A POTENTATE EXPIRES.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS KING IS DEAD.

In the Midst of Strangers, at San Francisco, the Hawaiian Monarch Passes Away, the Victim of a Painful Disorder —Succession to the Throne.

[San Francisco dispatch.]

King Kalakaua died here this afternoon after a day and a half of terrible agony, in which all the forces of this unusually strong man rallied to resist death. He lay through the early morning hours in a semi-conscious state, occasionally seeming to recognize what was said to him. He seemed to improve a trifle after sunrise, but about 10 o'clock a collapse occurred and a report got out that he was dead. The news was made known at the hotel office and bulletins rushed East, but soon this intelligence was denied by the physicians. They kept the King alive by stimulants exactly as the doctors sustained Grant's strength. He would have died early last evening except for liberal hypodermic injections of liquor.

The question of the succession is very simple, and will be peacefully settled. Kalakaua succeeded Lunalilo, the last of the Kamehameha dynasty. When Kalakaua was elected he named as his successor Princess Liliuokalani, his sister, who is married to an American named John Odominis. She is now Regent, having been appointed such just before Kalakaua sailed on his visit to this country last month. All she will have to do is to take the oath of office and be crowned as Queen.

Kalakaua I., the deceased King of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, son of Keohokalole and Kapaakea, a native Hawaiian of the original royal blood, was born Nov. 15, 1836. After the death of King Kamehameha in 1873, without natural or appointed heirs, Prince Lunalilo was elected to the Hawaiian throne, and at his death a year later High Chief Kalakaua was elected over Queen Emma to fill the place on Feb. 13, 1874, though his coronation, with that of his wife, the late Queen Kapiolani, was deferred to Feb. 12, 1883. Kalakaua's reign was characterized by a large influx of foreigners and outside capital into the kingdom. Through the immigration of Portuguese and Chinese, early encouraged by him, the country has been opened up and its resources largely developed. In 1876 Kalakaua visited this country, and during his stay here the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was contracted, which proved of immense profit to the realm. Before this in the early portion of his reign Kalakaua had permitted the native element to relapse almost to its original state of barbarism, and had himself reverted to paganism and heathen rites, manners and customs and resisted missionary advice in the management of his affairs. In 1881 the King had quite changed his views about the admission of foreigners, and he made a tour of the world, with a view to encourage emigration. His character was a strange one, and partly through the novelty of the spectacle of barbaric royalty errant and partly for more politic reasons, his receptions here and in Europe were marked by a most flattering display. Thus, while he failed in his original object, he became imbued with a passion for royal forms that has since nigh pauperized his realm. In the many changes of his ministry, which occurred through the vicissitudes accompanying his numerous levies upon his mixed and restless subjects, a few shrewd Americans have managed successively to control him by pampering his taste for extravagance and display, while they have collected private fortunes for themselves.

A few of his eccentric acts were the $75,000 celebration of his fiftieth birthday, a $60,000 obsequy for a relative, and the expenditure of 80,000 for the fitting out of an embassy to the Samoan King to induce him to accept Hawaiian "Tutelage."

Through sinecures, licenses and bribes, revenues from the Queen's lands, and his regular income, the annual Hawaiian appropriations for the royal family came to about $500,000. In 1887 the white residents, upon whom the burden of his extravagance fell, plotted and successfully carried out a bloodless revolution, by which Kalakaua was forced to repudiate his ministerial favorites, and in a new constitution to yield the legislative powers to an elective assembly, while the principle of ministerial responsibility was adopted. King Kalakaua always entertained the highest respect for the United States, as well as a predilection for Americans. Through this disposition on the dead King's part, this country has become by the new treaty of 1884 possessor of exclusive rights to the fine harbor of Pearl River in Oahu, and he had frequently manifested a wish for ties still closer between the two nations.

The Bad Lands.

From the standpoint of utility the Bad lands of Dakota are well named. It is possible that they conceal mineral treasures; but to external appearance they seem utterly worthless to humanity. A vast extent of territory appears to have been the scene of volcanic convulsion, comparatively recent in the world's existence. The blackened masses of melted rock are thrown about in the most fantastic forms, and it is not hard to imagine that one sees the towers and citadels of a forgotten race. In these fastnesses it would be easy for hostile Indians to conduct a prolonged defense. The only, and that a very important, difficulty would be the commissary. Buffaloes are extinct, and other game is not as abundant as twenty years ago, and what game there is does not take kindly to the Bad Lands. Besides, in the Bad Lands there is very little wood, and fuel is indispensable for a winter campaign.

For Itching in Eczema.

Shoemaker says that for itching of the skin, so commonly met with in eczema, there is nothing that affords such prompt and effective relief as a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and lime-water. This may be applied to the skin as often as necessary.

Just a Drummer's Idea.

A new blacking-brush is so made that the blacking may be located in its back and completely hidden from view when not in use, means being also provided for conveniently drawing the blacking out from the back of the brush. This will enable a blacking apparatus to be carried in considerably less space. It is said to have been the idea of a traveling man.

Apropos of "economical desserts," what is the matter with boiled rice in which a handful of raisins are scattered?

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Considered.

AFTER a continuous session of thirty hours the Senate adjourned at 6 p. m. on the 17th until the 19th. The Republicans seemed determined to push the election bill to a vote, and the Democrats were equally determined that it should not reach this stage, and the Sergeant-at-arms was kept busy in his endeavors to secure a quorum. When he was dispatched for Senators Hampton and Butler and was informed by them that they would come into the chamber when they got good and ready, a new feature was brought into the battle. Dolph, of Oregon, demanded to know if a Senator could not be compelled to attend these sessions. The presiding officer said they could not. "Then," said Mr. Dolph, "if that is our situation we ought to know it." "Most of us do know it," suggested Mr. Vance. After that there were no more attempts to coerce the attendance of Senators. The Sergeant-at-arms simply notified Senators that they were needed. Some would respond, others would not. Senator Faulkner closed his speech at 2 o'clock, having had the floor continuously for twelve hours, during six hours of which he spoke. At noon not more than a dozen Senators were on the floor. Mr. Daniel followed Mr. Faulkner in a long speech against the bill. Mr. Aldrich gave notice that on the 20th he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to change the rules of the Senate. "Suppose the election bill shall have the right of way then," queried Mr. Morgan, "do you propose to displace it?" "The Senate has my notice," was the response. "I suppose that the election bill will have passed by that time." [A laugh of incredulity on the Democratic side.]

THE Senate met at 11 a. m., on the 19th, thoroughly refreshed and ready for a renewal of the great election bill contest. Senator Blair, fresh from his New Hampshire defeat, was in his seat, and so also was Ingalls, who was reported to have gone to Kansas. There was a very full attendance on both sides, and the galleries, in anticipation of hot work before the day was out, were well filled. It was evident from the talk of the Senators that there would be no more night sessions. All-night sessions have never been popular in the Senate, and there are several Senators who will positively refuse to repeat the performance of the 16th. Senator Cullom presented to the Senate thirty-five petitions in favor of the Torrey bankrupt bill from about 1,000 prominent business houses in Chicago. Many of these petitions before protested against the enactment of the bill, but are now urging its immediate passage. The election bill was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. George took the floor in opposition to the measure. After a statement of the action of several States on the subject of negro suffrage (after it had been imposed on the South) Mr. George remarked that in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin the question had been submitted to the people and had been rejected by large majorities. He asserted that the Constitution of the State of Oregon, adopted in 1857, contained provisions prohibiting the immigration of negroes and their settlement in the State, and, in fact, outlawing them, and he asked Mr. Dolph whether those provisions had been changed. Mr. Dolph said the Constitution in question had been framed when Oregon was hopelessly Democratic. The constitution had not since been amended. Mr. George—Then I understand that these provisions are, physically in the constitution of Oregon? Mr. Dolph—Does the Senator mean to state that they are to-day the expression of the judgment of the people of Oregon? Mr. George—Oh, no; but they are the expression of the judgment of the people of Oregon at that time, and the people of Oregon have not been prompt to recall them in the same solemn and formal manner. Mr. George yielded the floor while the Vice President laid before the Senate the message from the President transmitting the agreement made with the Crow Indians for the sale of the western part of their reservation in Montana. He afterward resumed his speech, but, without concluding, yielded for a motion to go into executive session, and the Senate soon adjourned.

THE House, on the 20th, experienced the stormiest scene of a very stormy Congress. The trouble arose over a motion to approve the journal without debate. Hard words passed between Mr. Mills and Mr. McKinley, and it was not until the Sergeant-at-arms and some friends had forced Mr. Mills into his seat was order restored. The row has significance from the fact that the leaders of both sides of the House were the principals. The scene in the House was re-enacted in the Senate, when Mr. George, of Mississippi, refused to yield the floor to Mr. Aldrich, who was anxious to present the cloture resolution. Mr. George had the floor when the Senate adjourned the previous night, and parliamentary rules gave it to him at reassembly. Mr. George's plan is apparently, to hold the cloture off indefinitely. The prospective struggle over the force bill is the all-absorbing topic. Both sides are anxiously counting noses.

Valuable Autographs.

BYRON'S autograph is worth $25.

ALEXANDER POPE'S signature is worth $40.

SHELLEY'S autograph is in demand and will bring $100.

THE only known letter written by Titian brought $600.

A LETTER that Raphael wrote to a lady was sold for $300.

AN autograph by Burns will be readily purchased for $160.

The autograph of Gambetta, which is somewhat rare, will bring $80.

THE signature of Christopher Columbus finds ready purchase for $800.

AUTOGRAPHS of Louis XIV. and of Henry IV. are valued at $200 each.

AUTOGRAPHS of Baudelaire, Carlyle, Thackeray, Bismarck and the Duke of Wellington bring $20 each.

NO LETTER of Moliere's is to be found; it is not known that any is in existence; but the great playwright's signature is to be had for $200.

BONAPARTE'S last letter to the Empress Marie Louise sold for $800, yet what he termed an ordinary Bonaparte letter to be had for $100.

From the Dictionary.

FRIENDS indeed—Quakers.

BELOW zero—The mercury.

SOME pointed articles—Spurs.

"AYE, there's the rub"—Soap.

A BUTTRESS—The nanny goat.

A HARD case—The turtle shell.

FOR the sake of form—Corsets.

ALL the year round—The globe.

ALWAYS short—Knickerbockers.

MAKES a night of it—The watch.

FOUR legs, but can't walk—The table.

WONDERFUL to relate—Fairy stories.

SHOULD be hopping mad—Angry frogs.

SOMETHING to make light of—The dynamo.

A FASHIONABLE meetin' house—The mon-ico's.

CONTINUALLY cast down—The bottom of the well.

No Wreck Ashore

Was ever more hopelessly stranded than a wrecked constitution, whether its disaster be the product of some formidable malady or that slow, premature decay that seems to fasten upon some constitutions without apparent adequate cause. An excellent means of checking this gradual drain of the sources of vitality is the beneficent tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives substance as well as stamina to an enfeebled frame. Constipation, feebleness of the kidneys and bladder, fever and ague, and rheumatism, are among the bodily ailments which it remedies promptly and thoroughly. Persistence in its use is well merited by it.

Chicago's Steel Steamships.

Two twin steel steamships stand on the stocks at the yards of the Chicago Ship-building Company, at South Chicago. They are nearly ready to be launched into the Calumet River. These 1,000-tonners are being built for the Minnesota Steamship Company. "As the first steel vessels built so far West as Chicago, they are of special interest. They represent the first season's successful work of a pioneer ship-building company." The vessels, as they now stand, are 398 feet in length over all, with a keel 292 feet. The beam is forty feet and the depth twenty-five feet. At present they do not contain a single stick of timber. The main deck, however, will be floored with lumber and the hold ceiled with the same material. The vessels, when complete, will have cost $210,000. The carrying capacity of each will be 2,500 tons. They are being fitted for the Lake Superior iron trade.

Still Rolling.

It has recently been demonstrated that some articles of merchandise, which have been before the public of England for the last half century, are nine times more used there than all other principal patent medicines put together. We refer to Beecham's Pills, which in order to meet the wishes and requirements expressed by Americans, many of whom already know their value, are now introduced in such a thorough manner that no home need be without them in America. We believe this shrewd and discerning people will soon join in the universal testimony that they are worth a guinea a box, although they can be purchased of druggists for but twenty-five cents. These pills are round, and will therefore roll. They have already rolled into every English-speaking country in the world, and they are still rolling. All sufferers from indigestion, flatulency, constipation, and all other forms of stomach and liver troubles, have now this famous and inexpensive remedy within their reach; but should they find, upon inquiry, that their druggist does not keep Beecham's Pills they can send twenty-five cents to the General Agents for the United States, B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal street, New York City, who will promptly mail them to any address.

A House in a Bottle.

Some years ago a blind boy residing in Chicago constructed a miniature house inside an ordinary four-ounce medicine bottle. The building was made up of forty pieces of wood, all neatly fitted and glued together. It would have puzzled a man with two good eyes to put the pieces in the bottle without the task of putting them together. As wonderful as the above may seem, it is only a part of the achievements of this sightless lad.

After completing the house to his satisfaction, he set about fastening the cork in the bottle; but how he accomplished the startling feat has ever remained a mystery. Inside the bottle, below the neck, a small wooden peg was driven through the cork, which extended far enough on each side of the stopper to prevent it being removed from the bottle. The boy is unable to explain the astonishing piece of ingeniousness.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Wood Has Changed

A large number of changes deplored by the miner have taken place in Deadwood since the last days of '76-'77. Two railroads have driven the stage-coach and bull-train from existence and brought in that eyesore to the veteran miner, the "tenderfoot," with his small ways and dudish proclivities. The miner and pioneer are in the minority and soon will have disappeared from sight altogether.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good* things, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE gave forth the invitation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way, "Love me little, love me long."

A CHEERFUL home is where cheerful children play. They cannot be cheerful or have good health unless they are occasionally given Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

IT is the postmaster who writes a voluminous letter that weighs his words. —*Texas Siftings.*

"THE world generally gives 'honor to whom honor is due.'" Public approval has given SAPOLIO the first place in its line. Try a cake.

ANY man, no matter how lazy, can get into the habit of work by donning a workingman's attire.—*Texas Siftings.*

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous ills.

The Home's Favorite. "A DESCENDING SON"—One that will mail 3 months to new subscribing readers for 25c. Send 10c. for trial 3 months to new subscribing readers for 25c. Send 10c. for trial 3 months to new subscribing readers for 25c. Send 10c. for trial