

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMAN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION and BREWERY throughout; LARGES and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMFORTABLE BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

WILSON & WILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS AND CONVEYANCERS
Offices: Carleton St., East Side,
Directly opp. Dr. Coulthart's office.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,
NOTARIE, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
OFFICE: WILSON BUILDING,
Opp. Normal School,
Corner St.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,
SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.
ALL TO BOSTON AND
THE SHORT LINE
RAIL TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

6.15 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points (Vanocoro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Andrews, Moncton, Woodstock, and points North.)
10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East, Medford Junction, St. John and points West, Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.15 a.m., 12.15, 4.25 p.m.
Medford Junction, 10.30 a.m., 2.15 p.m.
Vanocoro, 10.10 a.m., 2.15 p.m.
St. Andrews, 7.45, 10.10 a.m.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,
Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—
Serges, Overcoating,
Suitsings,
and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS
PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and all Complaints incidental to Female of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gonorrhoea and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has a charm; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a miracle.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service, 1892, Calling at Londonderry and Belfast.

From Liverpool, Steamships, Montreal, Oct. 29
From Montreal, Steamships, Liverpool, Nov. 2

From Liverpool, Steamships, Halifax, Oct. 29
From Halifax, Steamships, Liverpool, Nov. 2

From Liverpool, Steamships, Portland, Halifax, Oct. 29
From Portland, Steamships, Liverpool, Nov. 2

From Liverpool, Steamships, Montreal, Oct. 29
From Montreal, Steamships, Liverpool, Nov. 2

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Economy on a farm should never be obtained by half-cultivating, but by good management and a good arrangement of labor. Where the farm is the only source of income, the amount paid in rent is a very considerable item and the farmer should always endeavor to get his rent reduced so much as possible, if he does not own his own farm.

In the case of a farm there are a few occupations in which there can be such constant leakage, and this occurs in small matters. While carefully looking after the large matters it is the small ones that should be most carefully watched.

The good farmer must be a man of varied accomplishments and diversified knowledge. He must utilize his property for the purpose for which it is best adapted in order to secure the best results.

A very considerable amount of waste will occur through the use of improperly constructed buildings, or from a scarcity of them. For instance, cows should not be allowed to stand in yards where the water drips from the roofs without any system of drainage.

Every large farm should have its own weighbridge. This is just as necessary as a barn if a farmer wishes to have any idea, based upon his own knowledge, of the quantity and value of the products that he ships to market.

It is entirely dependent upon the buyer for the quantity and value of the products that he ships to market. It is natural that that of the seller. Again, in buying fertilizers, for instance, he will be able to know he is receiving proper weight on the farm.

The cost of a weighbridge on a large farm will soon pay for itself and yield a good rate of interest on the investment besides giving the farmer the satisfaction of knowing whether he is receiving full value for his money or full measure for his goods.

In the cultivation of the land there is very often considerable waste. It can be overtilled, plowed too deeply or plowed out of season, which involves a repetition of the work. This is also often waste in the matter of seed, some soils needing not nearly so much as others, and here the farmer must study and judge for himself.

It is not more economical to have a waste of money to buy those that are not suited to the crop or soil for which they are intended. Again, in the purchase of feeds the cheapest in the end are those that are most economical to use.

The farmer should have a few planks and properly repair the barn, than to be compelled to bury a valuable horse or cow that has died of pneumonia. Arrange all outside work carefully and systematically at night so as not to waste time in the morning.

You ought to be doing it, because every farm time is money, and it is money that makes the mare go.

HOG VS. SHEEP RAISING.

A romance in real life recently came to light in Ballard, Washington, and the ending is a happy one. Five years ago Mr. H. G. Baker lived on a farm about twenty miles south of Bismarck, Dak. They had been in the country but a few years and spoke English imperfectly.

They were thrifty and had a fine place and were very prosperous. The country did not suit them, however, and Mr. Baker wanted to look for a new home, intending to send for his wife as soon as he found one. Before leaving he made arrangements by which he could dispose of their property without delay. He had been gone but a few weeks when Mrs. Baker received a letter one day from a friend stating that Mr. Baker had died in California.

Mr. Baker, believing this story, at once sold the farm and stock, with several thousand dollars went to Washington to look for his wife.

Mr. Baker wrote to his wife about the very time she was on her way west. After the usual delay the letter was returned with the endorsement: "Removed, premises not known." A letter to the postmaster brought him the explanation that his wife, believing him to be dead, had sold out and moved away, no one knew whether Mrs. Baker had made any acquaintance to whom she could tell her plans.

All the neighbors knew that she had sold the place and had gone away with the children; and they all felt sorry for her because she mourned so for the death of her husband. Then, after five long years thereafter, Mr. Baker began to continue his search for his wife and children, whom he has at last discovered at Ballard. He was greatly handicapped in his search by his imperfect knowledge of the English language and his ignorance of the ways of doing business in this country.

A year ago Mr. Baker, his wanderings went to Ballard from Snohomish, where he had been following a clue to his wife's whereabouts, for he had by this time assured himself that she had gone to the States and was living on Page Street somewhere. He dined at a hotel almost without speaking distance of his wife and children, never once dreaming they were so near.

A short time ago Mrs. Baker sent a picture of herself and children to Mr. Baker's parents in the old country. They sent word to their son, and he at once hastened to the side of his lost wife, a joyful reunion took place. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are a repressing couple, and now live in a cozy little home on the east side of Ballard. They have an interesting family of three bright boys, aged six, eight and ten years. The last time Mr. Baker saw his youngest boy was when he was an infant nursing in his mother's arms, and when he saw him here he was wheeling a barrow of wood for his mother.

GRAVE ROBBERS AT WORK.

Knoxton, November 14.—Newboro and vicinity is in a state of panic over the raids that are being made on the cemeteries by grave robbers. The country is filled up rapidly with vaults. Only the other day an old gentleman died and was buried. The body was exhumed and taken to Queen's college. Friends recovered it and there was a re-burial. But the dare-devils made another midnight excavation and stole it away again. This time it was not found. A family had buried the father in a field near the house and two sons are taking turns at night to guard the sacred place.

Rich, man and scratches of every kind, on human or animal, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by Davies, Staples & Co.

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THE NEW BRUNSWICKER.

Nova Scotia claims to be its Birthplace. It has been generally admitted by horticulturalists that this province is the home of at least one species of apple, the Nova Brunswicker. Certain gardeners in Nova Scotia and elsewhere, have been trying to prove that Nova Scotia is the land of its nativity. John McCollough of St. Mary's, one of the most advanced of our fruit growers, has a copy of the proceedings of the royal horticultural society of England, for December 31st 1883. This gives a picture of the fruit and says: "Among the new varieties of fruit sent from Nova Scotia for exhibition at this society's great international show of fruit, in October last, were two apples, which attracted especial admiration, one was called the Chebucto Beauty, the other was merely styled a Nova Scotia seedling, but as it seems worthy of more definite recognition, we have named it the York and Lancaster apple, on account of its resemblance in coloring to the old York and Lancaster Rose—blotches and streaks of crimson, on a nearly white ground, the apple is fine, large, and well formed, and not only pleasant to the eye, but also good to eat."

"In these days, when the one quality is as much sought after as the other, and a new fruit combining both is worthy of every encouragement, especially when its beauty is of a striking and unusual character. It came in perfect condition from Halifax, and may be expected to take a good place in the English market."

Above medium size, roundish eye closed by the segments of the calyx and placed in a slight depression. Skin of medium thickness, rather soft, inserted in a small cavity. Skin glossy, ground color white, distinctly striped with crimson, and the surface is here and there marked with minute scattered spots of crimson, not longer than the point of a needle, and consequently to be easily noticed in the figure. The season appears to be from the end of September until November; towards the end of the latter it is inclined to become mealy."

Also, under the heading, exhibition of fruit from Nova Scotia, it says: "The international exhibition of fruit last year made the English public acquainted with the character of the fruit from two districts of which they had previously little or no experience—Canada west and Nova Scotia. The quality of the apples, exhibited by these colonies, were highly appreciated, and medals were awarded to the societies which had sent them, and a good deal of notice was taken of them in the different periodicals which spoke in high terms of the exhibition. On finding the comments on made, and the medals delivered, the subject was dismissed, and no more thought of. Not so on the other side of the Atlantic. But, in one of his romances, well remarks that the man who makes a man prize the goods he has than seeing that others do so. "We have dim and short-sighted eyes to estimate the nature of our own kin, and we borrow the spectacles which alone enable us to discern their merits or their failings, from the opinion of strangers." It is so with other things than our kin; and it was so, with their fruit with the Nova Scotians. They possessed a jewel which they thought highly of, because they were habituated to its possession. On finding the estimate in which it was held by others, their eyes opened to its beauty and value, and they forthwith began to think more of it. A great stimulus was given to their horticultural societies. They prepared the medals which had been awarded to them by this society, as prizes at their exhibitions this year; and examples of the fruit which proved successful in carrying off the medals, were with other examples of the best fruit of the province, sent this autumn to South Kensington for exhibition. That collection, supplemented by some equally fine fruit which has been sent to the marquis kindly allowed to be shown along with the other specimens, was exhibited in the council room in the month of October, and a better proof of the opinion of the Fellows regarding it could not be given than the numerous inquiries which were made whether such fruit could be purchased in this country. This has been communicated to the exhibitors at the exhibition. That one or more of them intend even this winter to send to England a supply of the same apples for sale."

We will be pleased to receive and publish any letters from fruit growers throwing light on this subject, either showing the superiority of Nova Scotia as the birthplace of this luscious apple.

YAWNING A REMEDY.

A simple treatment for sore throat and buzzing in the ears, with deafness, has been recommended by M. Nagell, of Erlangen. It consists of a series of exercises. The young woman, who is well educated, is reported quite remarkable results are obtained.

The painful symptoms are relieved almost at once, and the pharyngitis itself may be stopped short by the treatment. The exercises are as follows: The patient is to assume a sitting posture, and to breathe through the nose. It is reported that it does not do to be astonished at anything, as the physiology of yawning explains perfectly the recoveries that have been reported.

It is well known that yawning may be readily produced by auto-suggestion, suggestion or imitation; there is, therefore, nothing to prevent our making use of its therapeutic action, the mechanism of which it is easy to understand. During the act of yawning there is considerable stretching of the muscles of the pharynx and soft palate, which are in this way put through a sort of massage; besides this the cartilaginous portion of the oesophagus tubes is made to contract and drives into the pharynx the mucus that has accumulated there.

Dr. Nagell claims that yawning is more efficacious in freeing the tube from accumulated secretions than any of the other processes in which the mucus is often driven toward the middle ear. The young woman, who is well educated, is the case in the act of yawning.

The process is within the reach of everybody, so that each person can give it a trial and form an individual opinion of its value.

SCOTCH LAKE.

Nov. 7.—Mrs. S. Knox of Houlton, has been visiting friends at this place. Mrs. B. Atherton is visiting at her sister's, Mrs. Thomas Smett.

We are sorry to record the death of William Moore, one of the oldest residents of this place. He died Nov. 1st, at the good old age of eighty years and five months. He leaves a widow, six daughters and four sons. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

STRANGLER ON THE QUIET.

The Sultan's Chief Physician and his Revenging Wife.

Additional particulars have come to light concerning the unhappy experience of the Sultan's physician-in-chief, Mavroyeni Pasha. The Pasha is an old man, but still, or at least recently, susceptible to female wiles. The old man, who is known in Constantinople by his long, prophetic beard of venerable grey, recently fell under the spell of a French adventuress, whom he ultimately married. While he did not expect her to follow the Moslem custom of remaining within the harem or going abroad with her face hidden, the aged Pasha did expect his wife to comply with the rules of decency, as binding upon Europeans as orientals. The woman, however, not only demanded and asserted the usual freedom of western women, but also showed an unmistakable disposition to bestow her affections in a loose

INDISCRIMINATE SORT OF FASHION that did not conform either to French or Turkish ideas of wifely duty. When the old doctor remonstrated she pulled his beard, thereby eliciting undignified yells which had a disquieting influence on the usual quiet of a Turkish household. The Sultan heard from some body of the situation of his trusted medical attendant and the misbehavior of his wife, and, as much out of sympathy for Mavroyeni as in order to give an example to other wives, he ordered that the woman should be expelled from Constantinople. When Turkish officers went to enforce the order Mrs. Mavroyeni, as soon as she heard their errand, stood on her head and defied them to arrest her. The Turkish officers retired in a very shocked and demoralized condition. Then the French embassy was communicated with and Madame received a premonitory mandate to obey the Sultan. She went into exile and Mavroyeni Pasha was happy for a time. Gradually his beard and his feelings resumed their normal condition, and he forgot the faults of his French wife and remembered only her charms.

He begged the Sultan to allow her to return. Mavroyeni was the most devoted of the Sultan's arch-foes and the latter yielded, but with much misgiving. Mrs. Mavroyeni again became the head of the doctor's household in every sense of the word. It was not long before scandalous reports began again to reach the ears of the chief physician. He said nothing to his wife this time, but investigated quietly, and obtained proof that left no doubt as to the wisdom of parting with her. Mavroyeni Pasha gave notice to his wife that she must leave his house and at the same time began proceeding for a divorce. Before quitting the house Madame took the opportunity to seize a number of private papers belonging to her husband and among them a diary, in which were many entries regarding the mental condition of the monarch. This diary the revengeful wife forwarded to the Sultan, at the same time informing the monarch that the physician in whom he had confided for many years was in the habit of

DISGUISED TO FOREIGNERS the alleged weakness of the Sultan's mind. Mavroyeni Pasha received warning from the friend at the palace, both of the treachery of his wife and of the terrible animosity which that treachery had excited in the breast of the Sultan. Mavroyeni did not stay upon the order of his embassy, an unwise move which only tended to confirm the evidence of his treasonable conduct. The Russian legation was too politic to give an asylum to a man for whom, if he ever had used, he had no further use now that his betrayal of confidence was discovered. The evening before he had been tried to escape from Turkey, but was captured and taken under a strong guard to prison. As nothing has been heard since from him or about him, it is believed that he has perished by the bowstring, and that his French wife is a widow instead of a divorcee.

MADAME SAINO.

The Daily News Helmsford correspondent sends the latest details of the extraordinary case of Mme. Saino. It will be remembered that on one morning last spring her husband, with whom she had lived happily, was found dead, poisoned, as it afterwards appeared, by his wife, a mere girl, only just out of her teens. The evening before had been spent happily, and the wife had seemed more than usually merry and pleasant. It was shown at the trial that M. Saino had, before going to bed, asked his wife to give him a quinine capsule, as he did not feel quite well. "The devil then flew in me," she declared, and she deliberately gave him a strychnine capsule instead, and, having kissed him, ran into her room and buried her head in her pillow, that she might be dead to his shrieks. The young woman, who is well educated, pretty and not without accomplishments, confessed her guilt, and was condemned to undergo a fearful sentence. She was first to have her arm hacked off, then to be beheaded, and finally to be buried. Her lawyers have since brought the matter before the senate. It is horrible to learn that this sentence has been confirmed. The remaining chance is to bring the case before the emperor himself. Capital punishment has not been abolished by law in Finland, although it is long since a sentence was carried out. "Some time ago," adds the correspondent, "I met a woman who was an eye-witness of an execution which was carried through in the way indicated in Mme. Saino's sentence. Her description of the scene was horrible in the extreme. Nobody here doubts that the Czar will spare her life, but the anxiety this wretched young woman must be in is pitiable to think of."

IN NO HURRY.

The boy was sitting lazily in the stern of a boat dangling his feet in the water, when a man from the dock called sharply to him: "What are you doing there?" he said. "Nothing," responded the boy. "Do you get any pay for it?" "Nope," and he drew one foot out of the water ready to run if need be. "Why don't you go to work?" "Will you give me a job?" "Yes." "Pay anything?" "Well, no," hesitated the man, "not the first week."

"How about the second?" "Then I will!" "All right; I'll come around the second week. This is good enough for me now," and the boy stuck the foot back in the water and winked at the man on the dock.

BULLETS FLEW.

A Wild Sunday at Homestead, Pennsylvania—Negroes, Attacked by Strikers, Fire in Self Defense.

Not since the famous fifth of July have bullets been so plentiful at Homestead as Saturday afternoon, 12th inst. Inside of twenty minutes over fifty shots were fired and fourth avenue in a wild state of panic and disorder. Runners were plentiful of persons being wounded. The only one seriously hurt apparently are three strikers named McFadden, Jones and Prichard. They all have flesh wounds. Two negroes were badly beaten. The fight started on Fourth avenue about 4.30 o'clock. Two colored men who were working in the mill were walking toward the mill, when they met a striker who said something to them and they replied. The striker knocked one down and about twenty persons, including children and women, soon assembled.

Both negroes fought hard. Stones began to fly and the men were beating them when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time five hundred people were on the street, and bullets whistling over their heads started a panic. Three men knocked down the second negro and when he arose he had two revolvers in his hands. He started to run.

SHOOTING WILDLY BACKWARD as he did so. It is said a boy received a flesh wound in the leg, but his name is unknown.

When the colored men reached the city six other colored men came along and were assaulted. They all drew pistols and ran down Fourth avenue in the direction of McClure street, near the lodging house is situated. Someone hurled a brick which hit Washington Paul on the head.

He opened fire and so did the others. In a minute the air was full of bullets and in front of the colored men there was a terrified crowd rushing into houses for shelter or dodging up allies. A woman, too frightened to run, stood on the street and as they passed one of the non-unionists

SHOT AT HER THREE TIMES, one bullet passing through her shawl which she had thrown over her head. Two bullets went through the windows of residences and one buried itself in the window sill of a house occupied by the Coulter family, who were looking out at the time. While the negroes were running, one dodging into allies would rush at stones at them.

When the colored men reached the house they ran in and barred the door. In a minute the house was surrounded by an inflated crowd which soon tore down the fence, and shattered every window with stones. When the deputies and borough's officers arrived some persons were suggesting that they burn the house and some one began to yell: "Let's lynch the nigger black sheep."

This was heard on all sides. Officers tried to arrest the colored men and found them huddled in one room, terrified and the alleged weakness of the Sultan's mind. Mavroyeni Pasha received warning from the friend at the palace, both of the treachery of his wife and of the terrible animosity which that treachery had excited in the breast of the Sultan. Mavroyeni did not stay upon the order of his embassy, an unwise move which only tended to confirm the evidence of his treasonable conduct. The Russian legation was too politic to give an asylum to a man for whom, if he ever had used, he had no further use now that his betrayal of confidence was discovered. The evening before he had been tried to escape from Turkey, but was captured and taken under a strong guard to prison. As nothing has been heard since from him or about him, it is believed that he has perished by the bowstring, and that his French wife is a widow instead of a divorcee.

EXPECTING TO BE KILLED. One man said he would be the first to leave. As he was taken out a woman hit him with a frying pan, cutting his head. Deputies tried to keep the crowd away while they took the man to the lock-up, but he was hit several times. Stones were also hurled and deputy Montgomery was struck.

The officers then drew their revolvers and announced that if any more stones were thrown they would open fire. A Slav threw a stone, which crashed through a window. He was arrested, but the authorities seemed almost powerless, as by this time over 2,000 people had gathered. Several other colored men were beaten and taken to the lock-up.

About this time reports were circulated that colored non-unionists were about to come down and rescue their assaulted brethren. This was the case. Over fifty colored men were ready and the police had difficulty in restraining the crowd. Peter McFadden, who first engaged the colored man in fight, was shot through the left arm and cut on the head. James Jones, who came to his assistance, struck one of the colored men. The negro showed a revolver in Jones' face and fired. Jones and McFadden were arrested.

Of the eleven colored men locked up seven have cuts on their heads where they were struck by missiles. Guards are on duty at the lock-up and non-union boarding houses to prevent an attack.

Abraham Lincoln

When leaving his home at Springfield, Ill., to be inaugurated president of the United States, he was taken to the lock-up. Slaves threw a stone, which crashed through a window. He was arrested, but the authorities seemed almost powerless, as by this time over 2,000 people had gathered. Several other colored men were beaten and taken to the lock-up.

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