. England, the speaker declared, had two constitutions, one for the gaze of the world, the other which they administered in Ireland. The former was sugar-coated with liberty, and under the other an Irishman's bones were crushed by the iron hand of the bayonet, the utterances of the people and the press were suppressed, and other crimes were committed in the name of liberty. It was against this system of double ingenuity intended to stamp out Irish nationality that the Irish were in revolt. In conclusion Mr. Sullivan reviewed the Irish land system. He declared that the Irish were not interested in religious matters, and cited the fact that Mr. Parnell, their leader, was not a Roman Catholic. He said: "We have given up beating each other's brains out for the love of God. We are now engaged in beating the brains out of hatred of the devil. The Irish people are entirely capable of self-government. If the English thought they were not they should give Ireland home government in order to have the same as England. England tried to fill the Government, because it meant the downfall of the House of Lords."

Letters of regret were received from Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, Lester B. Granger, and others. About \$2,000 was subscribed by those present for the Parliamentary fund. The meeting closed with an address by Bourke Cochrane, of New York.

EXPLOITS OF BANDITS. Railroad and Stage Passengers in Mexico Robbed and Kidnapped.

EL PASO, Tex., March 4.—A freight train on the Mexican Central Road, in charge of Conductor Mark, north bound, was derailed and robbed at Kilometer, north of San Francisco station last night, by a band of six Mexican outlaws. The train consisted of seven cars, which were all derailed. The outlaws first robbed and then stripped completely naked all of the train hands, then tied their hands behind their backs, in which condition they were taken to San Francisco station. Cars were broken open and a large amount of freight was taken. Troops are scouring the country in search of the band of outlaws. From a similarity of operations it is supposed that this outrage was committed by the same band which some time ago robbed a stage in the State of Zacatecas. The stage contained, besides the driver, three men and one young lady, all belonging to the best families of Chicago. The outlaws robbed them of their valuables, and every particle of clothing, and in that condition allowed them to proceed in the stage. Just before leaving their victims, the robbers, out of consideration for the young lady, gave the people in the stage a sheet, which they used in common as a blanket and thus made their way to the nearest station. Yesterday's outrage occurred in the State of Jalisco, often called "El Estado de los Robos," from the frequency with which lawless exploits occur in it.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE. A Heffman in Kansas Hires a Man to Murder His Wife and Stepchild.

BLOTT, Kan., March 4.—R. D. Parker, a former resident of this place, but now of Abilene, came back here yesterday evening, accompanied by a young man named Frank Dunn, whom he brought with him from the latter town to assassinate his wife and stepchild, who live here, but have been separated from Parker for some months. Dunn gave the job up to the officers at Abilene and this place, but intended to carry out his project, far as shooting was concerned. He was shown by Parker the room which his wife and stepdaughter occupied, and told the location of the bed, and was to be \$25 for firing five shots from a revolver, and \$100 for the same if he hit the bed. Dunn fired the shots according to contract, and immediately afterward met Parker at the rendezvous agreed upon and was paid twenty dollars by him, with a promise of five dollars more if it proved that he had made a sure thing of it. Officers were concealed so near as to hear all the conversation, and this morning Parker was arrested and is now in jail.

Crushed by Bowlder. CARHAGE, Mo., March 4.—Another horrible accident happened in the Lethargic mines, eight miles from here, about seven o'clock this morning, which cost Wilson Haines' life. Just after he had entered the drift, which is some eight feet under the surface of the ground, a large rock fell on the roof of the drift. The bowlder struck the poor miner on the head and crushed him so badly that he lived but a few minutes. Wilson Haines is a middle-aged man with a better nature and violent temper than the Lethargic diggers, his brother, Lewis Haines, having been blown up by mist powder only a week ago.

The Malloy Boycott. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 4.—A committee from the local roads, Knights of Labor, is going the ground rounds in San Antonio just now trying to get the prominent merchants to boycott the Malloy steamship line. Thus far the movement is not gaining much encouragement here. Several of our merchants told the committee they sympathized with the working men in their efforts to receive better wages in a legitimate manner, but would conduct their own business as best suited their interests and would consequently decline to recognize the authority of the Knights of Labor to dictate what line they shall patronize when making shipments.

A METROPOLITAN MOB. New York Strikers Make Lively Work—Twenty Hundred Police Required to Keep Order.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The strike of the employes on the Dry Dock Surface railroad developed into a lively contest yesterday. The reserve police force of all the precincts below Fourteenth street was detailed at the Grand street car stables early in the morning. About 11:30 o'clock Police Superintendent Murray issued an order calling the remaining policemen on the reserves in the station houses above Fourteenth street to reinforce the men already at the stables. The additional men increased the number on hand to six hundred.

A car was started out of the stable about noon. It was halted with derision by hundreds of men on the street. Police Inspector Steers mounted the platform beside the driver and the car started. The police cleared the way until Lewis street was reached, where the first obstruction was met in the shape of a car of the Second street line which had been placed on the track. Back of it were trucks, and a little farther on a load of coal had been dumped on the track. Another car of the Forty-second street line came along, drove on the pile of coal and was turned across the track. The strikers greeted this with cheers and sprang into the street. Every wagon that came along was overturned and turned across the track, and the horses unshipped and driven away. The police furnished clubs, gave commands and issued threats alternately, but in vain, as they were powerless to act. While they were standing looking on the scene a gang added additional obstructions to those already on the track. At Varick street a car of the Forty-second street line was toppled over and fell into the street. At another point the switch plates were taken away. Further on a pile of bricks and building poles were placed on the track. The content was practically over at this point, and orders were issued to start back to the stable.

The Cross-town line made another attempt in the afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p. m. the police reserves were called to reinforce the men on the Grand street line, and Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers were present and made preparations for the battle. At noon over 600 policemen were on the scene, and when the reserve arrived fully 1,500 were in line. They kept the street clear, but on the north side the strikers were collected, and with thousands of the lowest classes of men from the crowded tenements of the narrow streets east of the Bowery, formed a threatening body of almost any form of outrage and riot. At 2:15 a car started from the stables and proceeded under an escort of fifty policemen to the stables' stand at East street. There the line of march was headed by Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers. First came six platoons of police, then followed the car enclosed in a hollow square of police numbering 100. The rear was closed by six platoons of police. The force started amid the howling, yelling and shouts of derision from the mob. No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There a horse car lying on its side was lifted from the track by the policemen, which formed the advance guard of the column. Thereafter the progress was slow. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car in which were some minor officials of the company and a sergeant of police.

At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the car unnoticed and the car was thrown off. This in a ship was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands lining the sidewalks. The car moved slowly on. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car in which were some minor officials of the company and a sergeant of police.

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RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. College professors in the United States get an average salary of \$1,530.—N. Y. Times.

The Episcopal mission at Mandalay has been reopened after a suspension of six years.

The Astor library, New York, contains 221,490 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and had last year a daily average of 283 readers.

The Andover Theological Seminary has three Turkish students, named Christakes Apostolos Dereber, Caspar Hagop Bulbulian and Hovhannes Kerk Santikian.

The English journal, the *Rock*, says that "it is reported that a Chinese Princess has been converted to Christianity. The lady's name is the Princess Kung, and she has named her Buddhist books."

In Pennsylvania, in spite of a thorough arbitrary school system that cloths school committees almost with despotic powers, \$25,000 children are reported not to attend school at all.—Philadelphia Press.

The board of education in Berlin will place warm water baths for the children in their school-houses. If the experiment works well it will be extended. The schools of Göttingen have been thus equipped for some years, and about seventy-five per cent. of the children use the baths.

Thirty-five handkerchiefs, nine pieces of Madras cloth, one hundred and five fatheads of cloth, one piece of silk, one hundred and seven reels of thread, three bars of soap, eleven pipes, seven heads of tobacco, one palook, four papers of needles and one pair of scissors, were contributions at a church dedication recently at Nembec, on the Niger river.

In order to better the condition of the village clergy the Holy Synod of Russia encourages the establishment of loan and savings banks exclusively for clergymen. An institution of the kind established in the diocese of Saratoff over ten years ago has been quite successful. The bank has now on deposit over three thousand rubles.

According to a recent census, there are now, says the *Foreign Missionary*, 80,000 Christians in Japan, 45,000 of whom are protestants. The number of communicants can not be less than 10,000, and the number of converts since the first Protestant church was organized.

There are only four students this year in the school of agriculture and horticulture connected with Harvard College. The instructors are so numerous that there is one for every pupil, and a few left over even then. The instruction is given by lectures and recitations in the greenhouse, fields and laboratories.—Harvard Courier.

The two lower classes of one of our Western colleges have been keeping up a steady fusillade of hostilities against each other ever since the beginning of the school year. The belligerent pitch to which they have worked each other up is indicated by the mottoes they have recently adopted: "We Live on Raw Beef," are the words inscribed upon the banner of the Sophomores. The Freshmen go one better by declaring, "Our Beverage is the Blood of the Bengal Tiger."—Chicago Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM. In the battle of life all have a chance to win the championship.—N. Y. Examiner.

A New Orleans organ-grinder has been killed by leaning against an electric light post. We have repeatedly said that Burlington needs the electric light.—Burlington Free Press.

It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. Beasts can never when they suffer, but they can not laugh.—Dryden.

The better way.—Swear off, though your companions rail; 'Tis better to resolve and fail. Than never to resolve at all.—Bacon.

A paper out West has been trying to tell us why we sneeze. There may be some occult reason why Western people sneeze, but in this vicinity we all sneeze because we can't help it.—Somerville Journal.

"Peacocks?" said the train boy; "peacocks? peacocks? English walnuts? Elbert's? (To the father.)—Paw. "Go 'way! Don't want 'em! Hain't got no teeth! Train boy—All right! Gumdrops? Gumdrops?—Burdette.

—What is the first thing you would do, Jones, if you were stung by a hornet?" asked Smith, who had been reading an article on the treatment of stings. "Howl," replied Jones, solemnly. And the conversation abruptly ended.—Boston Globe.

At Lake Nyassa, Africa, a young man can be bought for forty yards of white cotton cloth. In America a young man sometimes goes for a piece of calico. So there isn't so much difference between the youth of Africa and America, merely a matter of color.—Chicago Mail.

Thought it strange—Literary young lady (to her father)—"Paw, I think it's awful strange that you don't like Tennyson when everybody else does on him. Father (with a look of surprise)—"I do like him. Young lady—I am so glad, for I thought you disliked his writings. Father—Oh, his writings; well, I haven't any a e for his writings, but I haven't anything personally against the old man.—Arkansas Traveler.

—How is your sister this morning, Bobby?" inquired Eatherly. "I don't know," said the father. "Paw, Bobby, 'cos I ain't seen her, but she was sick las' night." "That's strange!" exclaimed Eatherly, in sad alarm. "It must have been very sudden. She was feeling well when I left." "Well," said Bobby, indifferently, "all I know about it is she told me she had suffered from martyrdom all the evening."—N. Y. Times.

Professional Courtesy. Two Texas doctors met on the street. "I feel sorry for you. You ought not to be out in this kind of weather. You are a sick man," said Dr. Blister. "I am not feeling very well," replied Dr. Snower. "What doctor is treating you?" "I am prescribing for myself." "You shouldn't do that. You are liable to be arrested for attempted suicide."—Texas Siftings.

Ex-Gov. ONES BOWIE, of Maryland, says that St. Jacobs Oil is a marvelous pain-curer. Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents.

The cockney is blind. He can not see an H even if it is before his L.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Another Life Saved. About two years ago, a prominent citizen of Chicago was told by his physicians that he must die. They said his system was so debilitated that there was nothing left to build on. He made up his mind to try a "cure" department. He got some of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and took it according to directions. He began to improve at once. He kept on the treatment for some months, and is to-day a well man. He says the "Discovery" saved his life.

ADVERTISING is a good deal like making love to a widow. It can't be overdone.—Chicago Ledger.

"Fratally, thy Name is Woman."—Bosford.

That she is frail, 'tis ten to one. 'Tis true, 'tis true, 'tis a pity. 'Tis true, 'tis true, 'tis a pity.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best restorative tonic for physical frailty in either sex, and a most valuable arrangement. By druggists. Price reduced to one dollar.

"BYPASSES are bred in Kansas," it is said. They are most elsewhere.—Boston Post.

Business Men. The business man, practical in all things, does not care to lose sleep at night, that would unfit him for business the following day, so keeps Taylor's Cherokee Remedy for Croup and Coughs, which will prevent croup and cure coughs, colds and consumption. Ask your druggist for it.

"WHERE there's a will there's a way"—do break it.—Chicago Ledger.

Victims of youthful indiscretions, suffering from nervous debility, lack of self-control, impaired memory, and kindred symptoms, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means for recovery, and full particulars of Dr. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The best thing to take before singing—Breath.—Philadelphia Call.

We can not renew youth, but we can prevent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Pills are a never-failing remedy for rheasms, caused by a disordered stomach.

The telephone girl thinks that this is a hollow world.—Chicago Tribune.

It is another column of this issue will be an entirely new and no. 1 specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest we have ever seen, and we think it will be well repaid for examining any one will be well repaid for examining the original display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

A square meal—Waffles.—California Mail.

PICK'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 50 Cents a Tin. Pick's Toothache Drops. Pick's Toothache Drops. Pick's Toothache Drops.

Pick's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50 Cents.

March April May

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hoof's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, removing all traces of venereal or other diseases. It creates an appetite and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body. It is the blood spring medicine. Try it this season.

"I take Hoof's Sarsaparilla for a purifying medicine, and find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makes me feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it. She says it is the best medicine she ever took."—FRANK C. TRUMAN, Book & Ledger No. 1, Friend Street, Boston, Mass.

"When I began taking Hoof's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache, and so on; but now I can hardly get enough of it to eat."—W. M. STURGEON, 100 West Street, Worcester, Mass.

"I have used Hoof's Sarsaparilla in my family and consider it a splendid blood purifier."—J. P. WILSON, North 7th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hoof's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. At 6c per bottle. Prepared by C. I. HOOF & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Biliary, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malacia of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLIN.

The Sweet Gum of a tree of the same name grows in the State of Louisiana. It is the Mullin plant of the olden time. For sale at all druggists at 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address: TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY, 100 West Street, New York.

Wonderful CATARRH CURE. ELY'S CREAM BALM. CURE FOR COLIC, HEADACHE, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HAY-FEVER, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HAY-FEVER.

CHICKENS CAN BE HATCHED IN THE HOUSE. ELY'S CHICKEN HATCHING CURE. ELY'S CHICKEN HATCHING CURE. ELY'S CHICKEN HATCHING CURE.

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FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLIN.

By a light pressure of the thumb is cleared of all hair and dust in a second. If your dealer doesn't have them, sample by mail 40 cents. Sample Code, 50. Liberal discount to agents.

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REPAIRS EVERYTHING. ELY'S CREAM BALM. CURE FOR COLIC, HEADACHE, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HAY-FEVER, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HAY-FEVER.

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RED STAR COUGH CURE

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SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Relieved at Last!

"We know a gentleman in this country who, six months ago, was almost a hopeless cripple from a stack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across the room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our own last week, walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon inquiry as to what had worked such a wondeful change in his condition, he replied that it was St. Jacobs Oil. He had used a dozen and a half bottles, and he said that it was the best medicine he had ever taken. He is now a happy, healthy man. He is now a happy, healthy man. He is now a happy, healthy man."—Dr. J. C. Lumbert, Apollonia, Virginia.

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SOLELY PREPARED BY THE Sarsaparilla Co., Drawer 5, Atlanta, Ga. or 121 W. 24th Street, N. Y.

LIVER DISEASE. G. W. Lutz, Trumbull, Conn., writes: "For four years I suffered from liver complaint and attacks of biliousness, loss of appetite, indigestion, constipation, sometimes diarrhea, pain in the back of the head, right side and under the shoulder-blades, fullness of the stomach, and after eating five or six small meals of the stomach from wind; was so nervous at times I could hardly sleep; also troubled with dizziness and hard breathing, induced by my sleep. My doctor, Dr. W. Warner, of Glean, N. Y., to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The effects were marvelous. After taking three bottles I was cured. I feel better than I have for years."—Glean, N. Y.

A BAD CASE. SAMANTHA GAINES, Lockport, N. Y., writes: "For six or eight years previous to 1891, I had been troubled with a severe pain in the small of my back, also with indigestion, constipation, and after eating five or six small meals of the stomach from wind; was so nervous at times I could hardly sleep; also troubled with dizziness and hard breathing, induced by my sleep. My doctor, Dr. W. Warner, of Glean, N. Y., to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The effects were marvelous. After taking three bottles I was cured. I feel better than I have for years."—Glean, N. Y.

GENERAL DEBILITY. S. L. FISHER, Sidney, Ohio, writes: "I have suffered for several years from general debility. She had been cured by your medicine. My wife, who attended her, failed to help her, and it seemed as if she would never recover. On reading one of your medicine books, it occurred to me that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' might help her. I procured a bottle, and after its use, a recovery was effected. I feel better than I have for years. I have recommended it to several, and in every case, it has produced good results. I can never feel too grateful to you for the saving of my wife's life."—Sidney, Ohio.

ABSCESS OF LIVER. ISAAC GIBSON, Kenosha, Wis., writes: "My doctor told me to use your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' my best doctor in Indiana County said she would die. I procured a bottle, and after its use, a recovery was effected. I feel better than I have for years. I have recommended it to several, and in every case, it has produced good results. I can never feel too grateful to you for the saving of my wife's life."—Kenosha, Wis.

Boils and Carbuncles.—J. ADAMS, Esp. Toledo, Ohio, writes: "I have used nine bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and feel better than I have for years. I have recommended it to several, and in every case, it has produced good results. I can never feel too grateful to you for the saving of my wife's life."—Toledo, Ohio.

Constipation and Ulcers.—Mrs. A. D. JOHNSON, Georgetown, Ky., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' relieved me of a tumor of the stomach, and treated me for constipation, from which I was suffering very much."—Georgetown, Ky.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, and freedom from the common plagues, or eruptions, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing salt-rheum or Tetter, Never-cure, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Easing Ulcers.

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Constipation and Ulcers.—Mrs. A. D. JOHNSON, Georgetown, Ky., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' relieved me of a tumor of the stomach, and treated me for constipation, from which I was suffering very much."—Georgetown, Ky.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and builds up the body, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by the disease.

A Wonderful Cure.—DANIEL FLETCHER, Esq., Gloucester, Mass., writes: "Nearly five years ago I was taken with a disease regarding my lungs, and for three physicians who attended me were unable to cure me. One of the foremost physicians in Boston called it a tumor of the stomach, and treated me for that, nearly killing me with physics; another, a homoeopathic physician, thought I had consumption. When taken sick, I weighed 150 pounds. I suffered from a heavy cough, night-sweats, kidney trouble, etc., and was reduced so rapidly that my physicians gave me up. They were unable to help me in the least. At that time I weighed but ninety pounds, and had not been able to lie down, but had to sit up in order to breathe. I had been confined to my room for six months, expecting to die. I was so bad at times that I could not allow any one to come into my room, as I thought I could not; nor was I able to walk. I picked up one of your medicine books on the floor of the hotel where I was boarding, and after reading it I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the first bottle brought me around so that I could walk around the room all day. I soon began to build up, and in a few days I was able to get up. I have taken no other medicine since then, and have used perhaps twenty bottles in all of this medicine. I stopped taking it in the fourth year. 'Golden Medical Discovery' has saved my life. I now weigh about 160 pounds, and I think, and my friends with me, that this medicine saves my life. It certainly is worth its weight in gold, and I can not say it is a royal remedy from its effect in curing all my ailments."—Gloucester, Mass.

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 643 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

IRELAND'S FRIENDS. Grand Meeting at Albany, N. Y., President Over by Governor Hill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—A grand demonstration was held last evening in the Leland Opera House presided over by Governor Hill in aid of the Irish Parliamentary fund. The auditorium was thronged in every part. Many prominent citizens, including most of the Roman Catholic clergy, were seated on the stage. Some after eight o'clock the Governor entered, accompanied by the speakers of the evening, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, and Bourke Cochrane, of New York. Their appearance was greeted with long continued applause.

Governor Hill in assuming the chair said he disagreed with those who thought it improper for a public official to participate in such a demonstration as this. Congress had passed a resolution of sympathy with Greece on one occasion and he thought it equally proper to sympathize with struggling Ireland.

The Governor then introduced Sullivan, who was greeted with hearty applause. In the course of his remarks he said: "However the people of America may differ on other subjects, they are agreed in supporting Ireland in her heroic struggle for liberty. America is directly interested in the struggle now going on. It was estimated as early as 1848 that the Irish in this country, then comparatively poor and few in number, would be worth \$1,000,000,000 annually to aid their kindred in Ireland against absentee landlordism. From that day until this a stream of American money has gone to aid in sustaining a Government which the American people said they would not sustain. It had been stated by many that the English Government was the most enlightened and humane in the world. America has since that time found that Government and that it was not many years before that constitution and those who administered it were swept from the country. That Government was characterized then by low law, brutality and iron handed oppression, although the seat of Government was 8,000 miles away. The Irish people were simply across a little arm of the sea, where the weight of that Government was infinitely greater. England, the speaker declared, had two constitutions, one for the gaze of the world, the other which they administered in Ireland. The former was sugar-coated with liberty, and under the other an Irishman's bones were crushed by the iron hand of the bayonet, the utterances of the people and the press were suppressed, and other crimes were committed in the name of liberty. It was against this system of double ingenuity intended to stamp out Irish nationality that the Irish were in revolt. In conclusion Mr. Sullivan reviewed the Irish land system. He declared that the Irish were not interested in religious matters, and cited the fact that Mr. Parnell, their leader, was not a Roman Catholic. He said: "We have given up beating each other's brains out for the love of God. We are now engaged in beating the brains out of hatred of the devil. The Irish people are entirely capable of self-government. If the English thought they were not they should give Ireland home government in order to have the same as England. England tried to fill the Government, because it meant the downfall of the House of Lords."

Letters of regret were received from Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, Lester B. Granger, and others. About \$2,000 was subscribed by those present for the Parliamentary fund. The meeting closed with an address by Bourke Cochrane, of New York.

EXPLOITS OF BANDITS. Railroad and Stage Passengers in Mexico Robbed and Kidnapped.

EL PASO, Tex., March 4.—A freight train on the Mexican Central Road, in charge of Conductor Mark, north bound, was derailed and robbed at Kilometer, north of San Francisco station last night, by a band of six Mexican outlaws. The train consisted of seven cars, which were all derailed. The outlaws first robbed and then stripped completely naked all of the train hands, then tied their hands behind their backs, in which condition they were taken to San Francisco station. Cars were broken open and a large amount of freight was taken. Troops are scouring the country in search of the band of outlaws. From a similarity of operations it is supposed that this outrage was committed by the same band which some time ago robbed a stage in the State of Zacatecas. The stage contained, besides the driver, three men and one young lady, all belonging to the best families of Chicago. The outlaws robbed them of their valuables, and every particle of clothing, and in that condition allowed them to proceed in the stage. Just before leaving their victims, the robbers, out of consideration for the young lady, gave the people in the stage a sheet, which they used in common as a blanket and thus made their way to the nearest station. Yesterday's outrage occurred in the State of Jalisco, often called "El Estado de los Robos," from the frequency with which lawless exploits occur in it.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE. A Heffman in Kansas Hires a Man to Murder His Wife and Stepchild.

BLOTT, Kan., March 4.—R. D. Parker, a former resident of this place, but now of Abilene, came back here yesterday evening, accompanied by a young man named Frank Dunn, whom he brought with him from the latter town to assassinate his wife and stepchild, who live here, but have been separated from Parker for some months. Dunn gave the job up to the officers at Abilene and this place, but intended to carry out his project, far as shooting was concerned. He was shown by Parker the room which his wife and stepdaughter occupied, and told the location of the bed, and was to be \$25 for firing five shots from a revolver, and \$100 for the same if he hit the bed. Dunn fired the shots according to contract, and immediately afterward met Parker at the rendezvous agreed upon and was paid twenty dollars by him, with a promise of five dollars more if it proved that he had made a sure thing of it. Officers were concealed so near as to hear all the conversation, and this morning Parker was arrested and is now in jail.

Crushed by Bowlder. CARHAGE, Mo., March 4.—Another horrible accident happened in the Lethargic mines, eight miles from here, about seven o'clock this morning, which cost Wilson Haines' life. Just after he had entered the drift, which is some eight feet under the surface of the ground, a large rock fell on the roof of the drift. The bowlder struck the poor miner on the head and crushed him so badly that he lived but a few minutes. Wilson Haines is a middle-aged man with a better nature and violent temper than the Lethargic diggers, his brother, Lewis Haines, having been blown up by mist powder only a week ago.

The Malloy Boycott. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 4.—A committee from the local roads, Knights of Labor, is going the ground rounds in San Antonio just now trying to get the prominent merchants to boycott the Malloy steamship line. Thus far the movement is not gaining much encouragement here. Several of our merchants told the committee they sympathized with the working men in their efforts to receive better wages in a legitimate manner, but would conduct their own business as best suited their interests and would consequently decline to recognize the authority of the Knights of Labor to dictate what line they shall patronize when making shipments.

A METROPOLITAN MOB. New York Strikers Make Lively Work—Twenty Hundred Police Required to Keep Order.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The strike of the employes on the Dry Dock Surface railroad developed into a lively contest yesterday. The reserve police force of all the precincts below Fourteenth street was detailed at the Grand street car stables early in the morning. About 11:30 o'clock Police Superintendent Murray issued an order calling the remaining policemen on the reserves in the station houses above Fourteenth street to reinforce the men already at the stables. The additional men increased the number on hand to six hundred.

A car was started out of the stable about noon. It was halted with derision by hundreds of men on the street. Police Inspector Steers mounted the platform beside the driver and the car started. The police cleared the way until Lewis street was reached, where the first obstruction was met in the shape of a car of the Second street line which had been placed on the track. Back of it were trucks, and a little farther on a load of coal had been dumped on the track. Another car of the Forty-second street line came along, drove on the pile of coal and was turned across the track. The strikers greeted this with cheers and sprang into the street. Every wagon that came along was overturned and turned across the track, and the horses unshipped and driven away. The police furnished clubs, gave commands and issued threats alternately, but in vain, as they were powerless to act. While they were standing looking on the scene a gang added additional obstructions to those already on the track. At Varick street a car of the Forty-second street line was toppled over and fell into the street. At another point the switch plates were taken away. Further on a pile of bricks and building poles were placed on the track. The content was practically over at this point, and orders were issued to start back to the stable.

The Cross-town line made another attempt in the afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p. m. the police reserves were called to reinforce the men on the Grand street line, and Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers were present and made preparations for the battle. At noon over 600 policemen were on the scene, and when the reserve arrived fully 1,500 were in line. They kept the street clear, but on the north side the strikers were collected, and with thousands of the lowest classes of men from the crowded tenements of the narrow streets east of the Bowery, formed a threatening body of almost any form of outrage and riot. At 2:15 a car started from the stables and proceeded under an escort of fifty policemen to the stables' stand at East street. There the line of march was headed by Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers. First came six platoons of police, then followed the car enclosed in a hollow square of police numbering 100. The rear was closed by six platoons of police. The force started amid the howling, yelling and shouts of derision from the mob. No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There a horse car lying on its side was lifted from the track by the policemen, which formed the advance guard of the column. Thereafter the progress was slow. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car in which were some minor officials of the company and a sergeant of police.

At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the car unnoticed and the car was thrown off. This in a ship was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands lining the sidewalks. The car moved slowly on. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car in which were some minor officials of the company and a sergeant of police.

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RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. College professors in the United States get an average salary of \$1,530.—N. Y. Times.

The Episcopal mission at Mandalay has been reopened after a suspension of six years.

The Astor library, New York, contains 221,490 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and had last year a daily average of 283 readers.

The Andover Theological Seminary has three Turkish students, named Christakes Apostolos Dereber, Caspar Hagop Bulbulian and Hovhannes Kerk Santikian.

The English journal, the *Rock*, says that "it is reported that a Chinese Princess has been converted to Christianity. The lady's name is the Princess Kung, and she has named her Buddhist books."

In Pennsylvania, in spite of a thorough arbitrary school system that cloths school committees almost with despotic powers, \$25,000 children are reported not to attend school at all.—Philadelphia Press.

The board of education in Berlin will place warm water baths for the children in their school-houses. If the experiment works well it will be extended. The schools of Göttingen have been thus equipped for some years, and about seventy-five per cent. of the children use the baths.

Thirty-five handkerchiefs, nine pieces of Madras cloth, one hundred and five fatheads of cloth, one piece of silk, one hundred and seven reels of thread, three bars of soap, eleven pipes, seven heads of tobacco, one palook, four papers of needles and one pair of scissors, were contributions at a church dedication recently at Nembec, on the Niger river.

In order to better the condition of the village clergy the Holy Synod of Russia encourages the establishment of loan and savings banks exclusively for clergymen. An institution of the kind established in the diocese of Saratoff over ten years ago has been quite successful. The bank has now on deposit over three thousand rubles.

According to a recent census, there are now, says the *Foreign Missionary*, 80,000 Christians in Japan, 45,000 of whom are protestants. The number of communicants can not be less than 10,000, and the number of converts since the first Protestant church was organized.

There are only four students this year in the school of agriculture and horticulture connected with Harvard College. The instructors are so numerous that there is one for every pupil, and a few left over even then. The instruction is given by lectures and recitations in the greenhouse, fields and laboratories.—Harvard Courier.

The two lower classes of one of our Western colleges have been keeping up a steady fusillade of hostilities against each other ever