

Marengo is the fastest race horse at this time.

A dispatch from Paris to the Central News says the blockade of the Siam coast will become effective to-day.

Mr. Harry Barkdall is the agent for this paper, and all money paid to him will be receipted for and all subscriptions given prompt attention.

Tupelo, Miss., July 24.—Dr. J. S. Holditch, treasurer of Lee county, and a prominent druggist of Tupelo, died last night and was buried to-day.

Fanny, isn't it? The best fifteen-ball pool player in Decatur county, Ind., is stated on the authority of the Batesville (Ind.) Herald, draws a handsome pension for total blindness.

Eaton Saltzer—Where are those oysters that I ordered on the half-shell?

Water—Don't get impatient, sah; we're drest she's on shells, but yo're next.

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is no longer on trial. It has proven its merits and stands to-day without an equal. Your druggist will tell you what it is good for, free of charge. Sold by R. L. Weathersby.

Oslo, Miss., July 18, '93. The Sunday School Convention of District No. 1 will meet on the fifth Sunday of this month with Ebenezer Baptist church. There will be essays read and commented on by the Convention. All Sunday School workers or well wishers will be welcome. E. W. ROARK, Secretary Convention.

Hillsboro, Ill., July 24.—Fritz Mast, who attempted to rob and murder Jacob Kaberick and his wife, at their home near here, last Wednesday night, committed suicide at the county jail, last night. When his cell was visited he was found hanging from the iron work by means of a towel. He had been dead for some time.

Toledo, O., July 20.—The Milburn wagon works, employing 1,500 men, shut down yesterday. A reduction of wages had been made. The men refused to accept it. Mr. Milburn threatened to shut down for six months, if the men refused to work. He gave them an hour and a half to decide, and at the end of that period shut down.

Washington, July 24.—The grand jury to-day found a true bill against Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pensions divisions of the war department; George W. Daniel, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant; William C. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sess, engineer of the building, holding them responsible for the old Ford's Theatre disaster of June 9th last, in which twenty-three persons lost their lives and a large number of others were injured.

At this season of the year men who are well along in years should exercise with great caution. An old gentleman, during one of the hot days, left his home, when there was no necessity for it, to attend to a little matter of business. He could have deferred the matter, but, of course, he thought: "I am just as able as ever I was." But a sick spell was the result, occasioned by the heat, and he has now learned through costly experience, to be prudent. Only men of good health can afford to risk exposure to the sun's rays. There is danger in it even to them, and, unless you are compelled, don't go out much in the sun.—Ex.

Cincinnati Tribune: The operation of the Silver Purchase law, as compared with a free silver coinage law may be better understood by a simple statement of one month's operations of the Treasury Department under the present law. The Director of the Mint has bought or will buy the present month 4,500,000 ounces of silver, at about 71 cents an ounce, for the payment of which silver certificates aggregating \$3,104,000 will be issued. Had that amount of silver been coined at the Mint into legal tender silver dollars at the normal value of \$1.29 an ounce, we would have had in addition to the currency of \$5,805,000, a difference in volume of \$3,810,000.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1893.

Secretary Callahan is again on duty, having returned from the ten-day vacation which is probably the only one he will get for many long months to come, as the general belief, fully shared by himself, is that he has now entered upon a long period of the hardest work of his life. His department deals exclusively with the two great questions that will occupy the time of Congress—the tariff and finance—and it is his desire to be prepared to furnish all of the information on both subjects that will from time to time be asked for from the time that Congress takes up these questions until it disposes of them, and when that will be a conundrum that no wise man will try to answer at this time.

Not the slightest bit of a sensation was caused by the alleged news, received here early in the week, of the disabling of the U. S. S. Mohican by a shot from a poaching sealer flying the Hawaiian flag, for the very simple reason that nobody believed a word of it. The department has had reports from Behring sea, dated a month later than when the alleged disabling took place, which make no mention whatever of any such incident. That's why nobody believed the story.

The number of pensioners absolutely dropped from the roll since March 4, last is 245, but in the same period 5,090 have been suspended, pending further investigation. Judging from past experience in such cases it is estimated that a large majority of the latter will finally be dropped. The work of examination is pushed as rapidly as possible and will be confined for a long time to pensions granted under the act of 1890.

Now that Secretary Lamont has taken a four years lease on a Washington residence the rumor-mongers will probably cease starting stories of his intended early retirement from the cabinet. He will live in good company, as his house is next door to that of Senator Brice and within a stone's throw of the White House. The Secretary came here this week to consult with Secretary Gresham in regard to several matters under the State department which were unsettled when the President left town, and while here he signed the lease for his house. Although accompanied by Mrs. Lamont whose face is almost as well known as his own the Secretary spent several hours in Washington and got safely away before the newspaper men knew of his visit. However, it would not have made much difference, as Lamont is a past-master in the art of talking without saying anything, which Talleyrand said was the first requirement of diplomacy.

During the short time Secretary Lamont remained in town he found time to decide that Army officers who desire to attend the World's Fair must pay their own fare like other people, and that permissions granted officers to attend the fair do not carry free transportation. While this will upset the plans of numerous Army officers who have been calculating to take in the big show at Uncle Sam's expense, its justness is manifest to all. The salaries of the Army officers who will visit the fair go right along and they certainly should be willing to pay their own expenses.

Attorney General Olney has been accused of not looking very favorably upon the practical side of politics, i. e., putting out the opposition and putting in members of his own party, but before leaving Washington for a short vacation he showed that accusation to have been undeserved by notifying a number of the assistants to the Attorney General with salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000 that their resignations were desired, and it is stated by those who know that every republican connected with the Department of Justice, outside of the classified service, is to be made to walk the plank.

A good many guesses have been printed about the chairmanships of the important committees of the next House, and one of them was that Representative Bland would not again be chairman of the Coinage committee. Now, it can be stated upon excellent authority and without violating anybody's confidence that Mr. Bland will be chairman of that committee in the next House, unless he declines to serve again, and there is no apparent reason why he should do that.

Speaker Crisp is not expected here until about August 5, two days before Congress assembles, and a

movement is now on foot to postpone the democratic House caucus for the nomination of officers until the morning of the 7th, so it will only require a few minutes for it to transact its business. The caucus for Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper is going on quietly, and all the candidates are claiming to be safe. There is practically no contest for the other places—Clerk, Postmaster and Chaplain.

Hospital Life.

BY JOHN E. EWING.

One not acquainted with hospital life can hardly imagine the sad sight he will see while he sojourns there. The stillness of the place alone is enough to make the stoutest heart shrink. The suffering of poor unfortunate inmates adds to the horror of the place. All that breaks the awful silence is the moaning of the sufferers, many of whom can not be relieved by medical skill, and who will have to suffer on till death comes and relieves them of their misery, and carries the soul back to God, to be judged at the great day. The scene is one not to be forgotten, even by one with a stony heart. Every thing moves to the weary stroke of the house clock on the steeple, warning all that the shades of night are gathering over them in their afflictions, when they will retire to their welcome cots to spend another night in agony, listening to the groans and moans of the unfortunates.

As the great bell begins its loud tolling, waking such as have been able to sleep, a sad sight meets your eyes. Some poor sufferer has succumbed to the fate which is the common lot of humanity, and you hear the heavy tread of the carriers as they take him to the Dead House. Then all is quiet again, and you try once more to sleep, but the sad scene is too much for the weary soul, and sleep is impossible. When at last the ghastly form disappears, which you imagine you can still see, and slumber closes down upon you in peaceful rest, the great bell commences to toll again, arousing you from your slumber, and bidding you arise for another weary day inside the hospital walls, which are as white as the snow on Pike's Peak.

Then, and not till then, you begin to realize your situation, and you wonder if you will be spared to get away from that lonely spot. As you go down in the little yard to catch a breath of fresh air, you hear birds singing in the vines, and it makes you think of home and loved ones left behind; and you are so sad that it seems almost unbearable, so lonely, so desolate. You return to your apartment sadder than before.

When at last the time draws near for you to take your departure, days seem like months. But finely the time has come, almost the appointed hour has arrived, and it now begins to seem hard to leave friends you have found in the solitary place; but the time for departure is at hand, and you bid good bye to those who must stay behind. As you walk slowly down the stone steps, you give one glance backward at friends who are watching with anxious eyes, and you hope that soon their turn may come. Then the words of the Psalmist will come in your ears, "Surely God is good."

Vance's Best Wit and Wisdom.

Wilmington Messenger: The very best of the many good and bright and humorous things that Senator Vance has "got off" in the last forty years, we think, is the following. It is very happy. It is both witty and wise. It is little known, and yet it is authentic. Here it is: "Just after Vance was elected to the United States Senate and was not allowed to take his seat on account of his war record he was returning home sad and dejected. In front of him on the car sat a Presbyterian and a Methodist preacher discussing the doctrines of their respective churches election, predestination, free grace, etc. Coming to no agreement, as might have been expected, the two theological disputants of opposing schools never accomplished the impossible feat of convincing each other of their gross errors, and noticing the interest of Vance, who was a stranger to them both, they asked him what he thought of the question. Vance's reply was: "Well, gentlemen, I'm a Presbyterian myself, but my experience has taught me that your election is not worth a continental if you don't have your disabilities removed."

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic cures Sore Throat. 50 cents a bottle, at R. L. Weathersby's.

How Siam's Quarrel Began.

The trouble between France and Siam has been brewing for months, and the active hostilities date back to the early part of the present year. They grew out of the disputes over the border line between Siam and Anam, over which latter country France has a protectorate. At one of the border towns in the spring a force of Anamites and Frenchmen was attacked and routed by Siamese troops.

For this France demanded reparation, as well as a settlement of the boundary difficulties, and sent a gunboat to Bangkok.

The Siamese government immediately began to act on the defensive and sank a number of scows on the Moman River to prevent the near approach of French vessels to Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Siam has a population of 7,000,000, which in Lower Siam is clustered about the rivers and canals. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish any intercourse with Siam. This was in 1511. English traders were in Siam early in the Seventeenth Century. The treaty of 1856 with England practically gave Europeans free admittance to Siam, and the English, owing to the nearness of their Indian dependencies, have had a strong diplomatic influence in the affairs of the country. So strong has this been that many believe that a war with France will ultimately result in an English protectorate.

Various Items.

Trains are now running through the Valley Route.

The leaders of the next Congress are preparing to assemble in Washington about Aug. 1st.

Hamp Robinson, who was arrested for setting the town of Greenville on fire Wednesday of last week, has been acquitted.

Keiffer Bros. shoe store was destroyed by fire in New Orleans, on Saturday night last. Loss: About one-fourth million dollars.

J. K. Mattox, of near Brandon, Miss., says that a meteoric stone as large as a hoghead fell on his plantation on Friday night last.

Dun's Review says the fearful financial strain has been wonderfully well borne, and that with cautious conservatism which has been the rule, there is now an easier feeling.

The Appeal-Avalanche has succumbed to slang and modified the old saw so as to read that, some people may be rattled all the time, all the people some time, but not all the people all the time.

There is some wild talk about the White Caps going to rescue Purvis and prevent the holding of court in Marion county, even if the court house must be burnt. They had enough of this business in Lincoln county.

An exchange says: "Tom Hays, of Paris, Tenn., is 108 years old, father of 44 children, the oldest being 82, while the youngest is only 4 years old. Uncle Tom is a hatter, both as to age and as a father of a great many children."

The Virginia press is discussing cures for lynching. The best way is to amend the Constitution and the laws that they may punish crime about as speedily as mobs do it now. It is the law's delay and uncertainty that have encouraged and increased lynching.—Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.

The United States will have another chance to spread itself. The German Emperor is speaking of visiting the Fair, and will prove a drawing card. We don't see why it should create such an uproar, as we have been speaking of going also, and the only thing we have heard of is "where will you get the money?"

The financial panic seems to have struck Starkville. One of their prominent druggists, who was also county treasurer, was forced to assign, and has been found to be a defaulter, and now the First National Bank has failed, and buried in its ruins J. J. Yeates, who has been merchandising there for twenty-five years.

Sam Jones must have enjoyed himself during his late visit to Ruston. He was at himself, and scattered mud at his heart's content, but to the disgust of many decent people. Samuel ought to be squelched as an evangelist and employed as a two-bit lecturer. The hoodlum element would enjoy his vulgar witticisms, and he could employ his elegant (?) language in a way that would be appreciated.—Mansfield (La.) Democrat-Journal.

Great Financiers.

Commercial Herald: The plain people, that Mr. Lincoln loved to refer to are constantly reminded of "great financiers." Jay Gould, Jim Keen, id est genus omne on this side of the Atlantic, are types of great financiers, and the Rothschilds, Barings and John Law on the other side. That class is increased by Wall street brokers, speculators, stock and investment brokers and so on. All these men are money changers as they were known in the days of old. They are financing to make money, and people in other occupations must pay the money. Legitimate banking is all right, and should be approved and sustained by all occupations and by all good citizens, for it is the means of greatly facilitating trade, manufacture and agriculture. But the "great financiers" in London and New York are not the fellows to dictate to this Republic about the currency. They want to make all the money of the manufacturers, the merchants, the farmers and the miners, that possibly can be made. They would not care if the farmers in the Cotton States were ground into the dust, if they could make money more easily by it. They have actually ruined portions of the mining States, that they may have the National finances shaped to suit them. Their scheme is to forever demonetize silver, and the plain people all over the Republic should oppose it to the end.

From a Planter's Standpoint.

Commercial Herald: Senator W. G. Kiger looks for a general onslaught of cotton-worms in the territory between Memphis and New Orleans, on both sides of the river, early in September. He considers the early presence of the worms in so many scattered localities a certain indication of this and believes, as do many others, that there are few fields where a close examination would not show that they were present and at work. The Texas drought is regarded with much interest by planters here and as a rule they do not believe that rains after four or five weeks drought and hot weather can benefit the plant to any appreciable extent. Such has not been their experience at least. When cotton has ceased to grow continuous rains will stimulate to renewed growth, but this also occasions serious loss by shedding. For this reason they entertain no doubt that the Texas crop will be a short one.

The Press Convention at Natchez unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Press Association of Mississippi, that all printing required by the State and by county and municipal officers should be done within the limits of the State.

It was ordered that the above resolution be reproduced in all the papers of the State, and marked copies of same be sent to the several county and municipal officers. Let every paper in the State copy.

The Meridian News hopes it will do some good to keep the above resolution standing. It will be more effective for the printing interests of the State to combine against any aspirants for office, who are not in favor of this act of justice.—Exchange.

Paris, July 24.—The reply of Siam to the ultimatum of France was made public yesterday evening. Siam concedes half of the demands of France and expresses the hope that the friendly relations of the two governments may be speedily restored. Submission to part of the French claim is made in the interest of peace, although Siam was willing five months ago to submit the entire matter to foreign arbitration. The offer of Siam reduces just one-half the territory claimed by France and also reduces the amount of indemnity.

The reply is unsatisfactory to the French government which will probably insist upon the ultimatum.

The Duke of Veragua says he would consider it an honor if the United States were to help him out of his financial difficulties. If he will come to Amite, we will guarantee him to get on the pauper list.

A negro was lynched in Memphis on Sunday last, for attempted assault on a white woman. After being burnt or partly so, his limbs were cut off and thrown around the street. Some of the papers are raising a righteous kick.

Jackson News.

Jackson, Miss., July 20.—Gov. Stone to-day issued his extradition warrant for the arrest of Ed. Swanson. He was duly arrested and will be held to await the agent of Tennessee, T. J. Brandon, who has been notified to come after the prisoner. Ed. Swanson, together with his brother, Jack, who is now serving a twenty year sentence in the Mississippi penitentiary for the murder of Policeman Guice, and is indicted for the murder of Policeman Hines, still pending, stands indicted in Stewart county, Tenn., for the murder of young Parker, near Dover, in 1861. He is understood to have been the accessory, while his brother was the principal in the killing.

In view of the indictment for embezzlement pending against Tax Collector J. L. Sullivan, of Leflore county, Gov. Stone to-day removed him from office and appointed H. H. Naibren temporary tax collector.

The Mystery of the Mint's Fire Disclosed.

New Orleans, July 20.—Twenty-five thousand dollars is the amount of money which Cashier Dowling of the mint is charged with having gotten away with. Since the information was flashed across the wires to the United States officials in Washington that a mysterious fire had occurred in the mint vaults Cashier Dowling has been under surveillance and could not have left the city had he so desired. The watch upon him was first placed as a precautionary move. Then the special agents of the treasury came here and gave the authorities such information that it was deemed necessary to make the guard over the officer more close, and he has been very carefully watched. No investigation was ever carried on more carefully than that at the mint. The experts found many things that convinced them the fire could not have occurred in the way in which it was explained. They also found that the entire business was a bungling effort at concealment. They could do nothing, however, until after their report had been sent on to Washington. That report showed that there was more than \$24,000 missing. On the report orders were sent here to begin criminal proceedings against Cashier Dowling. He may now be arrested at any time.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg for eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Carroll & Nunnery, druggists.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Carroll & Nunnery's drugstore. Large size 50 cents and \$1 00.

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is good for man or beast, internally, externally and eternally. Sold by R. L. Weathersby.

You can get your money back, if after fair trial you are not pleased with Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic.

Your neighbor recommends Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic; use it once, and you will also. It pleases everybody. Only 50 cents at every druggist.—R. L. Weathersby sells it.

Notice.

Ladies purchasing agent, in all kinds of goods, musical instruments, sewing machines, &c. Any order intrusted to me will be promptly attended to. Address Mrs. Davis H. Longmire, 181 Laurel St., New Orleans, La.—Reference Mr. W. B. Brown, Liberty, Miss., and others, if necessary.

World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the faculty of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam, Elevated, Cable Roads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights, exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for \$1 00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard or known of extortion and imposition connected with the World's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of the Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.

FOR SALE—Canary birds, brown, yellow, spotted, top-knots, singers, and females. The finest ever raised. Call at this office.

For wounds, burns, etc., nothing equals Tichenor's Antiseptic. Sold by R. L. Weathersby.

Illinois Central Railroad Reduced Rates

TO CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Tickets now on sale, Magnolia Station to Chicago and return at \$36 75 for the round trip; sale to continue daily until October 15th, 1893, inclusive; good to return until November 15th, 1893. Remember that the Central Route is the Only Railroad from the South whose trains enter Chicago without transfer or detour, "in full view of the Exposition Buildings, and make regular stops at the World's Fair Gates." (World's Fair Station—Midway Plaisance.) For further particulars, tickets, etc., call on or address your local, or nearest I. C. R. R. ticket agent.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. Agent, Chicago.

Illinois Central Rail Road.

On and after April 17th, 1893, the "New Central Station" of the above Road at Chicago, beautifully located between 12th Street and Park Row, on the Lake Front, will be opened for the arrival and departure of through trains, the running of such to and from its old station, foot of Lake Street, being abandoned.

The People's Favorite Household Remedy—Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic.—At R. L. Weathersby's.

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