

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from Irritability peculiar to their sex, should try



This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonic, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, stimulates the Appetite, strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Watercock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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

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Teeth Extracted Without Pain by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth made of the best quality and workmanship finished, with guaranteed fit. L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 47 WEST SEVENTH STREET, two blocks north of Fountain square, formerly 271 Walnut and 6th and Vine. Office open at all hours. C. W. WARDLE, Dentist.

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CHESTER A. ARTHUR DEAD

THE EX-PRESIDENT DIES VERY SUDDENLY IN NEW YORK.

Apoplexy Resulting From the Bursting of a Blood Vessel the Immediate Cause of His Death—He Passes Away Without Pain—A Brief History of His Life.



EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at his home, No. 123 Lexington avenue, in this city, at 5 o'clock this morning. He had long been suffering from Bright's disease, but the immediate cause of his death was apoplexy, resulting from the bursting of a blood vessel, which caused paralysis of the whole right side. The news of his death came as a great surprise, notwithstanding the alarming rumors as to his health during the summer months. His disease was one affecting the kidneys, and those nearest him had no faith in his permanent recovery, but his sudden demise was not spoken of. He began to sink rapidly shortly after midnight, and by 3 o'clock it was known that death was approaching. He passed away without apparent pain. As soon as the news of Mr. Arthur's death was made public many flags on public and private buildings were placed at half-mast.



HOUSE ON LEXINGTON AVENUE.

Mr. Arthur had lived at No. 123 Lexington avenue for twenty years or more. A stroke of cerebral apoplexy, sudden but not wholly unexpected by the attending physicians, terminated his life. The stroke came in his sleep between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and he did not rally thereafter. His death was painless—the slow going out of a burned down candle—and for hours before the end came he was unconscious of his surroundings.

His son and daughter, his sister, his former law partner, Sherman W. Knevals, and his closest friend, Surrogate Rollins, were at his bedside. All reports to the contrary, Mr. Arthur's health had not improved during his stay in New London six weeks ago, and at his return on October 1, he was no better than when he left the city. As time passed no permanent improvement came, and the physicians feared some such sudden stroke as the one to which he succumbed. In his feeble condition, even a light stroke of apoplexy would prove fatal to the most robust patient. But with the beginning of the present week a marked change for the better set in. Tuesday the ex-president felt better and stronger than at any time since he was taken sick, and commented hopefully upon the fact.

Ex-President Arthur at the time of his death was in his fifty-seventh year. He had been a widower for seven years, and leaves two children, a son and daughter, Chester Allen and Nellie.

The funeral will take place from the church of the Heavenly Rest on Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and the remains will be buried in the family plot in the Albany Rural cemetery.

Chester Allen Arthur was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830, and was the eldest of a family of two sons and three daughters. His father, the Rev. William Arthur, was a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated at the age of eighteen from the County of Antrim, Ireland. He was a man of prominence in his denomination, having been pastor of Calvary Baptist church in New York City from 1855 to 1863.

The president's early education was acquired in the schools of Vermont, and at the age of fifteen he entered Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., graduating high in his class in 1849. During his college course he supported himself in part by teaching, and after his graduation he continued in that occupation for about two years, being for a time principal of the Pownal academy, in

Vermont. Meantime he had also devoted himself to the study of law, and, having saved a few hundred dollars from his earnings as a teacher, he set out for New York, where he entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver.

Having been admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with his intimate friend, Henry D. Gardner, and settled down to practice, rapidly acquiring a good degree of success. Early in his professional career Mr. Arthur married a daughter of Lieut. Herndon, of the United States navy, an officer who had gone down with his ship at sea, and whose widow was the recipient of a gold medal, voted by congress in recognition of his bravery. Mrs. Arthur died in 1880. Mr. Arthur early in life took an active interest in politics as a Henry Clay Whig, and was a delegate to the convention at Saratoga which founded the Republican party of New York. He also had a taste for the administration of military affairs, and before the civil war was judge advocate of the Second brigade of the state militia.

When Edwin D. Morgan became governor of New York at the beginning of 1890 he appointed Mr. Arthur to the position of engineer-in-chief on his staff, and he was afterward made inspector general, and then quartermaster general of the military forces of the state, an office which he held until the end of Governor Morgan's term, at the close of 1893.

In 1885 Gen. Arthur returned to the practice of law and built up a large business in collecting claims against the government.

On the 30th of November, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant collector of customs at the port of New York, an office to which he was reappointed in 1875. On retiring from the office of collector of the port of New York Mr. Arthur returned to the practice of law in that city, and continued to take an active part in politics, contributing materially to the nomination and the election of Mr. Cornell to the governorship of the state. He was a zealous supporter of the claims of Gen. Grant to the Republican nomination for the presidency in the Chicago convention of 1880. When the movement to nominate Gen. Grant was defeated, and Mr. Garfield was made the candidate, Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice presidency by acclamation.

He presided in the senate during the special session, which began on the 4th of March, with dignity and general acceptance. It was during this time that President Garfield received the shot that subsequently proved fatal. While the president lingered between life and death from July 2 to September 19, the vice president refrained from all part in the public affairs. The president's death was announced to him in New York by a telegraphic dispatch from the members of the cabinet, who expressed the wish that he would repair to Long Branch the following morning.

In accordance with the advice of his friends he took the office at his house in New York before one of the judges of the state supreme court, at 2 o'clock on the morning of September 20. After visiting Long Branch and accompanying the remains of the dead president to Washington, Mr. Arthur was sworn into office in a more formal manner before the chief justice of the supreme court on the 23d, and delivered a brief address in which he expressed his sense of the grave responsibilities devolved upon him. The same day, as his first official act, he proclaimed a general day of mourning for his predecessor.

A special session of the senate was called, to begin on October 10, for the purpose of choosing a presiding officer and confirming such appointments as might be submitted. The members of the cabinet were requested to retain their places until the regular meeting of congress in December. Only Secretary Winson, of the treasury department, who desired to become a candidate for the senate from Minnesota, insisted on his resignation. Chief Justice Folger, of the New York court of appeals, was chosen his successor, after ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, of the same state, had declined the appointment, though it had been submitted to the senate and promptly confirmed. President Arthur finished his term of office in a manner most acceptable to the people.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The personal regard in which Ex-President Arthur was held in Washington was shown by the expressions of sincere sorrow at the news of his sudden death. The receipt of the first bulletin was followed almost immediately by the halting of flags on the wings of the capitol, on the White House and department buildings, on the court house and district buildings, and on the hotels, schools and private buildings. Soon after the receipt of the press bulletin Col. Lamont received from James C. Reed, Ex-President Arthur's private secretary, the following telegram: "Ex-President Arthur died at 5 o'clock this morning. The president was at once informed, and addressed the following to President Arthur's sister, Mrs. McKim: 'EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. 'Mrs. John L. McKim, 123 Lexington avenue, New York City: "Accept my heartfelt sympathy in your personal grief and the expression of my sorrow for the death of one who was my kin and considerate friend. The people of the country will sincerely mourn the loss of a citizen who served them well in their highest trust and won their affections by an exhibition of the best traits of true American character. GROVER CLEVELAND."

The president then prepared an official announcement of the sad news, and an order for half masting of flags and draping of public buildings, for thirty days, and directing that they be closed on the day of the funeral. He also issued an order to Col. Wilson to commence draping the White House immediately.

The Queen's Umbrella.

Queen Victoria was presented a few days ago with a specially made umbrella from Glasgow. The handle was a round globe of fine gold representing the world, studded over with precious stones to represent her majesty's dominions.

A Poor Illustration.

"Don't know how many times three times ten is! Now, Harry," said the teacher, "if one loaf of bread cost ten cents, wouldn't three cost thirty cents?" "Maybe so at your bakery, but we deal with a baker that gives three for a quarter."—Texas Siftings.

DR. STORRS' FORTY YEARS.

CELEBRATING THE LONG LABORS OF A FAMOUS PREACHER:

The Inner Life of a Large and Influential Brooklyn Congregation Described—A Household Church, Not Over Wealthy, But Charitable and Harmonious.



REV. DR. R. S. STORRS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The day is a memorable one in the history of the Church of the Pilgrims in this city, inasmuch as the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs has completed forty years of pastoral work, and a grand reception was tendered him by his congregation in honor of their first and only pastor.

Dr. Storrs, who recently celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday, presents the appearance of vigorous manhood in the pulpit. His face, which is full, has few furrows. He does not use glasses, and his massive head is still covered with glossy brown hair, in which there are few gray streaks. His white side whiskers are in marked contrast with his hair. In the pulpit the stoop of his shoulders which long years of study have brought to the learned divine, is hidden under a flowing silk gown.

Dr. Storrs said it was natural he should make a survey of what the church had been and what it had done. Such a survey could not fail of significance, for to him another anniversary might never come. The church was not simply a human society. It was to them the living and continuing household of Christ. It had always continued to be as it was at first, a household church. Its situation seemed to make it a church of families socially and religiously allied. When the congregation occupied the Academy of Music for a year and was near the various car lines, wanderers and wayfarers clustered into the Christian households, affording an interesting episode in its history and producing very happy effects.

A certain reserve had naturally characterized this church of households. There had been no passion for publicity. It preferred to go on without notoriety. In this no adverse criticism was implied of churches which pursued a different plan. This association of families was not wholly from New England, nor were the members of the congregation all descendants of the Puritans. English, Scotch, Germans and the natives of the north of Ireland and of Canada had been as happy in this church as the natives of New England. There had been two or three members of the church who had been trained in Jesuit schools and some had been trained in convents. All had dwelt together in mutual confidence and sympathy.

Compared with many other churches, the permanency characterizing this church had been remarkable. There were still twenty families represented in the church who were there when he first stood in the pulpit. The present clerk and the present treasurer had each held his office for thirty years, and one man had looked after the church edifice for twenty-five years. The church had an impersonal consciousness of its own, and the essential self-propagating life of the church would continue when pastors should come and go. The permanent and diffusive power of the life surpassed stone and oak. The harmony had always been frank and courteous. Ample discussion had ever brought consent to the wishes of the majority, and there never had been a captious minority in the congregation. One honored brother had continued a deacon for forty years.

There had been no feud with other churches and the democratic equality of the members had always been recognized. There had been a freedom from extreme denominational spirit. They had cast no slur and no suspicion on other churches, and had seen with joy the growth of other congregations. The church had been congregational in order and evangelical in faith. Its conviction of the truth of the august and transcendent belief in which it was founded had never varied, and it had been unaffected by fugitive opinions. Lawyers, judges, engineers, editors, teachers, had been with them, and when any man had been drawn away by speculation it had been with pain to him and not with pride. To the congregation the resurrection and the ascension was as certain as the stars in the sky. They accepted the scriptural statement of the judgment to come without a doubt. A world like this needed a faith with the thunder of divine authority.

Twenty years ago he had adopted the plan of not writing out public discourses, and he had found that the discourses were more energetic and direct therefore. While he had pursued various studies to avoid monotony, it had been his primary and unswerving aim to set up the Son of God in His proper lordship over the world. Except on some special occasions, as in the struggle for the abolition of slavery, in the civil war, and on the death of some great man, he had limited his discourses to themes of spiritual significance. He did not find that the Lord or His apostles ever entered into political discussions. He had preached chastity, temperance, honesty, abstinence from the impure associations of the world, but he had not sought to use the pulpit for furthering his own opinions.

Dr. Storrs said that the church had not led a cloistered life, but had always been interested in outward activities and in the prosperity and progress of the city, and especially in fostering liberal and humane institutions and in advancing general culture. The liberality of the church had been steady, and it was not an overestimate to place the annual contributions for philanthropic and

Christian institutions at \$20,000, although the church was not pre-eminently wealthy. The mission school among the poor was opened nearly forty years ago, and ten years afterward a beautiful chapel was erected in South Brooklyn at a cost of \$65,000. It had been beautified and enlarged from time to time. There were now more than 800 children in its Sunday school, and a regular minister and from two to four mission teachers were employed. The total number of members who had joined the church since its establishment had been 2,144, 1,239 on letters from other churches, and 905 on confessions of faith. There were at present 998 members, about 100 of whom were marked absentees.

Dr. Storrs said that, with one exception, he was the oldest Protestant pastor in active service in New York or Brooklyn. This showed how kindly he had been dealt with and how generally conservative the society had been. Referring to the changes which forty years have wrought in Brooklyn, he said that at the beginning of his ministry the city had no water works, no city hall, no street railway and no telegraph communication. The present city hall square was a farm; there were no uniformed police, and sixty watchmen and nine invisible constables guarded the city. The assessed valuation of real estate was only \$27,000,000, which was less than that of the First ward to-day. Prospect Park was a rough, dreary, malarious waste, and the union of New York and Brooklyn by a bridge seemed more incredible than a vision of angels, flaming forth from the sky. Brooklyn was then known only as a dormitory for New York, and the last considerable place on the way to Greenwood.

The changes in Brooklyn and New York in this period bewildered thought and almost baffled belief. The changes in this country at large had been proportionately as great. Moral and political life had been vastly enriched in power and promise. It was hard to comprehend in thought the revolution through which the world had passed in forty years. Dr. Storrs reviewed the changes in religious thought, and furnished statistics showing the strides which the evangelical churches had made in the United States. The men, he said, who united to form the Church of the Pilgrims did a good and fruitful work, and their enthusiasm had been justified by its history. Of the seventy-one members at the foundation of the church twelve were still with them. Ideas did not die. The truth of God was subject to no mutation or decay.

In closing Dr. Storrs said he had received many flattering offers from other churches and colleges, but that the church had too strong a hold upon him to be broken, and he intended to remain with it until his public work was closed.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

A Fight Between a Wandering Band of Crows and Fifteen Sioux.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 18.—A report has reached here of another fight between Sioux and Crow Indians, near Fort Buford. A band of Crows, numbering about twenty, attempted to steal ponies belonging to a band of Sioux, numbering fifteen, both parties being en route to Berthold to visit the Indians at that agency. The Sioux were aroused at midnight by the barking of their dogs, and seeing the Crows leading their ponies away opened fire, and in a moment every Indian of both parties was skirmishing and firing about the low sage brush in their regular style of warfare.

One of the Sioux squaws was killed by the first volley from the Crows, and this made the fighting by the Sioux fierce and desperate. The Crows were routed after four of their members had been killed and two wounded, and the remaining fourteen were pursued about five miles. Returning to their camp the Sioux scalped and mutilated the dead Crows, and passed the early morning hours in a spirited scalp dance. This is the second conflict between wandering detachments of these tribes during the past month.

A Huge Success.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Up till to-day the total amount taken in at sale of seats for the season of opera at Music Hall next week has reached \$20,000. The success of the season, as the most brilliant ever given here, is thus assured. The present prospects indicate that there will not be a single seat left unsold by next Monday night for any opera. In view of this fact there is a great demand for an extra performance on Thanksgiving Day for people living out of the city, and the spectacular opera of Aida, by Verdi, will be given with strong cast and full ballet. The railroads have taken an interest in this extra performance, and are to run special trains.

Death Reveals His True Name.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—For several years past there has been about the docks a young man known among his fellows as O'Brien. Tuesday night he took lodgings in a cheap lodging house on Ferry street. The next morning he was dead in bed. From papers found on the person of the dead man it was found that he had been living, while here, under an assumed name. His correct name was John Rusk, and he was the son of a wealthy Quebec shipbuilder. It would appear that Rusk ran away from home four or five years ago, soon after attaining his majority, on account of trouble with his family.

Another Foolhardy Undertaking.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Laurence M. Donovan, the hero of the Brooklyn and Niagara bridges, after declining \$500 a week in the New York Dime museum, took a benefit last night in the Adelphi theater. Donovan lectured on jumping. Donovan is making arrangements to go through the Niagara whirlpool rapids on next Sunday in the barrel used by Potts and Hazlett on their famous trip last summer. He expects to have a young lady accompany him, and they will be married at Queenston if they both survive the trip. He realized \$300 from the benefit.

A Monument to Rev. Hancock.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 19.—A corporation has been formed here under the name of the National Haddock Monument association, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a suitable memorial to the Rev. Mr. Hancock, who was recently murdered at Sioux City, Iowa, at the instance of saloon men, whom he was active in prosecuting. The officers of the company will at once begin to solicit funds for the purpose described.