

The Oregon Statesman.

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[WEEKLY EDITION]

EASTERN.

News of the Week from Beyond the Rockies.

CHARLESTON IN RUINS.

The Metropolis of South Carolina Visited by an Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—An earthquake, such as was never before heard of in this city, swept over Charleston last night, shortly after 10 o'clock, causing more loss and injury to property, and far more loss of life, than the cyclone a year ago. The first shock was by far the more severe. Its effect can be judged by the experiences of Capt. Dawson, of the News, who lives in a massive brick residence on Bull street, near Rutledge. He was in his room in the second story when the first shock occurred. The house seemed to rise and turn on its axis. The second and third shocks were less severe than the first. The air was filled with cries and shouts of women and children. From every side of that neighborhood came the cry, "Help us!" "God save us!" etc. It was worse than the severest battle of the war.

When the first agony was over it was found that the ceiling of every room in the house was cracked; the big ceiling was torn apart, and a tank in the attic was pouring its flood of water in the bed rooms. In the parlors articles had been wrenched from their bases and thrown to the floor. In the hall a massive lamp had been turned around. In front of the house was a large porch with heavy pillars and marble steps. All this was swept away as though it had been shaved off with a razor. What was Capt. Dawson's experience was that of hundreds of others in Charleston.

There were five shocks, decreasing in violence from the first. Sidewalks and streets were dotted with mothers, wives, and daughters, with their protectors, awaiting in anxious expectation still another agony. The air was thick with horror and rumors, and the lurid glare of fire but heightened the general ruin.

Three or four fires started in as many sections with the first shock, and very soon the town was illuminated with flames, thus leading all to believe that what was left by earthquake would be devoured by fire. However, the fire department was so well divided and handled that the flames were under control by daybreak.

Fully 125 to 150 residences and stores were consumed. As far as could be ascertained during the night fifteen to twenty were killed and a much greater wounded in all sorts of ways. The loss of human life will be great and it will take a day or two to get the accurate number. Shocks equally severe were felt at a distance of thirty-five miles, and have done inestimable damage to railroads and telegraph property. Charleston is now entirely isolated from the outside world.

Not to exceed 100 houses in the city are occupied at this time. People are camped in open places. All stores are closed, and a scarcity of provisions is feared, because no one can be got to go to the stores to sell them.

Hardly a house in the city escaped injury, and many were so damaged and cracked that a hard blow would bring them to the ground.

Owing to the demoralized condition of everything here it is impossible to give correct facts, further than this: The number of casualties has not been ascertained, probably thirty or forty killed and over 100 injured. The loss to property will probably reach from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Three-fourths of the buildings in the city will have to be rebuilt. There was very little shipping in port, and none of it was injured. The disturbances have not affected the water in the harbor, although it is unknown that all the shocks came from an easterly direction, and therefore from the sea. There are no signs of a tidal wave as yet.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

LAVENWORTH, Sept. 1.—The bridge spanning the Missouri, at Fort Lavenworth, was burned to-night. It was an iron structure, but the floor and a mile of trestle was destroyed, entailing a loss of over \$400,000. The fire originated at the west end of the bridge, and the wind drove the flames along until the entire woodwork and trestle approaches on the Missouri side were consumed. This is the only means which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific have of reaching this city.

A Stalwart F. M.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—Postal Inspector Simpson, of Atlanta, to-day ejected A. N. Wilson from the postoffice, and placed one Capt. G. W. Lanar in possession. Wilson had positively refused to turn over the office unless force should be used, and went out saying: "I am still postmaster of Savannah. President Cleveland had no right to suspend me under the constitution." Wilson was suspended for offensive partisanship.

THE GREAT QUAKE.

Charleston Announces that she is again Ready for Business.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—The News and Courier has an article declaring the city will begin bravely to repair her fortunes. It says: "Let it not be imagined for a moment that Charleston is sitting in her ashes, bewailing her loss of millions. A full consciousness of the loss is here. It is understood fully that far more than the earnings of twelve months were swept away in less than a minute; but, for all this and because of that, Charleston is

only the more determined to maintain the commercial position it has won, and is fortunately so situated as to be able, as well as ready, to deal successfully with every department of trade and every branch of business."

Appeal is made to the city council for monetary assistance in the form of an appropriation, but the Courier advises those who extend aid to confine themselves in so doing to people in circumstances rendering them unable new to help themselves.

Very little has been accomplished toward removing the appearance of desolation. Every where the eye is met by heaps of debris of every possible description—brick, stone, plastering, lath, shingles, lumber, household goods, and building material. Whole fronts and sides of buildings have fallen out, leaving the furnishings intact, in some cases. A two story brick building on State street presents a curious appearance of this character. The lower floor is used for merchandise, and the upper floor is a residence. The whole front fell out, leaving the interior exposed to view. Pictures and mirrors are on the walls, and chairs remain as they were left by the fleeing inmates. Evidently the owner has not gained courage sufficient to warrant his return.

The most alarming feature of the present condition of affairs is in the shabby condition of buildings. Nine-tenths of the brick structures are cracked through and through, and threaten to tumble, and chimneys that have not actually fallen are badly careened and would fall if touched.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

At a joint meeting of the Charleston exchange and Merchants' exchange today the following was unanimously adopted:

To all exchanges and commercial bodies—Our banks, warehouses, cotton presses, wharves, railroads, rice mills, and everything else necessary for handling business, though damaged, are in working order. We fear no further damage. The destruction of property will cause great distress and suffering, but will not interfere with the dispatch of business.

A. W. TART.

Pres. Charleston Exchange. B. BOLMANN, Pres. Merchants' Exchange. The joint meeting also adopted a resolution to apply to the president and congress for a national loan to aid citizens in rebuilding the city.

The Bulgarian Affair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—T. P. O'Connor sends the following cablegram from London to the Star: Foreign complications are absorbing public attention, in consequence of the uncertainty of Russia's intentions as to the eastern question, as regards Bulgaria. It is difficult to see how Prince Alexander will hold out against Russian influence. He will probably have to leave Bulgaria, to avoid worse treatment than he has lately received. The situation is complicated, and Alexander is injured by violent anti-Russian articles of the English papers. Many of the leading journals, usually pacific in tone, have suddenly developed into rabid Jingoism.

A Startling Crime.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—The finding of a dead infant with a darning needle thrust through its heart has led to the disclosure that a regular business of putting babies to death, at so much per head, has been carried on in this city. Mrs. Pauline Mittelstraet, proprietor of a private lying-in-house, fled a few weeks ago, upon ascertaining that the authorities had gathered evidence incriminating her. She was overhauled and brought back to-night. She confessed to the murder of the child, and says she was promised \$300 by its mother for putting it out of the way. The authorities are investigating the deaths of numerous other infants born out of wedlock, supposed to have been put to death by her.

Henry George for Mayor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—It is said by members of the Central Labor union that 40,000 votes have been pledged to Henry George among the laboring masses, for mayor of New York.

Mrs. Schilling in a Convent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Victoria Morosini is at the convent of the Sacred Heart in Montreal. There she will remain one year, until her health, which is said to be completely shattered, has been renewed, and until the tongues of gossips have tired themselves out. At the end of twelve months she will return to this country, and will be received once again into her father's family. This statement was elicited from a bosom friend of Mrs. Schilling, who, furious at the stories of the young woman's elopement, determined to set matters on a clear footing by telling what she knew of the case.

The Quake at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Hydrographic office has received a letter from Captain Leo Voegel, of the steamer City of Pataha, briefly describing the effects of the earthquake at sea. He had just left Charleston, and was about twelve miles off the harbor of Port Royal, in eight and one-half fathoms, when he experienced a terrible rumbling sensation, which lasted one and one-half minutes. There had been quite a heavy sea from the southeast, but when the rumbling began the wave motion ceased, and the waters became perfectly calm until the noise came to an end, when the swell was again manifest. The wind was southeast and light, weather cloudy,

barometer 30.01, thermometer 80. The sensation, Captain Voegel says, resembled that upon a ship scraping a pebbly bottom. The ship's vibrations were very great.

Arthur's Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The Press's Boston special says: An old friend of ex-President Arthur who has just returned from a visit to the distinguished invalid at New London, gives a gloomy view of Arthur's condition. He says the ex-president maintains at all times a forced cheerfulness, and still manifests a lively interest in current events and leading political questions of the day, discussing men and measures with all his old time keenness, yet he soon tires, breathing becomes short, and enforced rest ensues. He has lost flesh until he is a mere shadow of his former self. His robust physique and florid countenance are gone. He feels the change bitterly, and expressions of sympathy are very cheering to him. They are constantly pouring in from all parts of the country. Arthur reads newspapers with the greatest avidity. Any paragraph of a foreboding kind about himself makes him depressed and anxious. His attendants exercise continued care regarding the contents of papers taken to him. There is little doubt that his illness is a confirmed attack of a dreadful malady, and that the inevitable result is only a question of time.

Acknowledgements to the Queen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The president has sent the following reply to Queen Victoria's telegram of sympathy for the earthquake sufferers:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. Victoria, queen and empress, Balmoral, Scotland: Your majesty's expression of sympathy for sufferers by earthquake is warmly appreciated and awakens a grateful response in American hearts. GROVER CLEVELAND, president. Miles has Chief Geronimo.

WILCOX, A. T., Sept. 6.—Gen. Miles arrived at Fort Bowie last night with Geronimo and several bucks as prisoners. Capt. Lawton with the rest of his troops, numbering thirty-five, are expected to arrive at Fort Bowie Wednesday.

TRAMP ARISTOCRACY.

There were two of them, and they were both tramps; ten-cent lodging-house bums of the worst order. No. 1 had lost a leg and an arm, and was the envy of every second class cripple beggar in town. No. 2 was a paralytic, and blind in one eye.

They had just crawled out of their bunks, and No. 1 was donning his wooden leg when his companion addressed him.

"I say, Jim?"

"Well?"

"How did I do? I allers does well, don't I? How did ye do yourself, Jack?"

"Purty well!" chuckled No. 2. "I begged three meals, got two old shirts from a keindhearted family wot brought der yeaters to me heyed wild sympathy fer inexperience, and forty cents in cash."

No. 1 sprang to his feet. His eyes expressed a wild indignation; his face wore a look of supreme disgust; even his wooden leg seemed to tremble with emotion.

"Hev I bin deceived in der aristocracy of a pardner?" he demanded hoarsely.

"Why, what's de matter?"

"Forty cents and two old shirts and tree meals!"

"Dat's right, Jim. I'm tellin' it straight."

"And ye seem proud of it."

"It's purty well for a day's tramp."

"Purty well! Forty cents and two old shirts and tree charity meals! Yer gettin' too low fer me. Meals! shirts! Yer takes 'em, does yer? Well, I don't, and I don't associate with no second-hand bums. When I wants a shirt, I walks down ter Cheap John's and buys it, and when I wants a meal I stumps inter de best restaurant on de street and orders it. I takes no charity grub and worn-out clothes. Naw! I refuse anything but money, you hear me, and I takes it wid de dignity of a king tramp, or not at all. I got \$2.10 yesterday. Forty cents tree meals and two old shirts! Bah! ye'd oughter be ashamed of yourself! You're—you're a disgrace to de profession!"

A TRADE IN WIVES.

Evidence in a trial at Carthage, Moore county, N. C., has brought to light a queer state of affairs in two families. Two men were husbands of wives of opposite characteristics and personal appearance. One was a blonde, the other a brunette. The men were rough customers. Each fell in love with the other's wife. They were friends, and a trade was proposed. The husband of the blonde gave the husband of the brunette \$150 to clinch the bargain, and the trade was made. A few days later the new husband of the brunette concluded that he yet loved his blonde wife as well as his new mate, and to settle the matter in the easiest way ran away with both women. His whereabouts are not known. He now has both women and the other man's money as well. The other man is in jail at Carthage for his part in the bargain, and after serving out a term there will go to the workhouse to work out the costs.

Visitors, remember that you do not have such a chance every day, to secure such photographs as are turned out by Picketti & Catteria, the artistic photographers. The best work done in the state.

FOREIGN.

Record of News from Over the Atlantic.

THE BULGARIAN AFFAIR.

The War Cloud is not Thickening—A Patched up Peace Probable.

SOPIA, Sept. 1.—Sankoff, the Russian who was the leading spirit in the recent revolution, has been arrested and placed under strong guard, the members of which have been ordered to keep him under constant surveillance, as it is feared he may commit suicide. The revolutionary troops retreated to the heights of Sofia, which they occupied. Loyalist troops surrounded them, compelled them to surrender, and then disarmed them, placing the officers under arrest.

ALEXANDER'S MOVEMENTS.

SOPIA, Sept. 1.—Prince Alexander has arrived in Elena, between Tirnova and Sofia. His journey to Elena was marked by a series of popular ovations similar to those reported yesterday.

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

A Submissive Letter from Alexander to the Czar, and a Sharp Reply.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Prince Alexander sent the following telegram to the czar:

"Sire—Having reassumed the government of Bulgaria, I venture to offer to your imperial majesty my most respectful thanks for the action of your consul at Rusechuck, whose official presence at my reception showed the Bulgarians that Russia did not approve of the revolutionary act directed against my person. I thank your imperial majesty for dispatching Prince Dolgorouki as envoy extraordinary to Bulgaria. My first act on resuming power is to assure your majesty of my firm intention to make every sacrifice to forward your majesty's magnanimous intention to extricate Bulgaria from the grave crisis through which she is passing." After other friendly expressions, the prince concludes as follows: "Russia having given me my crown, it is into the hands of Russia's sovereign I am ready to render it."

The czar replied to Alexander as follows: "I can not approve of your return to Bulgaria, foreseeing from its sinister consequences for a country already so sorely tried. The mission of Prince Dolgorouki has become inexpedient. I shall abstain, so long as your highness remains in Bulgaria, from any intervention, in view of the sad condition to which the country is reduced. Your highness must decide your own course. I reserve to myself to judge what my father's venerated memory, the interests of Russia, and the peace of the East, require of me."

A GREAT SENSATION.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Publication of the correspondence between the czar and Prince Alexander has created a great sensation in political circles here. The czar's menacing reply to the prince's submissive epistle is regarded as insuring Alexander's abdication and Russia's occupation of Bulgaria. It is feared war will follow unless Bismarck intercedes.

RUSSIA WANTS WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—St. Petersburg advices state that military measures have suddenly been ordered that point unquestionably to a decision to make a fresh attempt to secure a Russian outlet on the Mediterranean. The war spirit in military circles runs high, and a feeling in favor of a campaign of conquest in European Turkey is spreading with amazing rapidity.

DEFEATED IN BATTLE.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Private telegrams received here this evening from Sofia state that a battle took place at Radomir, eastern Roumelia, between regiments loyal to Prince Alexander and regiments siding with the revolutionists, and that the latter were defeated with heavy losses.

THE BULGARIAN AFFAIR.

Alexander Says he Must Go—Probable Intentions of the Czar.

SOPIA, Sept. 4.—Prince Alexander has publicly announced his intention of abdicating. He says he cannot remain in Bulgaria, on account of objections of the czar. Before leaving he will establish a regency.

SOPIA, Sept. 4.—Prince Alexander made an address at a reception given by him to officers of the army, in which he made the following statement: "The interests of Bulgaria are such that I leave the country. If I did not Russia would occupy it. I will, however, consult with superior officers and constitute a regency, which will endeavor to protect the interests of my officers. In any case I rely on the army."

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Post's Berlin correspondent says that Emperor William proposed Alexander's telegram to the czar as the best means of effecting a reconciliation, and that the czar's reply was therefore a direct blow at the emperor. The correspondent further says the news of Alexander's abdication caused the utmost indignation against Russia among German army officers. Advice from Vienna says the news of Alexander's abdication was received with consternation there, the prince's action being looked upon as the beginning of the serious stage

of the Bulgarian question. It is believed in Vienna that the abdication will not deter Russia from attempting to occupy Bulgaria, a proceeding which Austria would not allow.

Dispatches from Sofia say the Russian party there, headed by the Russian consul, show signs of great activity, and are preparing an address to the czar. It is expected Prince Alexander will go to Servia, thence to Darmstadt, and then to England.

SOPIA, Sept. 5.—Thousands of copies of the czar's reply to Prince Alexander have been printed by order of the Russian consul and distributed among the people. It is believed Russia will give the throne to the Duke of Oldenburg, who is commander of a cavalry division at St. Petersburg and a favorite of the czar's.

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

Comments on the Situation—Rumors and Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Bulgarian complication is the most important matter now before Europe, and is exciting great interest with every day of uncertainty. Prince Alexander's abdication of the throne is having a very depressing effect on the European stock exchange today, and the gravest reports are universally feared. A serious war would not surprise any one. There is much in the behavior of Russia to show that this is her political object. In addition to the hatred in which Alexander is held by the imperial family, the czar's enmity toward the prince is due in a great measure to the influence of the czarina, whose animosity for him equals the great liking held for him by the present czar's mother in her lifetime. She left the prince, at her death, \$2,000,000, which has never yet been paid him, although he has received the interest regularly.

Among the rumors afloat to account for the prince's unexpected decision to abdicate, it is said that in a long interview with the Russian consul at Lemburg, he persuaded Alexander that by submitting absolutely to the plans of Russia he could be restored to the czar's favor. Overcome as he was by nervous prostration, and by the perplexity into which the affairs of Bulgaria had fallen, the prince assented.

TURKEY PREPARING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—It is rumored that, in accordance with advice given by two friendly powers, Turkey is making military preparations on the Asiatic frontier. It is also said orders have been given to supply the army at Erzerum and on the border with more guns, stores, and munitions. This activity is due to movements on the part of Russia, which is supposed to be making efforts to gauge the military and naval strength of Turkey. A suspicious foreign artist has been seen making sketches of forts outside of Constantinople, and it is thought he was an agent of Russia. It is learned that large contracts have been made on Russian account for coal for Odessa, and that a contract has been made to supply 30,000 tons of metal plates of twelve inches thickness, and with steel facing, for the Russian arsenals on the Black sea.

THE DEPOSED RULER.

He was too English—Alexander's Mental Condition.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—This from the St. James Gazette is the most candid and sensible view of the situation in Bulgaria yet taken by any English paper: It is no use pretending that events as they now seem to be shaping themselves are not unfavorable to this country. The correct tone to assume seems to be that it is all Germany's business and Austria's, and of course if those powers are satisfied, we do not mind. No amount of this sort of talk will conceal the fact that the defeat of Prince Alexander is ostensibly asserted in Russia, and believed elsewhere to be defeat of England. His crime was that he was too English. He slighted the czar and took counsel with Lord Salisbury and Rosebury, and for this he is brought to the dust. Our ally is humbled and our implacable enemy is exalted, and we are to accept it all placidly as being a thing of no particular moment to ourselves. It is just as well to clear our minds of cant and confusion and to acknowledge that Russia has succeeded in striking a trenchant blow at this country.

ALEXANDER'S MENTAL CONDITION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Herald's Sofia special says Prince Alexander refuses to see any one to talk, but I spent half an hour to-day with Baron Von Reidesel, his adjutant. He says the prince is physically prostrated. He has not slept for fifteen days. He lies down, but the excitement and strain of the present situation prevent sleep. His features are terribly drawn and pinched. He will take up his residence, after leaving Bulgaria, at Ingenheim, with his father.

OUGHT TO KNOW.

An Arkansas justice of the peace who had just married a couple turned to a man and said:

"I don't believe the woman will love, serve and obey him."

"I don't know," some one replied, "she seems to be a very amiable woman."

"I don't think she is," the justice replied.

"Why so?"

"Because she used to be my wife." [Arkansas Traveler.]

Picketti & Catteria, photographers.

PACIFIC COAST.

News by Telegraph from West of the Rockies.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A. L. Perkins, book-keeper for W. L. Pugh, secretary of several mining companies, was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$500 of the funds of the Navajo mining company. It is believed that his defalcations will amount to between \$15,000 and \$16,000.

Geronimo again at Large.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The Chronicle's Tombstone special says: A rumor has reached here that Mexican troops demanded from American troops the release of Geronimo. The latter refused, and a fight ensued, in which five Mexicans were killed, and two Americans were wounded, during which Geronimo made his escape.

A special to the Morning Call from Tombstone confirms the rumor that Mexican troops demanded from American troops the release of Geronimo. That upon the refusal of the latter to accede to the request, a fight took place, and, that while it was going on, Geronimo managed to escape.

Local Option Act Unconstitutional.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 2.—The habeas corpus case of Jacob Schuneman, arrested for violating the local option act, in selling intoxicating liquors, was decided by District Judge Langford, at Dayton, this morning. The petitioner was discharged, and the law declared null and void, as a delegation of legislative power to the people in precincts which are not municipal corporations; as a repeal of the license of the territory by the people, instead of the legislature, and as taking private property without compensation. Sharpstein & Sharpstein appeared for petitioner. R. F. Sturdevant and D. J. Crowley for the territory.

The decision is on the ground that the act was not a law when it left the legislature, but a proposition to become a law, when the people in the different precincts ratified it, this being legislation by the people, to whom no such power is granted.

Heavy Fire at Cheney.

CHENEY, Sept. 3.—The large residence of Jacob Bettinger, our pioneer merchant, burned to-day at 2 p. m., with all the contents, including a fine piano. Loss \$5,000, on which there was a light insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

The wife of O. A. Lance, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died suddenly Wednesday and was buried today. Her sudden death causes general sadness. The funeral was largely attended.

California Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The democratic state convention was called to order to-day. A motion was made to give Bartlett the nomination for governor, by acclamation. This was done and followed by intense excitement. Hats were thrown into the air amid loud cheers, and banners and handkerchiefs were waved.

Tarpey was unanimously selected to be candidate for lieutenant-governor. The convention nominated Adam Herald, of Santa Clara, for state treasurer, W. C. Hendricks, of Butte, for secretary of state, John R. Dunn for state controller, and Senator Johnson, of Sonoma, for attorney-general.

A Strike Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The strike at the Union iron works, which has been in force for the past few months, virtually came to an end this morning by the striking molders going to work.

California Senate to Adjourn.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 7.—The senate met at 2 this afternoon, twenty-eight members present. Spencer introduced a protest against the sitting of the legislature, claiming that the session is illegal. The protest was spread on the journal. After the adoption of a resolution, 19 to 9, to adjourn sine die on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock, the senate adjourned.

Fire at The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Sept. 7.—The residence of Samuel Klein took fire this morning at 7 o'clock, and the upper story was almost destroyed. The lower one was very much damaged. Loss \$2500, insurance \$2100. The cause of the fire is not known. It caught in an upper bedroom while the family were at breakfast.

Rates Reduced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—There is to be a reduction in rates for east-bound freight of fifty per cent., with a minimum rate of 50 cents per 100 lbs. to Chicago and St. Louis. The reduced rates have been guaranteed up to Saturday of this week.

HAIR AND STAMPING STORE—Stamping and hair work done to order cheaper than any place in the state. Hand-made pillow shams, all ready stamped, for 50 cents per pair. Bed covers, for 15 cents for 12 sheets. Blue cotton, 20 cents. Embroidery frames from 10 to 25 cents. Trivet 30 cents per pair. Tidy hold, etc., 20 cents. Even hair brushes, from \$2.50 up. Naturally curly bangs, from 50 cents up. All the latest style fronts and waves at lowest prices. The class of youth for tan and freckles, only 25 cents per bottle. Full for young men and boys; Mustaches, 25 cents; goatee, 15 cents each. Mrs. Maudie Smith, Court street, between Liberty and High. 97.