TACKLING THE TRUSTS

The House Committee on Manufactures Reports Its Conclusions on Two of the Combines.

Senators Vote a Large Sum for Survey of the Arid Regions of Far Western States.

Representative McAdoo Would Like to Know Which Foreign Governments Are Shipping Paupers to America.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The house committee on manufactures today submitted the following report concerning the trusts investigation, which was ordered printed:

"Your committee report that the names of various combinations and trusts have been from time to time furnished to your committee; that the number of such combinations is very large, and that your committee in calling witnesses and taking testimony proceeded upon the following plan of investigation, i. e., to inquire:

"1. With relation to the trusts or combinations in lines of business which are connected with or use the articles in which there exists competition in our markets between the American product and the foreign product, imported and dutiable under our tariff laws.

"2. With relation to such combinations dealing in articles which are not imported into this country or are not subject to import duties.

"3. With relation to such combinations dealing in articles which are made or produced under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

"Your committee has particularly directed its inquiry into the methods of and the extent of the business done or controlled by the sugar trust and the Standard Oil trust, and respectfully submits herewith the testimony taken in relation to these trusts. Both of these are organized upon substantially the same plan. From the testimony it appears that there exists a certain class of corporations organized under the laws of the different states and subject to their control; that these corporations have invested their stock to various individuals, and that these individual stockholders have transferred their stock to the trustees named in the agreement creating these trusts and accepted in lieu therefor certificates issued by the trustees named therein. The agreements provide that the various corporations whose stock is surrendered to the trustees shall preserve their identity and carry on their business. In the sugar trust agreement the provision is that the several corporations shall maintain their separate organizations, and each shall carry on and conduct its own business. In the Standard-Oil trust agreement it is provided that all property, real and personal, assets and business, shall be vested in the said several companies. The duties of the trustees are restricted to the receipt of the dividends declared by the various corporations and the distribution of the aggregate of them to the holders of the trust's certificates pro rata, and to holding and voting upon the stock of the corporation. The trustees in both cases upon the stand as witnesses specifically denied that the trustees as such ever do any other business than to receive and distribute these dividends and exercise the only other function given to them by the trust agreements—that is, to hold the stock of the various corporations and exercise the right of stockholders in such corporations.

"The care with which the trustees avoid making any agreement relating to commodities appears from the testimony as to the arrangement with the Oil-Producers' association in the fall of 1887. The officers of the Producers' association testified that an agreement was then made with the Standard Oil trust by which 5,000,000 barrels of oil belonging to the Standard Oil trust was set apart for the benefit of the association upon its agreeing to curtail the production of crude oil at least 17,500 barrels per diem. These witnesses undoubtedly understand that their arrangement was with the trustees of the Standard Oil trust. But the written agreement produced and now in evidence shows that it was made with and by the Standard Oil company of New York, one of the companies whose stock is held by the trustees, and that the Standard Oil trust, or the trustees thereof as such, are not parties to it, nor is either of them responsible for the carrying out of that agreement. This form of combination was obviously devised for the purpose of relieving the trusts and trustees from the charge of any breach of the conspiracy laws of the various states, or of being a combination to regulate or control the production or price of any article of commerce or of any commodity, hence they assert that the corporations themselves which control and regulate the price of commodities and the extent of production and have tangible property capable with their organization intact and distinct, and not in combination with each other, that the stockholders who have parted with their stock and by well-settled legal rules had no legal title in the property of the corporations, entered into the agreements and sold their stock to the corporations and accepted the payment trust certificates, and that the trustees receive and hold only the stock of corporations, and have no legal title to any of the property of the corporations, and neither buy nor sell any commodity, nor make anyone to fix prices or regulate production of any commodity.

"Your committee have deemed it proper to call attention to this feature of these combinations because it is believed that it will be found that all trade combinations having similar aims either have adopted this method or speedily will do so, and also because the legislation which has been proposed to this house and referred to your committee has been directed against combinations to fix the price or regulate the production of articles of merchandise or commerce. It is plain that the combinations, the testimony concerning which is herewith submitted, have been intentionally formed so as to avoid, if possible, the charge that the trust as such or the trustees in that capacity either fixed the price or regulated the production of any article of merchandise or commerce.

"Complaint having been made to him by citizens of the state of New York against the sugar trust and of the purchase of sufficient stock of a bank the attorney general of that state has, after hearing, directed proceedings to be instituted against that trust and the corporation complained of, upon grounds which are set forth as an elaborate opinion, which is submitted as part of the evidence in relation to that trust and as containing a careful statement of the law of that state so far as it affords any remedy against such trusts."

SENATOR SAWYER ILL.

The Wisconsin Statesman Has Attended to His Official Work Too Closely.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senator Sawyer has not been well for two weeks, but has attended to his work at the capitol. This morning, although he felt seemingly better than usual, Dr. Kempster forbade him to take any exercise whatever but remain at home, protecting against but submitting to the physician's order. He says his condition is due to overwork and too close attention to the worrying duties of the committee-room. Dr. Kempster declares that there is no cause for uneasiness, and that his patient will be fully recovered in a short time if he takes proper care of himself.

DESERT LANDS.

The Senate Agrees to Appropriate $250,000 for Surveys of Arid Regions.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The senate today resumed consideration of the sundry civil service bill and several amendments were offered from the committee on appropriations. Mr. Stewart of Mr. Brown offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be reclaimed by irrigation and briefly addressed the senate on the subject. The original bill only nearly been reached when the senator stated, have not been reclaimed. The arid lands he meant all land that was non-productive without irrigation, and that classification embraced the entire region west of the 100th meridian, Washington Territory, and nearly the whole of Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Dakota, the western portions of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas were in some seasons seriously affected by drought. If nature had to be depended upon for moisture, these could not be occupied and the vast domain a single hundred of wheat, while, whenever moisture was supplied, they became the garden spots of the world.

Mr. Allison thought this appropriation would be but an ordering wedge to begin larger sums to be appropriated before such a work could be accomplished.

Mr. Plumb said the measure was conceived in utter disregard of the vested rights of those who dwell on the lower Platte, Arkansas, and Mississippi rivers. He saw in it a means of speculation at the public domain. He was glad that the amount had been put as low as $250,000, for if it had proposed an appropriation of millions there would be no two votes against it.

Mr. Beck said that if the matter were entered upon on the scale contemplated it would take $100,000,000. The survey alone would take over $100,000.

Mr. Teller moved to add the following words to the amendment, and the motion was agreed to: "And so far as such sites for reservoirs shall be surveyed such sites shall be in a state of reservation until the president of the United States shall otherwise order."

Mr. Allison said the proposition was not for the purpose solely of acquiring information, but for the purpose of establishing the government in a new scheme of activity.

Mr. Reagan offered as a substitute for Mr. Teller's amendment the following, which was agreed to: "And all the lands which may be designated for reservoirs and canals for irrigation shall be reserved as the property of the United States and shall not be subject to entry or settlement thereafter provided for by law.

Finally the discussion closed and Mr. Bowen's amendment, as amended, was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 19—as follows.

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Gibson,	Ransom,	
Berry,	Harris,	Saulsbury,	
Blair,	Hearst,	Sawyer,	
Brown,	Hoar,	Sherman,	
Chandler,	Hoar,	Spooner,	
Cull,	Jones (Ark.)	Stockbridge,	
Collom,	Manderson,	Stockbridge,	
Farwell,	Mitchell,	Teller,	
Frye,	Morgan,	Wilson (Ia.)—29.	
	Pasco,		

NAYS.

Alison,	Dawes,	Pugh,	
Berry,	Edmunds,	Reagan,	
Beck,	Grat,	Salisbury,	
Blackburn,	Hampton,	Vest,	
Blodgett,	Harris,	Walthall—19.	
Dolph,	Plumb,		

IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

Mr. McAdoo Asks for an Inquiry Regarding Shipments of Paupers and Criminals.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey introduced in the house today for reference to the committee on foreign affairs a joint resolution calling for information from our consuls in foreign countries relative to emigration to the United States. It provides that consuls, consul-general, and ministers resident of the United States in foreign countries from which come emigrants in considerable numbers to the United States shall proceed to investigate the emigration from these countries to the United States with special reference to the following inquiries:

Are these emigrants or any portion of them criminals, paupers, or impaired in health?

Do the local or national authorities assist, encourage, or pay for such emigration for political or other reasons, and if so, to what extent?

Are emigrants assisted to come to this country under labor contracts against the existing laws of the United States?

Are fare and passage tickets used by steamship companies or others to increase emigration to the United States?

What part, if any, do local and national authorities take with reference to their people coming to the United States?

What societies, corporations, individuals, or companies in foreign countries or in the United States are concerned in encouraging or assisting emigration to the United States, together with such other information connected with the subject as may be germane to the inquiry?

To meet all necessary and legitimate expenses $20,000 is appropriated, to be used in the discretion of the secretary of state, to whom the consular officers are to report the findings, and who is charged with the duty of transmitting them to congress.

A bill introduced by Senator Blair today, at the request of the federation of labor, to amend the law prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract, makes a number of minor changes in the phraseology of the law, as well as one or two changes of a somewhat important character. The first section, which made it unlawful to assist "the importation of foreigners" into this country, under an agreement or contract to perform labor, is amended by inserting the paragraph read: "The importation of any alien or foreign laborer, mechanic, artist, or actress, under agreement to perform labor." Another amendment does away with the provisions authorizing the secretary of the treasury to enter into contract with state commissions to take charge of the execution of the provisions of the act within the boundaries of their respective states, and designates the collectors of customs at the various ports of the United States as the officers upon whom shall devolve the duties heretofore authorized to be intrusted to state commissions.

CAPITAL CLEANINGS.

Proposal to Set Apart a New National Reservation.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The house today passed the senate bill for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, Iowa, at a cost of $170,000. Mr. Dibble presented the conference report in the Omaha public building bill, fixing the appropriation at $400,000, but it was not considered.

Representative Cooper introduced a bill to amend the interstate commerce act so as to prevent discriminations in favor of the owners of tank cars, and so as to allow from interest to recover to the prosecuting citizens.

There is good reason to believe that the senate committee on Pacific railroads will tomorrow report the Outcault bill to the senate unanimously favorably and without amendment.

Under the new apportionment New York city has been allowed 33 additional representatives, Philadelphia has 141, Chicago 98, Brooklyn 40, Boston 34, Baltimore 30, St. Louis 29, San Francisco 22, Cleveland 22, St. Louis 22, Pittsburg 21, Buffalo 18, Milwaukee 16, New Orleans 15, St. Paul 15, Minneapolis 15, Jersey City 14, Cincinnati 14, Toledo 7, and Denver, Indianapolis, Albany, Omaha, and Oakland 6 each.

Today's bond offerings aggregated $357,000, as follows: Four per cents, registered, $17,000 at $128, $2,000 at 127½; 4 per cents, coupons, $25,000 at 127; 4½ per cents, registered, $20,000 at 107½, $10,000 at 107, $5,000 at 107½; 4½ per cents, coupons, $20,000 at 107½. The secretary of the treasury accepted $10,000 registered 4½ per cents at 107 and $20,000 at 107.41.

The house committee on military affairs has ordered a favorable report on Mr. Townshend's resolution calling upon the secretary of war for information respecting the number of the guns, and other relics of the war now scattered about among the army posts, arsenals, and navy yards of the country.

Chairman Holman of the committee on public lands today introduced in the house a bill to set apart a tract of land in New Mexico adjoining the Cochiti Indian reservation as a public reservation on account of its archeological remains.

Senator Cullom has ventured the prediction that congress will be in session until late summer. Congressman Cannon says he never wanted to go home so much in his life as he does now but he does not see any chance of getting away for six weeks.

Senator Platt got a favorable report from the committee on his bill to provide for a public building in Gainesville, but the house bill passed last spring has became alarmed lest it should not be reached, so today he got Senator Chilson to introduce a duplicate bill in the senate. The senator is not afraid that his own bill for a public building in Hyde Park would not be reached, but the senate committee on public buildings and grounds to report a proposition to lease a building for the postoffice there, so sundry civil appropriation bill.

Congressman Thomas vaulted the capitol a little while this afternoon looking much like a boy.

The first annual meeting of the National Bar association, James G. Blaine of Maine, president, will be held at Cleveland Wednesday, Aug. 8. The association was organized here last May. Arrangements have been made for excursion tickets from all points at the uniform rate of one fare and one-third for the round trip, and the necessary forms of certificates with which the special ticket agents will be provided.

Senator Colquitt today introduced a bill to appropriate $50,000 for a public building at Greenburg, Ind.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama, today introduced a bill directing the secretary of war to turn seventeen cannon to asventian and provide the turin and death rate among pure whites and among negroes in Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, the relics of any description or character of the human race who are buried in a street between, as well as of mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons.

Representative Stephens reported favorably today his bill authorizing the erection of a public building at Aliquippa, Pa. The bill is intended to provide for the erection of a public building at Beaver.

Speaker Carlisle furnishes the following with reference to a published statement that his latest speech has been sent up at a cost of fifty cents in dolphin. There is no foundation for the statement. Five hundred thousand copies of my speech have been printed at the cost of the government printing office and I have had no connection with any other order or contract for the printing of my speech. I have not ordered any other place it was done by someone on my behalf, and I am responsible for any knowledge and of course I am not responsible for it.

The White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

Not a Commerce Report.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 30. The first monster today registered at different parts of the city 10 to 20 degrees. Two cases of sunstroke, one fatal, are reported.

IT IS NOT UNLAWFUL.

Congress has courted no law to restrain a person from going about in a basely contagious condition, or with a disfiguring skin breakout, rotting of blood in the head, bad taste in the mouth, bilious complaint, or any kindred difficulty, but the laws of health and comfort will suggest to one so afflicted the wisdom of inquiring in the nearest drugstore for a bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—the most potent of remedies for all diseases of the liver, stomach and bowels. Purely vegetable, gentlest in take, and perfectly delicious.

THE RAILWAY WORLD.

Encouraging Progress Toward the Establishment of Uniform Classification.

The Bottom Reached on Through Rates from the Atlantic Seaboard to Missouri River Points.

Official Denial of the Report that the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Is to Be Absorbed.

The efforts to establish a uniform classification to govern freight traffic on all the railroads interested in the revision of their tariffs was regarded as an important step in the right direction, and now it appears that the Texas Traffic association at its New York session has adopted a resolution declaring in favor of the western classification. Heretofore there have been five distinct systems of general classification in the United States, known as the "Official" or eastern, the "Western," the "Pacific Coast," the "Texas," and the "Southern Steamship and Railway." If the lines in the Texas Traffic association finally adopt the western classification, it will greatly simplify all the railroad traffic west of Chicago and the Mississippi river will all be subject to the Western classification. The greatest difficulty will be found in inducing the eastern trunk lines to adopt any other classification than the "official," under which they now operate. This was demonstrated at the joint conferences recently held in New York by committees of the western and eastern lines. The proposition under consideration was the merging of the official and western classifications into one. After a discussion lasting several days it was decided that the merging of the two classifications was impracticable and a compromise report was made to that effect. The interests of the eastern and western roads are so different that it was decided to be impossible to propose a classification that would be equally fair for both localities, and hence the most serious obstacle to the establishment of a uniform classification. It is generally believed however that the number of classifications will at least be reduced to two within the next twelve months.

NO MORE CUTTING.

Several days have elapsed since there were any new reductions in westbound freight rates, and it is now predicted that the next change will be a rise. At all events there is reason to believe that no more cuts will be made by the western roads until after the meeting of managers next Thursday, when it is hoped that the mischief will be averted by an agreement under which they will have an opportunity, during the remaining months of the year, to make up their previous losses. The Wabash Western's latest cut on through traffic from New York and Boston to Kansas City has not been supplemented by any further reductions and these rates now stand as follows:

Classes—	1	2	3	4	5
Rates—	1.25	1.05	1.00	1.00	47

The same company is quoting by its lake and rail line the following rates from New York and Boston:

Classes—	1	2	3	4	5
Rates—	1.25	1.05	1.00	1.00	50

This last-mentioned line is mostly rail, the water haul being from Buffalo to Toledo, a distance of 256 miles. The all-rail routes are now complaining that the lake and rail lines are so low that they stand no chance of getting business by cutting their own rates, and they are about ready to quit it. In fact, there was not so much as a rumor yesterday of a reduction in rates on east or west bound business.

A BASELESS REPORT.

A report has been in circulation for several days to the effect that the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road is about to be leased by one of the large systems operating between Chicago and points in the south. The report says that the road first mentioned as the one negotiating for the control of the line, but other companies have also been referred to in this connection, notably the Big Four and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. Col. John R. Cravens, vice president and general manager of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, said yesterday that he knew of no such contemplated transfer of the property, by lease or otherwise. He had heard the rumor, but had paid no attention to it. Being the vice president of the company and a member of the executive committee he was quite sure that if any such negotiations were being made he would know it, and he therefore felt warranted in saying there was no truth in the report. The story originated in motion and was presumably started for speculative purposes. Incidentally, he said, the road into Chicago was never in a better physical condition than it is at the present time and it monthly statements show that its earnings are steadily increasing.

THE OMAHA MEETING.

Chairman Midgley and a party of railroad officials left last evening for Omaha, where an important meeting of representatives of the western and southwestern roads will be held today. The object of the meeting is to consider the complaint of the Kansas City grain merchants, who argued that the rules and regulations recently adopted by the southwestern Missouri river lines are calculated to injure, if not actually destroy, the grain trade of their city by discriminating in favor of Chicago and St. Louis. The Kansas City roads, it is said, have taken steps to make some concessions to the people of that town, but they can not do so unless a reduction of rates between points in Missouri agreed to by the various interested lines. The question is thus left to the jurisdiction of the roads, and Kansas City shippers now depends largely on the deliberation of the roads doing business via Omaha.

BALLAST.

A meeting of the east-bound freight committee yesterday resulted in a revision of iron rates to Illinois points.

The election held in Huntington, Ind., yesterday to vote an appropriation of $40,000 to aid the project Chicago, Indiana and Southern railroad resulted in favor of the road by a majority of 441.

Mr. Jay Gould's Wabash Western, Kansas City, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, has resigned its position and I. D. Stimpson, for many years a prominent Chicago railroad man, succeeded to the vice president, the appointment to take effect Aug. 1.

E. A. Cosgrove, former superintendent of the Prairie Du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, has been appointed superintendent of the Iowa and Dakota division, to succeed J. B. Moss, who has been appointed roadmaster.

The railroad commissioners of Missouri and the officials of the Iron Mountain road have agreed upon a new local tariff sheet which makes practically horizontal reductions in rates to all points in the state. The principal products of the country have neither been cut rates, and the differ in the new and old tariffs, which, it is said, will make a difference in the earnings of the Iron Mountain of from $25,000 to $50,000 per year.

Favorable rates have been granted by the lines in the western trunk line territory to the agent representing the following meetings: National Bar association of United States, Cleveland, Aug. 8 to 11; Canadian Short-Hand society at Toronto, Aug. 7 to 10; Indiana Conference of United Brethren church at Canton, O., Sept. 5 to 11; general meetings of Baptists at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12 to 17; Southern Indiana Education association at Cedar Bluff, Ind., Oct. 2 to 5; German Lutherans at Cleveland, Aug. 30; Lutherans, northwestern department of Pennsylvania, at Bradford, Aug. 22; annual convention of Knights Templar at Cleveland, Aug. 21; Knights Templar nominating convention at Indianapolis, Aug. 8.

The White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

Shot by His Brother.

HOPKINS, Mich., July 30.—Last night at o'clock this morning George Townsend, who lives near the village of Hopkins, had a quarrel with his brother his mother. His brother told him to stop, but he would not. Fearing he would kill his mother the brother got a revolver and shot him through the lungs. Townsend is well known in Dodge county, Wis., where he formerly lived, and is wanted in that county for crimes committed here. It is thought he will recover.

Sale of Hafes & Co.'s Stock.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The stock of Levi M. Hafes & Co., dry goods, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, was sold today by order of the sheriff to satisfy judgments to the amount of $38,000, on the domestic bidding $65 up to 90 per cent, and later goods brought only 27 to 36 per cent. The inventory was over $200,000, but it was said the sale would not foot up half that figure.

The White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

CORNER-STONE OF ECONOMY
In household cleanliness is Fyn's Fenaline. Try it.

The White Slaves.

Continuation of the Exposures now being made by

The Chicago Times

Another chapter printed this morning, and still another ready for tomorrow morning.

The lead is being followed up. The deeper we go the more abominable are the outrages revealed.

Have girls and women any rights that overbearing, ignorant, and brutal employers are bound to respect?

The men who are pauperizing and degrading female labor. How they do it, where they do it, what they make by doing it.

Read the second chapter today, the third chapter tomorrow, and every chapter till the story is told.

Read The Times.

CUT UP HIS OWN FOOT.

A Singular Bit of Carelessness Leads a Farmer to Maim Himself for Life.

MILTON, Del., July 30.—James Shockley, a small farmer living near New Market, about three miles from this place, had his foot cut off with a wounded foot, which may have to be amputated. Shockley tells a wonderful story of hallucination. He says:

"Last Thursday afternoon I remember distinctly looking at my house and then starting into the forest near by to hew down a cedar tree for a tree. I am unable to remember what else I did, or to account for my thoughts, until I found myself come with a feeling that I must cut my foot, and that it must be done with the same axe that I was then using. The feeling was battled with until there came an imperative demand in my mind to injure my foot. I then took off one of my boots carefully and seized my ax. With a blow I severed my small toe and the one next to it. The second blow, the memory of which is more distinct than of the first took off my big toe. This wound not bleeding sufficiently to please me I again raised the ax and let it fall on my instep, making a deep gash.

"I took particular care to conceal the amputated toes, which I picked up, and then felt a desire to hide myself until it became dark. While I wanted to flee from the spot as far as possible I had no inclination to return home, but rather to hasten away from all my friends and family. When it became dark I crawled away from my hiding-place—and several times heard friends passing near by and calling to me by name. I made every effort to prevent being discovered.

"When the sun rose on Friday morning I found that I was nearing some dwellings on the road leading to Shockley's Mills, inhabited by colored people. I then crawled into the midst of the pines immediately in front of these houses, and crawled on and on into the thick undergrowth. I was unable to walk. I finally came to a road, and there it crawled. I had crossed one bridge and was nearing another when a sudden pain, the first I remember, shot through my foot. With this pain, which had brought me to realize my condition, came a strong desire to get home and see my little daughter. I heard a carriage passing, and, hailing the occupants, was taken in and brought home. A surgeon has me in charge and I know that I am in a dangerous condition.

The wounded foot was badly injured by being dragged through the brush and dirt.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LATEST NOVELTY IN PERFUMERY.—Colgate's Violet Toilet Water in 4-oz bottles, with distributing stoppers. Appropriate for summer use.

By Richard M. Montgomery & Co,
Auctioneers, Chicago and New York.
Chicago Office, 50 Wabash av.

Auction Sales of Fruits
THE VERY CHOICEST
CALIFORNIA
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Nectarines, and Grapes.
Sold every week-day at 9 a. m.
at the Freight Depot of the
Northwestern Railway (Galena Div.), Chicago
Sales each day comprise 4 to 10 Car Loads.
The offerings comprise the choicest
GREEN TABLE FRUITS
Shipped from California.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine and original.
JOHN DUNCANS SONS, NEW YORK.

The ESTEY Piano
With Repeating Action.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 STATE ST.,
49, 51, and 53 Jackson st.

Invention's Latest Blessing,
As tested by a leading Chicago dentist. Dr. Geo. F. Smith brilliant regarding the
IDEAL VELVET COLD CUSHION
240 Wabash av., Chicago, June 29, 1888.
GENTLEMEN: I have used the Ideal Velvet Cold Cushion and find it very satisfactory, and shall recommend it to my patients, especially to invalids.
GEO. F. SMITH, D. D. S.
HORSEY M'F'G CO., Utica, N. Y.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Grand Picnic and Aquatic Exhibition
At Cedar Lake, Sunday, Aug. 5.
Prof. BARNHOW, champion swimmer of the world, and Mr. MACEY, champion of tricks in water, will be in their marvelous tricks and fancy swimming. Fine band of music. Elegant dancing platform. On take the family. One dollar round trip. Children under 12 years of age, 50c.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, NOW OPEN.
Rates favorable, as compared with other seaside resorts. Prevailing breezes direct from the ocean. Average temperature 68°. A paradise for yachting, sailing, fishing and bathing to the bay or ocean. New steamboat. For full particulars see special Fire Island time-table, showing route and location, to be obtained at Fire Island Hotel, Cortlandt st. box, 22d st., Clark st., Chicago, or NORTON & FOGG, Monroe and Dearborn sts. Chicago.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Prepares boys for College or Business. Special care for the backward pupils. Year opens Sept. 17. Catalogue of W. H. BANNISTER A. M., Principal.

STOCKTON HOTEL
POPULAR PRICES. CAPE MAY, N. J.
Now open. Modern improvements. Newly furnished. Perfect appointments. Finest Beach in the World. Terms $2.50 to $3 per day. Send for Circular.
Proprietor, late of St. James Hotel, N. Y.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

NEW CHICAGO OPTICIAN
65 HALSTED ST.
Formerly TRELEAVEN & CO.
EYES Carefully Tested. GLASSES Of Every Style at Lowest Prices.
NON-EXPLOSIVE GASOLINE STOVE.
No Smoke. No Smell. 267 Wabash av.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
103 WASHINGTON ST. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

NON-EXPLOSIVE GASOLINE STOVE.
No Smoke. No Smell. 267 Wabash av.

BABY CARRIAGES C. O. D.
Buy of the Manufacturer and save 25 to 40 per cent. Catalogue free. Mailed on receipt of 10c. to cover postage. Address, CHICAGO BABY CARRIAGE MFG. CO. 1 to 7 W. Lake st. Chicago.

CITY OF BOSTON,
BOSTON WATER WORKS.
Pumping Machinery For Sale.
Bids will be received by the Boston Water Board at their office in City Hall, Boston, Mass., for the following described pumping machinery, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August, 1888, and at that time and place will be publicly opened and read.
DESCRIPTION OF PUMPS.
One Worthington engine, compound duplex pattern, high pressure; cylinders 21 inches diameter; low pressure cylinders, 36 inches diameter; pump plungers, 17½ inches diameter; stroke 36 inches. In operation since March, 1876.
Guaranteed capacity of builders, 2,000,000 per 24 hours.
Daily average amount pumped in January, 1888, 4,034,500 gallons. Daily average amount pumped in February, 1888, 3,907,900 gallons. Duty developed from total coal yielding 16 per cent ashes in February was 51,858,000 feet, pounds. Lift, 146.45 feet.
Two Non-Condensing Direct-Acting Engines, capacity of each 1,800,000 gallons in 24 hours, with double-acting pumps made by Boston Machine Company, of capacity of 47 gallons per revolution. Steam cylinders, 20-inch diameter, 36-inch stroke; water plungers, 14-inch diameter, 36-inch stroke; fly-wheel, 15 feet diameter. Distance from center of fly-wheel shaft to center of steam cylinders, 13 feet 2½ inches; from center of steam cylinder to center of pump, 8 feet 8 inches. In daily operation from 1872 to 1878 on alternate months; since then have been used as relief engines.
For particulars inquire at the office of the City Engineer, City Hall, Boston.
The Water Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it deem it for the interests of the City of Boston so to do.
THOMAS F. DOHERTY,
WILLIAM B. SMART,
ROBERT GRANT,
Boston Water Board.
Office of Boston Water Board, City Hall, Boston, Mass., July 19, 1888.

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Madame SHERMAN, late of New York, has opened parlors at 39 Michigan Ave., Chicago, where she will be pleased to receive ladies or gentlemen desirous of being relieved of the following: Liverspots, Freckles, Pimples, Blackheads, Moles, Superfluous Hairs, and all Skin Blemishes, Redness of Nose, etc. Manicure Treatment a Specialty. Madame SHERMA has had a large experience among the best citizens of this country, and guarantees satisfaction or NO PAY. A call is solicited.

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Rate, $100 for whole tour.
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For tickets, berths, instructions, etc., apply Chicago Agents, Pullman's Palace Car Co., 2 & 4 M. S. R. R., and Union Ticket office, Tremont House.

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U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE Marine Hospital Service, Custom-House, Chicago, July 30, 1888.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock noon on August 7, 1888, for furnishing fuel, lumber, and water for the marine hospital at Chicago, Ill., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. Stations and further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned. The right is reserved to waive informalities and to reject any or all proposals. W. A. WOOD, Surgeon, M. H. S.