

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET

Names and Sketches of the Statesmen Selected by the President to Administer the Departments.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware.
Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning of New York.
Secretary of War—William C. Endicott of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney of New York.
Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi.
Postmaster General—William F. Vilas of Wisconsin.
Attorney General—A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

Sketches of the Men.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware was born at Wilmington on the 29th of October, 1828. As a boy he always excelled in his studies, although he was anxious to become one of America's merchant princes, and was inclined to throw overboard all the possibilities of political greatness which were incident to his position as member of the ruling house of Delaware. His early education was obtained primarily at the "Flushing" school at Wilmington. He was persuaded to give up his mercantile ambition and to study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and had soon built up an excellent practice extending all over the state. In 1853 he was appointed by the president as United States district attorney, but soon afterward abandoned the office. It was in March, 1859, that he was chosen to succeed his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, as United States senator. He was a sterling adherent to the doctrines of the Democratic party, and came in a short time to be regarded as one of their ablest exponents in the upper house. Through the framing of all the latter reconstruction legislation he stood as the representative of the large part of the Northern people that believed in denying citizenship to the Southern states; and, although in the minority, he made himself felt in the advocacy of their cause. He was re-elected in 1875, and became a member of the electoral commission, voting with his Democratic colleagues against the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair. Throughout the greenback discussion Mr. Bayard is noted for his strong conservatism on financial questions. He is a moderate tariff man and a strict constitutional and economist. At the Cincinnati convention, in 1880, he was next to Hancock on the first ballot, receiving 153 votes to 171 for Hancock. On the second ballot the nomination was made by the vote of 219 to 181 in favor of Hancock, and his present term expires in 1885.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Mr. Manning was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1831. His parents were of English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work in an office, but the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterward merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1853 he assumed sole charge of the Argus, and was elected president of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time. He was a member of the Democratic state convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for governor, and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for president. He has been a member of the Democratic state committee since 1876. He was secretary in 1879 and 1880, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills. He was warmly interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for president at Chicago last July, and it is generally conceded that he showed great skill in the contention as the head of the New York delegation. Mr. Manning has been active and successful outside of journalism and politics. He has long been a director of the Albany & Susquehanna Railway company and president of the National Commercial bank of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice president. He is also park commissioner of Albany and is a director of the Albany National bank.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Oxford, Miss., was born in Putnam county, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825; was educated at Oxford, Ga., and graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1846. He studied law at Milledgeville, Ga., under the Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847; moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849; was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the university of the state, and held the position as assistant to Dr. A. T. Hoeloe (editor of the Southern Review), which he resigned in 1850, and returned to Covington, Ga., where he resumed the practice of law; was elected to the legislature of Georgia in 1853; in 1854 moved to his plantation in Lafayette county, Miss., and was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth congresses of the United States, and resigned in 1860 to take a seat in the session convention of his state. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth regiment, and was promoted to the colonelcy; in 1863 was intrusted by President Davis with an important diplomatic mission to Russia; in 1866 was elected professor of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi, and in 1867 was transferred to the professorship of law; was elected to the Forty-third congress of the United States, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth congress; and was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat, to succeed James M. McKim, Independent, and took his seat March 5, 1877. He was re-elected in 1882. His term of service in the senate will expire March 3, 1889.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
William Crowninshield Endicott, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of war, was born in Salem in 1827, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a representative to congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. He studied at Harvard law school, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Perry, and continued with him until his appointment as U. S. Attorney for the district of Columbia in 1857. He was admitted to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Politically Mr. Endicott is of the Whig persuasion, his affiliations with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall he was the candidate of his party for governor of the state, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. The judge has never been an active party man, and it is hinted, has not always voted the straight ticket. This is supposed notably to have been the case when Gen. Butler was the Democratic candidate for governor. Last fall, as Butler's successor on the ticket, he polled a vote much larger than that of his associates. His home is in the old Puritan city of Salem, and he is a descendant of the oldest lineal descendant—the Puritan Governor John Endicott, who cut the red cross out of the British flag, as is dramatically related in one of Hawthorne's "Twi e-told Tales." In person Mr. Endicott bears a striking likeness to the portrait of his famous ancestor, just as the features of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, the orator at the foundation and also the completion of the Washington monument in the national capital, strikingly resemble those of his own ancestor, Gov. John Winthrop, Gov. Endicott's colonial rival.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
William Collins Whitney, the new secretary of the navy, is a native of Conway, Miss., and was born in 1839. His father, Gen. James S. Whitney, who had been collector of the port of Boston, is a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and prominent among the great Democrats of that state, was regarded as one of the leaders of the party. The latter died in 1878, during the exciting contest against Benjamin F. Butler. After being graduated from Williston seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale college in 1859. With William G. Sumner, the well-known writer and teacher upon political subjects, who was his classmate, Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for

English essays. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard law school, he was graduated in 1863, and continued his studies in this city with Abraham R. Lawrence, now one of the judges of the supreme court. On the day of his graduation to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. His fidelity to the cause of his first clients brought him many more, and his reputation as a lawyer was increased by his marked success and fearlessness in several notable cases. Charles H. Sweetser, the founder and editor of the Evening Gazette, after disposing of half interest in the paper, was induced to leave that journal and started the Evening Mail. A criminal charge was preferred against him by his former partner. At the risk of incurring the enmity of men of influence and powerful politicians, Mr. Whitney, who was the attorney for his old classmate when he failed of securing the counsel of older men in the profession. His success in dismissing the charge secured him a barrier between the outside world and the editor of the Mail. He successfully defended Sweetser on the charge of libel brought against him as the editor of the Round Table by Charles Reade for criticisms on the novel "Fifth Avenue." In 1871 Mr. Whitney took a foreign tour in the interest of the Young Men's Democratic club, which still continues as a powerful political factor. He was prominent among those in the club who maintained a barrier between the outside world and the polls in the memory of the citizens when the citizens asserted their rights and fought against the notorious Tweed and Republican-Democratic ring. Mr. Whitney's prominence in the club was such that New York has been interrupted since that time. Mr. Whitney served as an inspector of schools in 1872, and the same year was defeated for district attorney as a candidate of the Reform Democracy, owing to the demoralization of the party. He was actively engaged in the canvass that resulted in the election of Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham. As one of the principal speakers at the reception given to Gov. Tilden by his club in December, 1874, Mr. Whitney protested against the continuance of an inflated currency and a plea for "hard money." When Mr. Whitney became the official advisor of the mayor he was placed as a barrier between the outside world and the treasury and the establishment of claims aggregating millions of dollars, growing out of the ring frauds. There were already over 3,500 suits pending against the city, involving \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and how ones were being ginned every day by the score. He held this office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, when he resigned the position, in which he was elected to continue for two years more. It is estimated that his savings in that while he was its counsel directly amounted to \$2,000,000, and indirectly to much more.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
William F. Vilas was born in Orange county, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His father, Judge Levi B. Vilas, was a member of the Vermont legislature at the time, and one of the prominent old-school Democratic politicians of the Green Mountain state. He was educated in the practice of the law at Madison. William F. inherits so many sterling traits, physical and mental, from his noble and successful ancestors, was graduated from the Wisconsin state university in 1858, at the age of eighteen. Two years later he won his degree of LL. B. at the Albany law school, and was admitted the same year to practice in the supreme courts of New York and Wisconsin, and began the active practice of his profession at Madison, Wis., swinging his shingle to the breeze on his twenty-first birthday, the 24th of July, 1860. In 1862 the war spirit overcame him; he raised Company A, which elected him captain, and the 25th of August was mustered into the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was in the front line to the front in a few weeks, and joined the forces under Sherman, who was then preparing for an attack on Vicksburg. It took part in several sharp engagements preceding the attack, and figured prominently in the subsequent operations of the city. The 25th of February following Vilas was appointed major of his regiment, and the 23d of March its lieutenant colonel. From June 5 to Aug. 25 he was in command of the regiment, owing to the ill health of Col. Guppy. This period included the last month of the siege and nearly two months after the surrender. The 25th of August, 1863, Col. Vilas resigned his position, having been elected to the position of nearly all of which time, however, was spent in active campaigning. On returning from the war Col. Vilas resumed the practice of his profession in Madison, in which he has been remarkably successful throughout. The 24th of July, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna Matilda, daughter of Dr. William H. Fox of the village of Oregon, Wis., one of the pioneer physicians of Dane county, and gentleman of much wealth and high reputation.

Col. and Mrs. Vilas have three children now living—Cordeila, who will be eighteen years of age the 31st of May next; Henry, born May 28, 1872; and Mary, born Oct. 31, 1874. They have lost one son, Levi B., born in 1869. Miss Cordeila, familiarly known as "Nellie," is a beautiful, bright, well-educated, vivacious young lady, who is highly popular in social circles at Madison. She is a devoted daughter to her parents, and is a member of the Young Women's Christian association, which she has been for some time. Mrs. Vilas herself is a lady of charming disposition, elegant manners and fine education; as a housewife she has few equals in the city. Her education is of the highest, and her literary attainments are of the highest. She has filled several positions of public trust. She is one of the professors of law in the Wisconsin state university law school, being a regular lecturer on the subject of evidence. He was for some years trustee of the Wisconsin State Soldiers' Orphan asylum and secretary of the board. He was one of the three leading lawyers in the state, and was the author of the Wisconsin law, and personally superintended the publication of the revision. He is one of the most active members of the Wisconsin board of state university regents. Col. Vilas was one of the delegates to the convention to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and officiated as president of the convention, being prominently mentioned himself for a place on the ticket. He afterward made the speeches of notification to the delegates in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature—the first directive he ever held—and is the leader of the party in Wisconsin. He was recently induced by his Democratic fellow members for a position in the cabinet. Col. Vilas is conceded by all to be the leader of the strong Madison bar, and is one of the most able and eloquent advocates in Wisconsin. His reputation as an orator began with his famous eulogy of Grant at the Chicago banquet. Col. Vilas is worth from \$200,000 to \$300,000, most of it acquired from the practice, and the rest inherited from his father, who left him a large estate. The colonel is the state solicitor in Wisconsin for the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and is associated in the law with his younger brother, Edward B. His brother Charles is a Chicago physician. His brother Levi M. is a prominent attorney at Eau Claire, Wis., who is now being talked of in connection with the suggestion to Associate Justice Taylor on the state supreme bench.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Augustus H. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. His parents removed to the State of Arkansas the following year and settled in the bottom lands of the Red river valley. At a suitable age young Garland was sent to Bardston, Ky., to be educated in what was then the most famous seat of learning in the South-west. His academic studies were pursued in the Catholic colleges of St. Mary and St. Joseph. During the latter part of his residence in Bardston he read law, and attended the trial of causes in the court room whenever he had the opportunity. At that time the local bar was very strong. Garland profited greatly by the practice, as well as by his studies, which he pursued with persistent devotion. Returning home he continued to work the law, and in 1853 was admitted to practice at Washington, Ark. In 1856 he removed to Little Rock, the capital of the state. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in the supreme court of the United States on Dec. 26, 1860. By that time he had obtained professional reputation, and in the same year was a Bell and Everett elector. He opposed the secession of Arkansas as long as there was any hope of a peaceful solution of sectional differences. When, however, war was inevitable, he threw in his lot with his state. He was a member of the provisional congress which met at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1861, and took part in drawing the constitution of the Confederate States. During the struggle between the Federal and Confederate governments, he gave his counsel to the Southern cause. First as a representative in the Confederate senate. He was serving as a senator in his congress when the Confederacy collapsed. In 1865 Mr. Garland partitioned the supreme court of the Confederate States, to practice therein without taking the iron-clad oath, at the same

time submitting an argument in support of his petition, which was a masterpiece of reasoning. He won his case, which was not decided until the December term of the supreme court, 1867. While it was pending he was elected United States senator from Arkansas. He appeared to take his seat in the senate March 4, 1867, but was not permitted to do so. In 1874 Mr. Garland was elected governor of Arkansas without opposition. His election as senator took place in January, 1876, without opposition. He began his term as successor to Powell Clayton, Republican, on March 5, 1877. In 1883 he was re-elected to the senate for six years.

Patti's Silver Wedding.

Joe Howard indulges in some interesting reminiscences of Patti amid the diva's celebration of her "silver wedding," or the twenty-fifth anniversary of her appearance upon the stage. He condemns the "circus" made on the occasion in characteristic fashion, and then proceeds to do a little solid gushing on his own account, to wit:

It didn't alter the fact that the greatest artist in the world was celebrating her silver wedding of song and art. It didn't alter the fact that in every land where melody is known and harmony is loved, the name of Adelina Patti is spoken with reverence and with entire respect. It didn't alter the fact that the little girl exacts, and gets, \$5,000 a night, payable before the curtain goes up on the second act. It didn't alter the fact that with years of maturity and the hard-set face of experience, this wondrous creature combines the antics of youth and the bohemian habits of perfect freedom, to go and do and be as she pleases. Society—heaven save that gracious mark—which welcomes Christine Nilsson and courts Edwin Booth turns the cold bare shoulder to Adelina Patti, but for all that, every Sunday morning that part of society which dwells in swiftdom in the gorgeous hotel where she has temporary apartments are wild with delight when their children are permitted, as they are frequently, to enter the great diva's rooms, and to pass a pleasant hour or two examining her magnificent tiaras, the costly necklaces, the precious stones, she cheerily exhibits, and to listen to her exquisite trilling and caroling as she sings for them, as freely and as easily as a bird chirps and rattles off its heaven-tending cadences upon the bending sprig of a neighboring tree. Patti's triumphant career is about to close. She tells us that this is her last visit to America, where her majestic gifts, gracious and heaven-loved arts and beauties, are generously and abundantly and multitudinously paid for by a prodigal people, and that next season she intends to bid farewell to every stage of publicity, and confine herself thenceforth to Nicolini, her parrots and her home. Happy we who have seen and heard her! Happy they in whose domesticity she hopes henceforth to pass her time.

Logan and Pugh.

From the Boston Transcript.
Senator Pugh, of Alabama, served in the same Congress with Senator Logan just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. They were then members of the same political party, and were personal friends. Near the close of the war, when the Union soldier's went through Alabama, a detachment of Wilson's cavalry approached the residence of Senator Pugh, in Enfauila. When they saw the troops approaching, Mr. Pugh, who had been in the Confederate army and in the Confederate Congress after having served in the Congress of the United States, expected to be roughly handled. He walked out to the front yard, and when the detachment drew up to his gate he said to them: "There's the house go in and take possession." The officer in command inquired: "Is your name James L. Pugh?" "That's my name, sir," responded the Senator, supposing the Unionists merely wanted to identify him in order to make him suffer the more. "Here are my orders respecting you, sir," said the officer, extending a paper. Mr. Pugh unfolded the paper, expecting to read an order for his immediate arrest and transportation to prison. Instead of that, he read about as follows: "To—officer commanding, etc.: You are hereby ordered to proceed to the residence of Hon. James L. Pugh, at Enfauila, and to station a guard around the premises. See that neither Mr. Pugh nor anything belonging to him is molested. JOHN A. LOGAN, Major General Commanding."

The Serious Effects of Newspaper Fun.

A professor in Vassar College tells me that the managers are really alarmed by the steady falling off in pupils during the last five years. The number now is only a little more than half that of 1875. "The cause isn't in any deterioration of the college itself," said the professor "for it is the same noble school as ever. The trouble is that Vassar has become a thing to poke fun at. Half the new jokes about girls are put upon Vassar students. Their doings are ridiculed, exaggerated, falsified, and the very name of Vassar is a synonym for feminine foolishness. The consequence is that girls are beginning to dislike to go there. I wouldn't be surprised to see the doors of the college shut in five years more. The newspaper paragraphs will have done it."—New York Letter to Buffalo Express.

Mr. George Jones, of the New York Times, who was the active promoter of the \$250,000 fund for General Grant, says there is nothing wrong about that fund; that the Wabash bonds, in which it was invested, had not failed to pay the interest; that ex-Governor Morgan had guaranteed not only the interest of the fund, but the principal; that the ten year's guarantee had yet about seven years to run, and that the Morgan estate, amounting to millions, was not in any way "involved."

By the new assignment of work by the board of Bishops of the M. E. Church, Bishop Hurst will remain in Europe this winter and next summer. He is to preside at the North India Conference, Barilly, India, Jan. 8th, 1885. At the Sweden Conference at Motala, Sweden, May 14th, 1885. At the Norway Conference at Fondhjem, Norway, May 28th. At the Denmark Conference June 11th, and he also presides at the German and Switzerland Conferences later.

Things in General.

Journalists have been excused from serving on juries in India, the Judge, in so deciding, following the precedent laid down by another Judge in Natal. He went so far as to say that all reporters should be excused from serving on a jury because, through their presence at preliminary examinations and inquiries, for the purpose of publishing the same as news, they might be in possession of facts which might come out in evidence, and probably they would have prejudged the case.

The theatrical business, so all the papers declare, has been very disastrous. This year companies have gone to pieces on all sides, and actors are walking back to New York from every direction. The theatres of the metropolis are doing badly enough, but outside of the city the business is even worse.

A deaf family in New Hampshire has been traced back to the Fourteenth century in England, and in all that time has regularly shown a succession of deaf mutes. In Maine there is a family in which there are ninety-five deaf mutes all of which are connected by blood or marriage.

The greatest depth so far discovered in the ocean is 29,850 feet, five miles, or about 2,200 feet less than the height of the world's loftiest mountain peak, Mount Everest, one of the Himalaya chain, which is found to be not less, and apparently a little more, than 29,000 feet above the sea level.

Rosewood trees are found in South America and in the East Indies and neighboring islands. There are half a dozen kinds. The name is not taken from the color of the wood as is generally supposed, but by reason of a roselike fragrance which it possesses when first cut. Some of the trees grow so large that planks four feet broad and ten feet in length can be cut from them. The broad planks are principally used to make tops for pianofortes. The rosewood tree is remarkable for its beauty. Such is its value in manufactures as an ornamental wood that some of the forests where it once grew abundantly have now scarcely a single specimen. New plantations have been set out, so that the supply will not be exhausted.

In France, by a refinement of judicial cruelty, the date of execution is not known until the previous evening. Notices are then sent to the Governor of the jail, executioner, and chaplain. From the hour of his sentence the criminal is dead to the world. Envoyed by guards, he is taken to the cell with two beds, one of which is occupied by a mouton (prison spy). He is put into a suit of rough canvas shirt, woolen trousers, and felt shoes. A short waistcoat of canvas, opening behind and secured by leather straps, is fixed over the thighs, so that he cannot lift his hands beyond a certain height, and is almost helpless to perform the most ordinary movement. His food is taken with a wooden spoon. A warden and gendarme keep perpetual watch. He may sleep or smoke or eat, but no visitors are admitted nor any tidings from the outer world.

Birthdays in Germany are never neglected. From the first one, when the infant receives the presents from the god-parents, instead of at the time of the baptism, the thing goes on from year to year, and people of all ages and ranks consider themselves slighted if even an acquaintance does not duly appear with the usual congratulatory offering of flowers, etc. The custom is really a tax to many, for all members of a household consider themselves entitled to valuable gifts on their birthdays. Even servants expect to be substantially remembered, and, as on their entrance into the establishment they are legally obliged to render a full account of the time and place of their birth, there is no pleading ignorance as an excuse for neglecting to notice the day.

A resident of Ronkonkoma L. I., possesses a gold watch which formerly belonged to the ill-fated Marie Antoinette. It is about the size of a trade dollar in circumference, and is open-faced. On the back it bears the device of the French Queen, a cupid on a cloud, worked in gold and silver. The features of the boy god are nearly effaced by long wear. A wreath of Guinea gold and one of Roman gold surround the disk. The hours on the dial are marked in odd-looking Arabic numbers. The porcelain shows the ravages of time in minute cracks at the edges, and the silver hands nearly black with age, are thickly studded with diamonds. The legend the owner gives is that the watch was the gift of the Queen to the architect of the Tuileries, who shot himself through the head on the day following her execution by the revolutionists. Its present owner was a near relative of a well-known American poet, now dead. The watch came into his possession through marriage, as a gift from his wife's father, who is a direct descendant of the original recipient.

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