INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

Convincing Verification of Widecast Public Statements.

To OUR READERS:—In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a *permanent conviction* in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated what the rational disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly *increasing*. Three years ago we stated that a *marked check* had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders *did not increase* over the previous years: other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim *credit for checking* these ravages.

"Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years *all careful life insurance* companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to-day *millions of dollars in risks are refused*, because chemical examination discovers *unsuspected* diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over *half* the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was *not the cause* of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the *original* cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yes, nearly *panic stricken*, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to *justify the claims that they have made*, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australasia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many *different* diseases because it, and it *alone*, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best, ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a widespread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it *cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable*, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our *claims*, and to their *public and universal verification* with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

The "Sandwich Man" in Paris.

Who introduced him? At this distance I can scarcely remember, but I fancy it was the owners of a continental paper started on American "lines" for Anglo-American readers. Then was the time to have resisted the innovation. One indignation meeting, one protest, one prosecution might have checked the advertising mania indefinitely. But the opportunity passed, the sandwich board became a familiar sight in the streets, and ere long from the pariah had become the tyrant of the pavement. The theatrical managers taking the hint to advertise their respective shows by means of illuminated carts and sign boards, huge carts, thirty feet long, with shifting and multicolored posters took the field. Cheap watchmakers, following quickly in the wake of the managers, hired small armies of the half starved "loafers" to air their printed self laudations. The inventor of a patent soap devised an Indian car and engaged four genuine niggers to promenade about the boulevards in it in his honor. An electric accumulator company sent forth strange carriages at night, with flashing lamps and glistening glass walls, the like of which had never been seen on the boulevard.

Presuming upon the impunity with which all these innovations were allowed to confuse us, our bootmakers and hatters did not hesitate to go a step farther in puffery, and in a short time we found the sidewalks monopolized by men masquerading as grenadiers and Turks and monkeys, bearing aloft great signboards proclaiming the superiority of their wares over those of their less self-asserting competitors. "It all gives color to our streets!" exclaimed a rosy spectacled chronicqueur the other day, discussing the nuisance. So it does. But it makes walking plagudely unpleasant. No longer can we saunter on and on, stopping lazily now to scan the posters on the colonnes morris, and now to watch the pretty face of some little shop nymph. At every corner we are liable to be tripped up or ignominiously hustled by rows of perambulating "puffers." The ease, the indolence of our former flaneries has been rudely and irreparably disturbed. A new and restless spirit has been infused into our lives. In short, we have been "Americanized."—Paris Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Advice to Journalists.

It is worth any journalist's while to study a specialty. Journalism is a growing profession. It is better paid than it was ten years ago, and good men will earn more and be in better demand five years hence. New newspapers, a wide range of topics and the growing desire for all that is new and that makes the world go, are to increase this demand. As journalism develops it becomes more like other professions. Time was when a physician "doctored" all diseases, sawed off limbs, "pulled" teeth, probed ears and attacked all imperfections of the human body with equal confidence. And not long ago lawyers were supposed to know every phase of the international as well as police court law, and to be able to make and break wills, settle boundary disputes, smash titles and grapple any possible topic that might get into court. But in this years, 1886, the physicians of greater phenomenal success practice a specialty, and the lawyers of note follow a given line of law. So with newspaper writers. Those who master a specialty and their pens in constant demand.—Managing Editor Lord.

Of No Value at All.

The famous treasure of Hue, captured by Gen. De Courcy in the imperial palace and sent to France, and which was supposed to be worth 15,000,000 francs, turned out on examination to be of no value at all. The supposed bars of silver are simply lead.—Paris Intransigeant.

Sooner or later all great fortunes are absorbed by the people.—Augusta Chronicle.

NOVELIST HOWELLS.

HARD WORK THE EARLIEST RECREATION OF THIS STORY WRITER.

Sketch of the Howells Family—The Evil Star That for a Time Guided Its Course—How William Dean's Early Effusions Were Received by Rural Critics.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—Work, hard work, was the earliest recreation of Howells, the novelist. He was neither rocked in a satin lined cradle nor hushed to sleep in the lap of luxury. His father and his father's father had been toilers before him, and even as a child this son of genius earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. It was seventy-nine years ago that a weaver went forth from the little Welsh village of Hay and sailed over the sea to America. The emigrant was Joseph Howells, and with him came his English wife and infant son. The baby was named William Cooper Howells and he in turn became the sire of a baby of his own. The second youngster, William Dean Howells, is the leaven of this rapid sketch.

The English mother of William Cooper Howells was a woman of superior education and refined qualities. She was, moreover, an ambitious woman, for she taught her son to read before he was 4 years old. The bent of her mind was toward poetry and general literature, and she left her impress upon her son, who became an editor, and upon her grandson, who is now one of our foremost men in letters. Reared a Quaker, she was repudiated by the Friends when Cupid gave her heart and hand to the sturdy young Welshman. However, she never deserted her early faith, and the garb of the society was too dear a badge for her ever to surrender. Joseph was a rover, moving hither and thither, up the Hudson from Manhattan Island, over into Virginia, then into southern Ohio, and finally across the river to the flourishing settlement of Wheeling. The baby from athwart the main became a youth and then a printer, and at 24 he married Mary Dean, an Ohio girl, who was bred and born in the old fashioned town of New Lisbon. The printer turned editor, and coming back into this state, he drifted here and there, while an evil star dogged his heels. His mission in those days was to preach the doctrines of anti-slavery and to herald abroad the tenets of the Whig faith.

In the meantime his family multiplied. The first born was J. A Howells, and after him came the novelist. The two boys were taught to set type before they had entered their teens, and the younger stood on a chair because he was too short to reach up to his case. The father eventually brought up at Dayton, where he exchanged all the money he possessed for The Transcript newspaper. W. D. Howells was then 12 years old, but he was a skillful printer and he could set type as fast as a man. While other lads of his age were at school he was a bread winner in his father's office. The Transcript, however, was a failure financially, at least, and the family resumed their wanderings. This time Columbus, the state capital, was their destination. There the father reported the proceedings of the general assembly for The Journal, while the boys found employment as printers with the same paper at the princely pay of $4 a week. In 1852 editor Howells bought an interest in The Ashtabula Sentinel, and a few months later he removed it to Jefferson, the county seat, where it has ever since remained. Jefferson is fifty miles north and east of Cleveland, as the crow flies, and William Dean, the flower of the tribe of Howells, was 15 when he went there to live. His education indeed was a practical one. The whir of the hand press and the click of the types had been his teacher and his playmate. His companions were men who visited his father's sanctum to renew their subscriptions or to discuss the very latest political complication. Those great anti-slavery leaders, Senator Benjamin F. Wade and Congressman Joshua R. Giddings, were citizens of the town, and contributions from their blunt pens oftentimes found their way into the columns of The Sentinel. The Sentinel was ably conducted and it was filled each week with choice poems by Whittier, Longfellow and Buchanan Reed. W. C. Howells, the moving spirit in the enterprise, went to school but six months all told, but by application he was able to teach his sons Latin and French and to direct their tastes in the best literary channels. His library was quite complete, and in it young Howells spent many a satisfying hour. He took up the study of Spanish, and before long he translated a story from that language at his printer's case, setting the types as he went along. "Will Narey" was his maiden nom de plume, and over that signature he wrote sly verses and short sketches for The Jefferson Weekly.

Of course the wise heads of the village discussed the merits of these productions while toasting their shins before the glowing stoves of grocery store and postoffice. And alas! the criticisms were not always delivered in the spirit of charity or encouragement. So fierce were the assaults at times that the young writer was almost inclined to abandon his pen and stick to his types. A little story called "The Reminiscences of a Candidate," called out a terrible tirade from these self appointed censors, who, tiring of talking crops, turned their verbal batteries toward a slip of a boy whose only fault was a determination to get on in the world.

At 20 Howells went to Columbus with his father, who had been appointed clerk in the state senate. For a time he was legislative correspondent for a Cincinnati newspaper, and then he became the news and literary editor of The Columbus Journal at a salary of $12 a week. Whitelaw Reid was then sending dispatches to the old Cincinnati Gazette for $10 a week. John J. Piatt, a writer of some consequence in the west, was also a citizen of the capital, and he and Howells pooled their poetical fancies and jointly issued a little book of poems. It was while in Columbus that Howells sent his first verses to The Atlantic. They were accepted, and a check for $25 was sent him. Three years later Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, and Howells wrote a sketch of his life and had it published in book form. It paid the author $200 in hard cash and gave him the consulship at Venice. Thus ended Howells' career in Ohio. He went to Italy, and before he was 28 "Venetian Life" had been published in New York and London.

Howells' genius came to him, perhaps, from his Quaker grandmother. His mother, Mary Dean, was a woman of many virtues, but it cannot be said that her inclination was very marked in the direction of letters. The father, now 80 years old, was, until quite recently, United States consul at Quebec. He lives in Jefferson, where his son, J. A. Howells, still owns and edits The Sentinel. Anne Howells, the younger daughter, married Frechette, the Canadian poet. She, too, is a writer of verses and descriptive articles, but her talent is not of as high an order as that of her distinguished brother. The novelist is a Howells rather than a Dean. His father's stoop is perpetuated in him, while he inherits his mother's Pennsylvania German thrift and business capacity. A shining mark he is, surely, and yet he is not a college graduate.

J. B. M.

Prayer Before the Battle.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is credited with the following: "Governor Gordon, Senator Colquitt and Gen. Benning were together in the southern army. The first two are very religious and always engaged in prayer before going into a battle. One day just before the Federal troops were about to charge, Gens. Gordon and Colquitt started toward a little log cabin. On the way they met Gen. Benning, and they asked him to join them in the cabin. He supposed they were going in there to take a drink and followed them. 'Give me a drink quick,' said Gen. Benning, 'as there is no time to lose.' 'We did not come here to drink,' said Gen. Gordon; 'we came here to pray.' 'Oh, excuse me,' said Benning, as he hurried out of the cabin. His conduct horrified the generals. They could not understand how a man could be so indifferent on the eve of what promised to be a very fierce battle. After having prayed fervently they went into the conflict full of confidence. When the battle was over it was found that both Gens. Gordon and Colquitt had been seriously injured, while Gen. Benning had not received a scratch."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Hymn Voiced Their Feelings.

There was a missionary concert at Rockland church the other evening, and among other things was a paper on missionary work read by a young lady. When she had finished the leader of the meeting said: "We will now sing 'Hallelujah, 'tis done.'" Whereat everybody smiled.—Rockland Courier Journal.

Marvelous if True.

A Politician walking along the Street accidently dropped a Lie. A Gentleman called after him to tell the Politician of his Loss. "Oh, it is of no Consequence," said the Latter; "I have Plenty more." This Story teaches that even a Politician can Sometimes speak the Truth.—Boston Transcript.

THE NEXT SENATE.

SOME OF THE SUCCESSFUL SENATORIAL ASPIRANTS.

Records Worth Reading—Men Who from Lowly Station Have Earned the Highest Honors in the Gift of Their Respective States.

Eugene Hale has been re-elected to represent the "Pine Tree" state in the senate for the next six years. He has just passed his 50th year, but does not belie his name in appearance; he is apparently in his prime. Mr. Hale is a native of Maine. He promised well in his youth, being admitted to the bar on reaching his majority. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was for nine years a county attorney. At the age of 31 he was elected to the state legislature, and two years later, in 1869, he was sent to congress, where he remained until 1879, serving five successive terms. In 1881 he was chosen United States senator, and will now succeed himself for the second term. He was appointed postmaster general by President Grant, but he declined the position. President Hayes tendered him a position in his cabinet, which he also declined, preferring to give his services entirely to his native state, and it is for this attachment to their interests that the people of Maine again honor him.

EUGENE HALE.

Massachusetts' Senator-elect.

Few men in public life have had such a continuous appreciation of their public services by their constituents as has been enjoyed by Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts. For nearly forty years he has been a legislator. Away back in 1848 he was elected to the Massachusetts lower house. He was then 32 years of age, his birth taking place at Cummington, Mass., in 1816. This town will ever be famous as the birthplace of William Cullen Bryant, though Bryant was 20 years old and about leaving his native place to practice law at the time that Dawes was born. Young Dawes was graduated from Yale with honor and immediately engaged in teaching. Later he edited two local papers. Turning his attention to law he became a successful member of the Massachusetts bar. His growing popularity soon brought him into political prominence, and he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, as stated before. After a term there he was returned to the senate, and in 1852 again to the lower house. From 1853 to 1857 he was district attorney. In 1857 he was elected a member of the thirty-fifth congress and continuously re-elected to the following eight congresses up to the Forty-fourth, the term ending in 1877. Thus he might have been twenty years in congress up to that time. But the record was broken by his promotion to the senate on March 4, 1875, as the successor of Charles Sumner. When his term expired in 1881 he was re-elected, an honor which has again fallen to him. The term to which he has just been elected will expire in 1893.

SENATOR DAWES.

Senator From Wisconsin.

Philetus Sawyer, elected to the senate from Wisconsin to succeed himself, is a native of Vermont, in which state he was born, Sept. 22, 1816. His father combined farming with blacksmithing, and young Philetus early learned to work with his own hands. When he was but a year old the family removed to Essex county, New York state, and his youthful years were passed in the Adirondacks. When he was 17 years old he became master of his own time. At the age of 31 he went west, settling in Wisconsin. Having but $2,000 he failed to make a brilliant success at farming, and turned his attention to lumbering. He first took a contract, then rented, and finally purchased, a sawmill at Algoma, now the city of Oshkosh. This enterprise proved a decided success, and Mr. Sawyer has long been reckoned among the solid men of Wisconsin. His political life began in the common council of Oshkosh, and in 1857, and again in 1861, he was elected a member of the state legislature. For two years he was mayor. In 1863, he was invited to become a candidate for congress, but declined, because of pressing business, to run. Two years later he decided to run and was elected. He continued a member of congress until 1875, when he refused to be a candidate for re-election. He was elected to the senate in 1880, and his re-election by the Republican party is evidence that his course has been satisfactory to his constituents.

SENATOR SAWYER.

Senator from California.

George Hearst, who was appointed last year by Governor Stoneman, of California, to fill the senatorial seat made vacant by the death of Senator Miller, has been elected for the coming senatorial term. It goes without saying that he is a very rich man. California senators usually are. Though now a millionaire Senator Hearst began life as a common laborer. His wife, it is said, has always had aspirations for Washington life, while he would be better satisfied could he part with his "biled shirt" and spend his life among his mines and ranches in the west. No man in America feels more at home in a mine than George Hearst, nor is there living one who can excel him in judging and prospecting mining property. He crossed the plains in 1850, and after saving a little money he formed with two partners a firm for speculating in mining claims. They made money rapidly, and are now among the leading mine owners on this continent. They own the largest and most profitable mines in Butte City, M. T., as well as in California, Colorado, Mexico, Arizona and Idaho. Mr. Hearst is the sole owner of The San Francisco Examiner. One tract of land which he holds comprises 40,000 acres in the finest part of California, and it is there that the senator hopes to end his days.

GEORGE HEARST.

Re-elected Senator from Connecticut.

Joseph Roswell Hawley, who has just been re-elected senator from Connecticut, has been often mentioned as a presidential possibility. His friends base his claim for such honor on his long public service, which begun back in 1850, and his party points with pride to the fact that he was never a Democrat or Whig. He began in politics as a Free Soiler, writing for The Republican, a Free Soil paper later merged into The Press, which he afterward owned and run as the organ of the Republican party, and which finally became the present Hartford Courant, which he still owns.

It is difficult to determine whether it is as journalist, soldier, governor, representative or senator that Gen. Hawley has rendered the greatest service to his party and country. He was born in North Carolina in 1826. His father was a Baptist minister and a native of Connecticut. Young Joseph's first political recollection was that he was one of three Union boys in the little North Carolina log cabin school that he attended. At the age of 11 his family moved to Connecticut, where young Hawley continued his studies, graduating in 1847 at Hamilton college, New York. Immediately after leaving college he began the study of law and took an active part in politics. He was a delegate to the national Free Soil convention of 1852, as he was to the national Republican convention of 1856, and to almost every succeeding national convention of that party since.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, after the fall of Sumter, was published in Mr. Hawley's paper one Monday morning, and before that night he had a company enlisted and rifles ordered to equip them. He went to the front as captain of the company. He was the first man to enlist from Connecticut, and at the close of the war one of the very last of the volunteer army to retire, which he did with the rank of major general. On his return from the war he was elected governor of Connecticut. In 1868 he presided at the national convention which nominated Grant the first time. In 1872 he was elected a representative to the Forty-second congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-third and Forty-sixth congresses; after which he was elected United States senator and is now re-elected for a second term. He was president of the United States Centennial commission from its organization in 1872 to its final meeting in 1879, and to the success of the International exhibition of 1876 he contributed more than probably any individual.

Senator-elect from Michigan.

Col. Francis B. Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who has just been elected senator from that state, is one of its millionaire lumber and railroad men. He has always contributed largely to the campaign funds of the Republican party. He might have received many honors from his party long before this; even the nomination for governorship was offered to him, but he was obliged to decline them on account of the ill health of his wife. The colonel is one of those big, open hearted "hail-fellow-well-met" sort of men who always have a host of friends. He is a lover of fast horses, and is delighted at hearing good stories, of which he himself is well supplied. He is a native of Maine and 61 years of age. He went west when a boy and went into lumber for a living. He founded a business in Michigan in 1850, from which he has since reaped a fortune. In 1869 he was elected a member of the state legislature and soon after a state senator. General Grant appointed him minister to The Hague, which he was obliged to decline.

F. B. STOCKBRIDGE.

U. S. Senator-elect From Minnesota.

Ex-governor Cushman K. Davis, of St. Paul, who succeeds S. J. R. McMillan, as senator of Minnesota, is described by those who know him, as one of the smartest lawyers in the northwest. In appearance and ability he has been likened somewhat to Benjamin F. Butler. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., forty-nine years ago. At the age of 19 he was graduated from Carroll college, and then went to the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. When he began the practice of law, he immediately became prominent as a ready debater. He was appointed United States attorney in 1868, which position he filled until 1873, when he resigned to become the Republican candidate for governor of Minnesota, to which position he was elected. Unlike many of the western senators, Governor Davis is not a rich man, though he has a large income from his law practice.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

SOME INTERESTING BEGINNINGS.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first lucifer match was made in 1798.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1798.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first steel plate was discovered in 1830.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702.

The first telescope was used in England in 1608.

The first watches were made at Nuenburg in 1477.

Locomotives were first used in this country in 1829.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first newspaper was published in this country in 1790.

The first printing press in the United States was worked in 1620.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first telegraph instrument was successfully operated by Professor Morse in 1842.

The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

The first Union flag was unfurled on Jan. 1, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. It had thirteen stripes of white and red and retained the British cross in one corner.

LITERARY JOTTINGS.

Frank Stockton, the story writer, is in Washington.

Although Miss Elizabeth Peabody is 84 years old, she is still a vigorous writer and an active philanthropist.

Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, whose name was made famous by her poem of "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night," has collected a volume of her later poems and ballads, which will be published during the early part of the new year.

Archdeacon Farrar is engaged upon his article, "America's Share in Westminster Abbey," to be published in an early edition of Harper's Magazine. The article will discuss the various Americans whose memories are preserved in the abbey. A series of illustrations will be made especially for the article.

The forthcoming volume in the series of "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States" will bring the series down to the present time. Mr. Booth is to be treated by Lawrence Barrett; Lester Wallack by William Winter; Ellen Terry by George Edgar Montgomery; Lawrence Barrett by Mr. William Laffan, with an accompanying poem by Austin Dobson, and Mr. Clement Scott will write of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft.

OLDTIME LITERARY MEN.

Milton sold "Paradise Lost" for £10.

Macaulay was famous before he was 23.

Hugh Miller's college was a stone quarry.

Tasso produced his "Rinaldo" before he was 19.

Guizot could read six languages when he was 11.

Alexander Dumas' grandmother was an African slave.

Rossini, author of the "Barber of Seville," composed his music in bed.

Schiller declared that he found the greatest happiness of life to consist in the regular discharge of some mechanical duty.

Baron Trenck wrote his wonderful book of personal experience during a ten years' captivity in a subterranean dungeon at Magdeburg.

Drinking in the Capital.

Drinking is, it seems to me, growing in Washington, and it is said that on New Year's day several ladies of the cabinet offered wine and punch to their guests. This has not been usual in Washington society, though there has always been a private decanter for such of the old stagers as are accustomed to have their liquor. Washington punch is used at the receptions as it was a year or so ago. It is the most "drunk producing" article I have ever seen put together. It is made of one part of sour lemonade, one half part of rum, one of claret, and one half part of the best of whisky. It is served in round, broad and deep glasses, each of which will hold about as much as a teacup. It is iced, and one drinks if he is not careful more than he can stand. Amid the excitement and heat of a big ball it is strange if some of the younger people do not now and then take a little more than they can easily carry, and if the Prohibitionists would devote themselves to a good work they should attack Washington society.—Washington Letter.

Until 1786 students at both Harvard and Yale were ranked entirely according to social position. Rank lists of the classes were posted in the battery at the beginning of freshman year, and were eagerly awaited. Yale was the first to abolish the custom, and Harvard followed suit five years later.

U. S. AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Establishment of Districts, Assignments and Terms.

At its January session the Supreme Cour of Montana established as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Gallatin, Madison and Beaverhead; James H. McLeary, Judge. Terms: At Bozeman, 4th Monday of March; 1st Monday of October. At Virginia City, 3d Mondays May and November. At Dillon, 1st Mondays June and December.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Deer Lodge, Silver Bow and Missoula; Wm. J. Galbraith, Judge. Terms: Butte, 4th Mondays February and September, 1st Monday July; Missoula, 2d Monday June and 1st Monday November; Deer Lodge, 1st Monday May, 4th Monday November.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Lewis and Clarke, Jefferson and Choteau; D. S. Wade, Chief Justice. Terms: Helena, 1st Mondays in March, July and November; Boulder City, 1st Monday May and 3d Monday October; Fort Benton, 3d Tuesday May, 1st Tuesday October.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Dawson, Custer, Fergus and Yellowstone; Thos. C. Bach, Judge. Terms; Miles, 3d Monday April, 4th Monday October; Glendive, 1st Monday March, 2d Monday October; White Sulphur Springs, 4th Tuesdays March and September; Lewiston, 1st Monday April, 2d Monday September; Billings, 3d Mondays May and November.

U. S. Courts will be held at Bozeman, Deer Lodge, Helena and Miles each term.

"It Saved My Life"

Is a common expression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the curative powers of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died from lung troubles.—E. Bragdon, Palestine, Tex.

About six months ago I had a severe Hemorrhage of the Lungs, brought on by a distressing Cough, which deprived me of sleep and rest. I had used various cough balsams and expectorants, without obtaining relief. A friend advised me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and am happy to say that it helped me at once. By continued use this medicine cured my cough, and, I am satisfied, saved my life.—Mrs. E. Coburn, 18 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for over a year, and sincerely believe I should have been in my grave, had it not been for this medicine. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, for which I had almost despaired of ever finding a remedy.—D. A. McMullen, Windsor, Province of Ontario.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. Two years ago I took a very severe Cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted physicians, and took the remedies they prescribed, but failed to obtain relief until I began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two bottles of this medicine completely restored my health.—Lizzie M. Allen, West Lancaster, Ohio. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Western Brewery,

VAN GUNDY & MILLER, Prop's.

Deer Lodge, - - Montana.

Are now Manufacturing a Superior Article of

Bottled Beer!

Put up Expressly for

EXPORT AND FAMILY USE.

☞ Dealers supplied with Keg or Bottled Beer on call or by letter. Shipments promptly made.

FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT THE BAR.

VAN GUNDY & MILLER.

DEER LODGE DRUG CO.,

DEER LODGE, MONT.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND PURE CHEMICALS,

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES DYE STUFFS, HAIR- AND TOOTH-BRUSHES. IMPROVED TUBULAR LANTERNS.

SPIRIT THERMOMETERS,

Prof. Tyndall's Celebrated

LUNG PROTECTORS.

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soap, Sponges,

and all varieties of Druggists' Sundries.

CIGARS.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS, for Medical Uses.

☞ *Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded and Orders answered with Care and Dispatch.* 810

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET,

LODGE & BEAUMONT, Prop'rs.

Main Street, Adjoining O'Neill's Theatre.

HAVING OPENED

A General Meat Market,

At the above stand, we will endeavor to furnish patrons with

FRESH KILLED & GOOD MEATS

of all kinds, including

GAME IN SEASON.

And all articles usually supplied at a First-class Meat Market.

Highest Price Paid for Pelts and Hides.

A Share of Patronage Solicited.

LODGE & BEAUMONT.

Deer Lodge, Dec. 1, 1886. 908 tf

Albert Kleinschmidt, Helena. *Addison Smith Deer Lodge.*

Albert Kleinschmidt & Co.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS
JEWELRY, NOTIONS, Etc.

GROCERIES!
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
HARNESS,
SADDLERY, Etc.

Accommodating Salesmen and Lowest Cash Prices.

Brick Block, Cor. Main & 3d Sts., Deer Lodge. 763tf

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS.

To T. H. BROWN AND H. M. MONTGOMERY:

You are, each and both of you, hereby notified that we have, in accordance with Section 2,324, Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements upon the WHITESIDES quartz lode mining claim, located in Oro Fino mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, [being the same lode which was located November 8, 1884, and recorded on page 767 of the Book of Lode Locations in the Recorder's office of Deer Lodge county, M. T.] [also being the same lode which was located in no organized mining district of Jefferson county, M. T., on the 8th day of November, 1884, and recorded in Book W of Lode Locations, in the Recorder's office of Jefferson county, M. T.] one hundred dollars during the year ending December 31, A. D. 1886: And you, T. H. Brown and H. M. Montgomery, co-owners, are hereby further notified that unless you pay, or cause to be paid to the undersigned, your co-owners, or either of them, within ninety days from the date of this notice, your one-fourth of said amount, viz—T. H. Brown, Twenty-five Dollars for your one-fourth interest, and you, H. M. Montgomery, Twenty-five Dollars for your one-fourth interest, all your right, title and interest of, in and to the said mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owners, who have made the required expenditures.

Dated at Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1887.

SMITH WHITESIDE.
HARRY C. CAIN.
JAMES E. LANE.

First publication Jan. 7, 1887. 913 13t

Notice to Co-Owners.

To Neil O'Donnell, John O'Donnell, or the heirs and assigns of either, or both.

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that we, James McDonal, Barney Peoples and Cornelius Peoples, your co-owners, have, in accordance with Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, expended for labor and improvements upon the CARBON Quartz Lode mining claim, situated in the Flint Creek mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, for the year ended December 31, 1886, the sum of one hundred dollars; and you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed the sum of Forty [40] Dollars, your proportion of such expenditures, together with interest and costs, within ninety days of the date of this notice, all of your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above described "Carbon" quartz lode mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co owners, who have performed the work and made the required expenditures thereon.

JAMES McDONAL.
CON. PEOPLES.
BARNEY PEOPLES.

Granite, Deer Lodge county, M. T., Jan. 1st, 1887. First publication, Jan. 14, 1887. 914 90d

Notice to Co-Owner.

TO JAMES C. CURN.—You are hereby notified that I, E. P. Mills, your co-owner, have, in accordance with Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, expended for labor and improvements upon the CHAMPION quartz lode mining claim, situated in Oro Fino Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, for the year ending December 31, 1886, the sum of one hundred dollars [100]. And you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed to me the sum of twenty-five [25] dollars your proportion of such expenditures, together with interest and costs, within ninety days of the date of this notice, all of your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above described Champion quartz lode mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has performed the work and made the required expenditures thereon

Feb. 7, 1887. E. P. MILLS.
First publication Feb. 11, 1887. 913 90d

Notice to Co-Owner.

To the administrator of the estate of James Brennan, deceased:

You are hereby notified that I have, in accordance with Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements on the NORTHWEST Quartz Lode mining claim, situated in First Chance mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, the sum of two hundred dollars, for the years 1885 and 18-6, ending December 31, 1886: and you are hereby further notified that unless you pay or cause to be paid to me, the undersigned, within 90 days from the first publication of this notice, your one-half of said amount, which is one hundred dollars, all your right, title and interest of, in and to the said mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has made the required expenditures.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT.

Beartown, M. T., Jan. 2, 1887. 913 9o d
First publication, Jan. 7, 1887.

Notice to Co-Owners.

To J. M. Knight, M. D. Annas and J. P. Craighton.—

You are hereby notified that I have, in accordance with Section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements on the MOUNTAIN CHIEF lode, situated near the head of Dunkleberg Creek, in no organized Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, one hundred dollars [$100] for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886. And you are further notified that unless you, J. M. Knight, M. D. Annas and J. P. Craighton within ninety days after the date of this notice, pay or cause to be paid to me your proportion of the above amount, for representation of your interests in said lode, all your right, title and interest of, in, and to the said quartz lode mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has made the required expenditures.

AMBROSE ALIX.

Deer Lodge, M. T., January 24, 1887.
First Publication Jan. 28, 1887. 916 90d

THE NEW NORTH-WEST

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Patronize Your Home Office in Job Work.

Judicious Advertising Always Pays.

We carry a full line of the best graded Standard Job Stock, and are prepared to do first-class work in

Bill Heads. Letter Heads, Tags, Envelopes, Posters, Cards, Etc.

Following are the CASH RATES for leading articles, delivered at this office, or in town. Persons ordering from abroad are requested to designate the number and price of each article, as the price varies with the weight and grade of Stock used. All is good Stock; some is superior in weight and finish. Cash and "C. O. D." should accompany orders:

		For 500.	For 1,000
Plain	Letter Heads	$3.50 to $4.50	$6.00 to $7.00
"	Royal Packet Hds.	2.50 to 3.50	4.00 to 5.00
"	Note Heads	2.00 to 3.00	3.50 to 4.00
"	Bill Heads [assorted sizes]	3.50 to 4.50	5.00 to 6.50
"	Return Envelopes [Business Card]	3.00 to 3.50	5.00 to 6.00
"	Business Cards	3.00 to 4.00	4.00 to 5.00
"	Shipping Tags	2.50 to 3.50	4.00 to 6.00

Work "Blocked" Without Extra Charge.

A FULL LINE OF

Poster Papers and Chromatic Prints

FOR AUCTION, HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE TO ORDER.

Ball Invitations, Orders of Dances,

Cards, Card Board and Flat Papers.

Work will be done promptly and delivered or shipped by Express, as directed. Printed Bills, Letters, Envelopes, etc., cost but little more than the blank stock, and every business man should use them.

WE ALSO CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF

Legal and General Blanks,

AS ENUMERATED BELOW.

The price opposite each is for 100 or less. Cash must accompany orders. Postage or Express