T. O'BRIEN, M. D. C. M. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR AND OCULIST.
Graduate of McGill University, Montreal Canada. Office over Bank of Wahpeton. WAHPETON, · · · DAKOTA.

J.C. PYATT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Special Attention Given to Collection Office up stairs in Peirce's Block. TOHN M. RUGGLES,

REGISTER OF DEEDS. Titles to lands investigated and abstract furnished. WAHPETON, · · · DAKOTA.

W. A. FRANKLIN, Ph. B., M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Successor to Dr. Rockwell.)

Office in Bee Hive Block. Residence Eighth St., (Dr. Reno's house). Telephon 61. Office hours-9 to 11 a m. and 2 to 4 p. m LAUDER & VOORHEES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. W. S. LAUDER, H. M. VOORHEES,
District Attorney, Notary Public Office over People's Savings Bank. WAMPETON, - DAKOTA

SPALDING & TEMPLETON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Negotiators of first mortgage loans on Red Hiver valley lands. Corner Broadway and FARGO, · · · DAKOTA.

H. S. SOWLES,

Office up stairs in Bee Hive Block.

GEO. M. HANLY,

SURGEON DENTIST. Office over Peirce's Hardware Store.

C. H. KERMOTT, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, RHEUMATISM A SPECIALTY.

Office over Miller's Drug store,

J. HUGHES & CO.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Road Carts an all kinds of Spring and Lumber Wagons in such grades as can be Fully Warranted, all at Reasonable Prices.

NO SHODDY GOODS KEPT IN STOCK

We have the latest in Corn Tools, Best Machin

Oils and Window Glass. Agents for the

Walter A. Woods

MOWERS and HAY RAKES. -and the new-

SINGLE APRON HARVESTER AND BINDER,

And for Threshing Machines and Engines.

We handle the Well Known

Yankee Gang Plow,

The Lightest Draught Plow in the Market. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the district court, in and for the county of Richland and territory of Dakota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court, on the 9th day of March, A D 1889, in an action wherein C Aultman & Co was plaintiff, and Thore O Wold was defendant, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendant, for the sum of one hundred, nine and 30-100 dollars, which execution was directed and delivered to me as sheriff in and for said county of Richland, I have this 16th day of July, A D 1889, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendant Thore O Wold, in and to the following described personal property, to wit: One Twine Binder and Harvester

Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned

and Harvester
Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned as sheriff as aforesaid, will sell the above described personal property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, at the village of Abercrombie in the county of Kichland and tertory of Dakota, on Saturday the 27th day of July, A D 1889, at 1 o'clock p m of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated July 16th, A D 1889.

J. H. MILLER.

Sheriff of Richland County, Dakota Territory.

(First publication July 18, 1899.)

(First publication July 18, 1889.)

The Wahpeton Times.

Vol. 11.

Lumber Co's.

LOCAL NEWS.

Crowded Out.

There will be services in the

White lime for whitewashing,

12tf SCHULER BROS.

quarrel with the gentlemen who

signed the open letter in THE TIMES

of the 4th inst. Is it not picking

a quarrel when the editor at every

imaginary opportunity refers to

slang in his worthless sheet which

no respectable person can read with-

stage as to be devoid of all editorial

taste and decency without being

mind no wholesome thought can

have received a slice from "that

other side," judging from the pres-

MARTIN SCHOTT.

W. H. WILLARDT.

MAYER BROS.

W. F. ECKES.

J. BAUER.

that he could pay for his treat.

tell them all.

Mr. Editor, it is not from the use

obliged to carry such a corporosity.

MARTIN SCHOTT,

LEO J. MIKSCHE,

HENRY BODSON.

MICHAEL SCHMITT,

JOHN SCHOENBORN, MATH SCHOENBORN.

THEODORE JURGENS,

MAYER BROS.,

ANTON GILLES.

MURPHY BROS.,

FRANK BRAUN.

J. SCHWEIZER.

H. G. ALBRECHT.

ANTON MIKSCHE.

MICHAEL SCHMITT.

ent tenor of his sheet.

the Gull River Lumber Co's.

11

Wheat is 78 and 71 cents.

Wahpeton, Richland Co. North Dakota, Thursday, July 25, 1889.

No. 17.

FOR SALE.

engine, cheap. In good repair, ment. A large amount of local and other ready for work.

D. F. &. L. Co., Dwight, Dak.

The McCormick. The McCormick steel harvester

and simple binder takes the lead in

Rev. J. H. Keely will hold the quarterly meeting services in the Rev. John Allison, Minnesota state lecturer will speak at Island about August first, or as soon as Park, Saturday afternoon, on the the building can be fitted up.

Miss Mary A. Trost is attending dozen of her Minneapolis friends and one brindle steer, latter having among the teachers there, is having a clear white T mark on forehead.

y. pay charges and take same away. ANTON HAFNER. Big stock of clothing just received JUST RECEIVED. Anything in the line of clothing A large assortment of fancy and heavy fly nets; also a nice lot of Take the N. P. for Battle Lake lap robes, and I have just completed the largest assortment of

There is a large stock of black-light single and double harness ever smith's coal on hand at Gull River kept in Wahpeton. H. G. ALBRECHT. Regular Meetings. Sumner Post, G. A. R. meets at

ready made window frames and screen doors at Gull River Lumber Post room in Wahpeton, Dakota, on We don't care about continuing irst and third Wednesday evenings of every month. W. M. House, in the paint trade, and will close out a stock of ready mixed, cheap, at C. A. MCKEAN, Commander Adjutant.

Dry pine slabs, sawed and split stove wood, lime, cement, plastering hair, smithing coal, tamarac posts, barn and roof paints on hand occur on Aug. 6th and 20th, Sept. at Gull River Lumber Co's. 7tf 10th and 24th and Oct. 8th, when In the event of the lecture by round trip tickets to western points Rev. DeWitt Talmadge at Fargo, will be sold very cheap. For full August 1st, the Manitoba road will information address or inquire of make limit good to August 2nd at D. M. Baldwin, Agent Wahpeton. rate of fare and a fifth for the round

J. L. LaValley has just returned Call at the McCormick stand on 5th street for McCormick machines, from below with a car load of fine Percheron mares, which may be twine, extras and repairs, lumber, sash, doors, mouldings, door and found for sale on his stock farm windew frames, Marblehead white near McCauleyville. Mr. LaVelley lime, hair, brick, cement, plaster knows the wants of our people and etc. Special low prices on carload has purchased with that view, and will make prices to suit the hard times. On July 22, 26, and 29 the N. P.

Eastern Excursion Rates. will sell tickets to St. Paul and Minneapolis at one fare for the The Northern Pacific now has on round trip, and on the 23d, 24th, sale round trip tickets to Canada and 25th, 27th, 28th, at one and onethird fare for the round trip. All tickets, fares and information call on good to return up to and including or address the undersigned. This is August 2d, inclusive, on account of the only line running Pullman meeting of Twin City Jockey Club. sleepers between Wahpeton and St. Brutal---Provokes Indignation. Paul. D. M. BALDWIN, Agent at Wahpeton. Citizens Resenting Insults.

The Globe editor says he has no

Geo. A. Lacy, the jeweler, will for 30 days from Saturday, July 13, 1889, make a reduction of 20 per cent. on his entire stock of goods, honorable citizens in brutal, rowdy including silver and silver plated ware, watches, clocks and jewelry Now is the time to buy goods in out the deepest indignation? Has this line, of which he has a large the Globe editor arrived at such a supply, at bed rock prices.

Twin City Jockey Club Races The Manitoba will sell tickets to aware of it, and into whose corrupted St. Paul or Minneapolis and return penetrate? The editor must indeed at one lowest first class fare and one dollar added for coupon ticket to race track. Tickets on sale July 22d, 26th, and 29th. On July 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th and 30th at one and one-third lowest first class fare and one dollar added for cou-

pon ticket to race track. FOR SALE. The undersigned gentlemen have Minnesota Chief separator and an

Aultman-Taylor separator and steam outfit complete, and in good repair, which they propose to sell at public auction, Saturday, August JACOB SCHOENBORN. 3d, 1889, near J. S. Peterson's livery stable, Wahpeton. Here is a good Should Have Paid up First. opportunity for any party, one or nore, to buy a threshing outfit, Before the Globe editor expressed cheap. WENZEL MIKISH, his contempt for the "red nosed law FRANK DELEJISI, breaking saloon element" it would THOS. KOZA.

seem to have been no more than Farm For Sale. just to have settled his whiskey bills. It is whispered the editor I will sell my pre-emption quarhopes to inherit a certain prohibiter section in German settlement. tion relative's property, and in order This is good wheat land only half to obtain it he must denounce the mile from Wild Rice river. saloon element. Should this be true 10 miles southeast of Mooreton, 4½ the editor is to be pitied. It is also miles northeast of Hankinson, 5 whispered that occasionally when miles southeast of Keystone Elehis lady went visiting, the editor vator, 41 miles southwest of Great got gloriously full and handled himself like a drunken elephant. A boot suit purchaser. Will take in first and shoe man tells us that when he payment cattle, horses, or city propordered the Globe he ordered it of erty. Inquire or write for further the editor in a saloon while he (the information. W. M. HOUSE, editor) was drinking beer, and he Wahpeton, Dakota paid the editor in advance in order

Bank Furniture and Fixtures For Sale. Blds will be received for 20 days of water as a beverage that you are by the undersigned, for all of the

We have seen you come trudging furniture and fixtures of the Bank along when we cleared the road, of Wahpeton, consisting of 1 brick thinking it was a load or hay. We vault with vault door, I vault safe know lots of jolly editor stories and with safety deposit boxes, main and unless you are a good boy, we will back counters with railing, 3 office One should not desks, 2 office tables, settee and custhrow stones while living in a glass tomers' desk, 1 set of bedroom furniture, 2 stoves with pipe, letter press, chairs, ink stands etc., together with the assignment of lease under which the rooms now occupied by the Bank of Wahpeton are held. Said bids to be for said fur-LAMBERT HUPPELER, niture and fixtures as a whole in

Dated July 16, 1889. B. L. BOGART, Receiver.

Farmers are cutting all kinds of One twelve horse power threshing small grain in the German settle-

> The Hon. John Miller is at Bismarck and from reports seems to be getting out of the way of Gen. Allen for governor. Will Fancher Spring and Summer Clothing,

In the field and in sales. Going out lively; for sale by SCHULER BROS.

New Tailor Shop.

Hass & Schaeffer will open a new tailor shop in the Comstock building, opposite the opera house about August first, or as soon as the building can be fitted up.

Taken up.

Taken up.

Taken up.

Three early spring calves. Description: Two red and white heifers and one brindle steer, latter having a clear white T mark on forehead. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take same away.

Hight?

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE—U. S. LAND Office at Watertown, D. T., June 14, 1889.

Complaint having been entered at this office by O. M. Champlin against John Clark for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture entry No. 2806, dated June 18th. 1873, upon the southeast quarter of section 6, township 123, range 49, in Richland codnty, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said John Clark has failed to break, cultivate or plant ten acres of said tract to trees, tree seeds or cuttings or caused the same to be broken, cultivated or planted as aforesalt or any part thereof and that said failure still exists. The said parties are hereby summonee to appear before the clerk of the district court at Wahpeton, D. T., on the 26th day of July, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimon concerning said alleged failure, and before this office on July 31, 1889, at 2 p. m. for final hearing.

(First publication June 20, 1889.)

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE—U. S. LAND Office at Watertown, D. T., June 14, 1889.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE—U. S. LAND Office at Watertown, D. T., June 14, 1889.

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Notice—Timber (ULTURE—U. S. LAND Office the scit of the through the properties of the properties

(First publication June 20, 1889.)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—Land Office at Watertown, D. T., June 21, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make commuted final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before J W Cope, clerk of the district court of Richland county, at Wahpeton, D. T., on August 29, 1889, viz. Gilbert G Paulson, H. E. No. 1656, for the sw ½ see 12, town 129 north, range 19 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and enlityation of said land viz: David Sutton, Albert Waterhouse, William Waterhouse, of Fairmount P. O., and Peter Stevens of Hankinson P. O., all of Richland county, D. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

M. W. SHEAFE, Register.

M. W. SHEAFE, Register. First Publication June 27, 1889.

Five Harvest Excursions.

The annual harvest excursions of the Northern Pacific railroad will occur on Aug. 6th and 20th, Sept. 10th and 24th and Oct. 8th, when round trip tickets to western points will be self years. Cheen For full gages in page 75.

land in the territory of Dakota on the 23d day of July, 1886, at 1 o'clock p m, in book S of morting ages on page 75.

Which said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument thereof duly executed and delivered by said F J Stevens to Schma N Rice, dated the 24th day of June, 1889, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds on the 27th day of June, 1889, at ten o'clock a m, in book No I, of mortgages on page 160.

Upon such default and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Schma N Rice elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable at the date hereof, to-wit: nine hundred thirty-six (\$336.00) dollars.

No action or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the said debt so unpaid, or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative.

Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage in the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in Wahpeton, Richland county, Dakota territory, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand by the sherilf of said county or by his deputy to satisfy the sum which shall on that day be due as principal and interest on the said mortgage, the costs and expenses of said sale, the sums paid by said Selina N Rice for taxes and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorneys fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of lore-closure.

Dated June 27th, 1889.

Dated June 27th, 1889.
SELUNA N. RICE, E. and R. R. PURCELL, Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee. (First pub. June 27, 1889.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOURE
Sale. Whereas, default has occurred in
two payments each in the sum of Forty-two
dollars. (\$42.00) interest which became due and
payable on the first day of November A D, 1887
and 1888, respectively, upon a certain mortgage
duly executed and delivered by Charles I.
White and Mary D White, his wife, to Hiram D
Upton, bearing date the 19th day of January
A D, 1886, and which mortgage together with
the power of sale therein contained, was duly
recorded in the office of the register of deeds in
and for the county of Richland and territory of
Dakota on the 20th day of January, A D 1886, at
3 o'clock p m in book R of mortgages on pages
204 and 205, and
Whereas, it is in said mortgage provided that
if said mortgagors shall fail to pay any part of
the sum of money secured thereby at the time
and in the manner specified in said mortgage,
then and as often as such default shall occur,
the whole sum of money secured thereby, may,
at the option of the legal holder of the notes

the whole sum of money secured thereby, may, at the option of the legal holder of the notes thereby secured, and without notice, be declared due and payable, and whereas the said Hiram D Upton is now the legal holder of said noies and such default having occurred, the said Hiram D Upton has elected and does hereby elect and declare the whole sum secured by said morgage due and payable, and therefore there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of eight hundred, twenty-five and 93-100 dollars (8825.93) and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section numbered seventeen (17) in township numbered one hundred and thirty-one (131) noth, of range numbered fly-two (32) west of the fifth principal meridian in the county of Richland and territory of Dakota, with the hereditaments and appartenances thereto belonging; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county of Richland at the front door of the court house, in the city of Wahpeton in said county of Richland and territory of Dakota, on the 9th day of September, A D 1889, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at pubbe auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said dept and interest, and taxes, if any on said premises and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disaursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

But A D 1889, a two o'clock in the afternoon of face, as provided by law.

HIRAM D UPTON. the whole sum of money secured thereby, it the option of the legal holder of the

W. A. Scott. Attorney for Mortgagee. (First publication July 25th, 1889.)

GO TO HENRY MILLER'S -FOR-

DRUGGIST'S GOODS.

GO TO A. MIKSCHE'S

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS. New Patterns in white Dress Goods.

Groceries is Fresh and Large. ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Farm Loans.

TEN PER CENT, STRAIGHT.

When you pay interest you can make a payment on your mortgage if You Wish. Interest payable in the Fall. I do not send your application East and keep you waiting for your money. I Loan on City Property. A. ASPINWALL,

Frank J. Hohman, WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKER st. Cloud,

--- Has just opened a---

Complete Blacksmithing Shop

in connection with his wagon shop, having secured a good man and is prepared to do-HORSE SHOEING-and all repairing with Neatness and Dispatch. New platform wagons put up in fine order.

Ropairing a Specialty. Give Frank a Call

A HODEL

Tinner and Jobber in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

Roofing and Repairing a Specialty.

All Work done in the most Workmanlike Manner.

OPP. MIKSCHE'S STORE.

WAHPETON, DAKOTA.

D. E. RICE, Undertaker and Embalmer.

COFFINS, CASKETS, SHROUDS, ROBES, SUITS, SLIPPERS, BLACK and WHITE CRAPE, ARTIFCIAL FLOWERS, DISINFECTANT

Sewing Machines and Organs,

Organ Stools, Organ Instruction Books, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings Window Shades and Fixtures. PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. Call and leave your order for a trial of the Davis Sewing Machine.

Mail and Telegraph Orders Filled Immediately. AFD

D E. RICE

Ten Per Cent. Off FOR THIRTY DAYS

We take pleasure in announcing to the Public that in a few weeks we will go to market to buy our Fall and Winter Goods, and in order to make room for them, we will offer for THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Summer Goods. You Cannot Afford to miss this Opportunity to secure a Good Bargain. Come Early and take advantage of this Great Discount Very Respectfully,

A. & M. STERN THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Read this Don't Pass us By. Read tl

FANCY GROCERY SPECIALTI'S Such as Shelf Groceries, Canned Fruits, Canned Meats and Fish, Dried

> COFFEES and Spices. Baking Powders, Cigars and Tobacco, Green Fruit of all kinds. A Good Assortment of Queensware, Chinaware, Lamps, etc., which I will

and Evaporated Fruits and Berries. Special drives in TEAS,

Close Out at Cost to Make Room for Other Goods.

THE ENTERPRISE.

Telephone Call No. 18.

Old Bank of Wahpeton Building.

THE STATE OF THE S

Wahpeton,



TRANS.CONTINENTAL ROUTE between Chi-cago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the Pacific Coss. GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE between Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. 5500 MILES OF KOAD reaching all [principal points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply to the nearest station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rullway, or to any Railroad agent anywhere in the world.

R. MILLER, A. V. H. CARPENTER.

General Manager. Gen'l Pass and Tkt. Agt.

MILWUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to lands and lowns owned by the Chicago, Milwakee & St. Paul Railway Company, write to H. G. HAUGAN Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fargo Southern.

7 30 Lv Fargo Ar 3 00 10 20 Wahpeton 12 10 3 00 Ortonville 12 25 4 05 Milbauk 12 15 7 45 Aberdeen 8 35 N. F. MELLEN, Local Agent.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS &

RAILWAY Reaches all principal points in NORTHEN AND CENTRAL

MINNESOTA and DAKOTA THE SHORT LINE TO

Moorhead. Fargo, Grand Forks, Casselton, Morris, Aberdeen and Ellendale.

Fergus Falls,

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE UNSURPASSED, DAY COACHES LIGHT, CHEERY AND COM-FORTABLE. SOLID TRAINS

To MINOT, DAK., and WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. MANITOBA-PACIFIC ROUTE For full particulars apply to

H. H. ST. JOHN, Local Agt, Wahpeton. C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Pass, Agt., St. Paul, Minn. A. MANVEL, Genl Manager. W. ALEXANDER, General Traffic Manager. Local Time,

Express from the east, 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Express to the east, 9:30 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Moorhead accommodation, Tuesdays, Thurs-days and Saturdays, arrive 11 a. m. and return 2:15 p. m.

-RAILROAD .-

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, OR DULUTH And all points i

Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory, OREGON,

British Columbia, Puget Sound and ALASKA. | Express trains daily to which are attached

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Elegant Dining Cers.

No Change of Cars St.Paul & Portland

On any class of ticket. **EMIGRANTSLEEPERS FREE**

The only All Rail Line to the YELLOWSTONE PARK. For full Information as to time, rates, etc.

CHAS. S. FEE Ceneral Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Local Time. Passenger from cast arrives 8:20 a. m. Going east, leaves 7:25 p. m., daily, Freight going west arrives 7:00 a. m., departs 8:25 a. m. Going east arrives 5:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday. This line makes close connections at Wadena, with trains on the main line to and from the twin cities and Duluth. Through Pullman sleepers from Wahpeton to St. Paul.

DWIGHT M. BALDWIN, Agent, Wahpeton.

W. A. Seely, INSURANCE Wahpeton, Dakota.

MONEY.

DO YOU WANT A FARM LOAN? If you do, read this before you make it.
PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN. We can make you a loan, and divide the principal up into \$50, \$100 or \$200 notes any one or more, or all of which you may pay at any date of any interest payment in any year, or you need not pay any of them until the end of the full five years. When you pay any of these notes, the interest on the ones paid is stopped. By this means, if you have a good crop, you can pay part or all of your mortgage. It you have a poor crop, you need not pay any of it.

. INSTALLMENT PLAN. We can allow you to pay your loan in four installments; one fourth of it at the end of the second year, orefourth of it at the end of the third, one-fourth at the end of the fourth, and one-fourth of it at the end of the fifth.

ON OR BEFORE PLAN. We can give you a regular "on or before" plan by which you can pay all of your debt any year you want to. We can make interest payable annually or semi-annually, as you prefer, and at any time of the year that you may prefer; either in spring, fall or winter.

. We use but ONE MORTGAGE, saving you the expense of recording two mortgages and two satisfactions. Remember that with other companies you ar

not only compelled to pay for recording two mortgages and two satisfactions, but forever afterwards, when you have an abstract made, you must pay for abstracting both these mortgages.

mortgages.

6. We always have plenty of money, and when we promise you your loan you can depend on getting it.

7. Our rates of interest are as low as the lowest.

8. We can make your loan any way you want it to suit you. See us and get your loan to suit you before you make arrangements for it elsewhere.

Mrs. Dodd admitted he was very thin. "Oh no, mamma; thin implies a little flesh. When he felt my pulse, a chill struck to my heart; Death in a black suit seemed to steal up to me, and lay a finger on my wrist: and

mark me for his own."

Mrs. Dodd forbade her to give way to such gloomy ideas; and expostulated firmly with her for judging learned men by their bodies. "However," said she, "if the good, kind doctor's remedies do not answer his expecta-tions and mine, I shall take you to London directly. I do hope papa will soon be at

Poor Mrs. Dodd was herself slipping into a morbid state. A mother collecting Doctors.

It is a most fascinating kind of connoisseur. ship; grows on one like Drink; like Polemics like Melodrama; like the Millenium: like any

Thing.

Sure enough the very next week she and Julia sat patiently at the morning levee of an eminent and titled London surgeon. Full forty patients were before them; so they had to wait and wait. At last they were ushered into the presence-chamber, and Mrs. Dodd entered on the beaten ground of her daughter's symptoms. The noblesurgeon stopped her civilly but promptly. "Auscultation will give us the clew," said he, and he drew his stethoscope. Julia shrank, and cast an appealing look at her mother; but Mrs. Dodd persuaded her to it by taking part in the examination, and making it as delicate as examination, and making it as delicate as possible. The young lady sat panting, with cheeks flushing shame, and eyes flushing with cheeks flushing shame, and eyes flashing indignation. The impassive chevalier reported on each organ in turn without moving his ear from the keyhole. "Lungs pretty sound," said he, a little plaintively; "so is the liver. Now for the—Hum? There is no cardiac insufficiency, I think, neither mitral nor tricuspid. If we find no tendency to hypertrophy we shall do well. Ah, I have succeeded in diagnosing a slight diastolic mumur; very slight." He deposited the instrument and said, not without a certain strument and said, not without a certain shade of satisfaction, that his research had not been fruitless. "The Heart is the peccant

organ."

"Oh, sir! is it serious?" poor Mrs. Dodd.

"By no means. Try this" (he scratched a prescription which would not have misbecome the tomb of Cheops); "and come again a month." Ting! He struck a bell. That "ting" said, "Go,live Guinea! and another come!"

sinking back in her hired carriage, and the tears were in her patient eyes.
"My own, own mamma," said Julia, earnestly, "do not distress yourself! I have no disease in the world, but my old, old one, of being a naughty, wayward girl. As for you, mamma, you have resigned your own judgment to your inferiors, and that is both our misfortunes. Dear, dear mamma, do take me to a doctress next time, if you have not

"To a what, love?"

"A she-doctor, then." "A female physician, child? There is no such thing. No; assurance is becoming a characteristic of our sex; but we have not yet introduced ourselves into the learned professions; thank Heaven," Excuse me, mamma; there are one or two;

for the newspapers say so.' Well, dear, there are none in this country,

hapily."
"What, not in London?"

"Then what is the use of such a great over-grown place, all smoke, if there is nothing in it you cannot find in the country? Let us go back to Barkington this very day, this minute, this instant; oh, pray, pray."
"And so you shall—to-morrow. But you must pity your own mother's anxiety, and see Dr. Chalmers first."

"Oh, mamma, not another surgeon! He frightened me; he hurt me; I never heard of such a thing; he ought to be ashamed of himself: oh, please not another surgeon."
"It is not a surgeon, dear; it is the Court Physician."

Physician."

The Court Physician detected "a somewhat morbid condition of the great nervous centers." To an inquiry whether there was heartdisease, he replied, "Pooh!" On being ease, he said, "Ah! that alters the case entirely." He maintained, however, that it must be trifling, and would go no further, the nervous system once restored to its health tone. "O, Jupiter, aid us! Blue pill and black draught."

Dr. Kenyon found the mucous membrane

was irritated and required soothing. "O, Jupiter, etc. Blue pill and Seidlitz powder." r, etc. Blue pill and seignes pour and . Dodd returned home consoled and confused; Julia listless and apathetic. Tea was ordered, with two or three kinds of bread, thinnest slices of meat, and a little blanc mange, etc., their favorite repast after a journey; and, while the tea was drawing. Mrs. Dodd looked over the card-tray and enumerated the visitors that had called durenumerated the visitors that had caused dur-ing their absence: "Dr. Short—Mr. Osmond —Mrs. Hetherington—Mr. Alfred Hardie— Lady Dewry—Mrs. and Miss Bosanquet. What a pity Edward was not at home, dear;

"Oh, of course, mamma."

"A very manly young gentleman."
"Oh, yes. No. He is so rude."
"Is he? Ah, he was ill just then, and pain irritates gentlemen: they are not accustomed to it, poor Things."

"That is like you, dear mamma: making excess for one." Julia added, faintly, "but he is so important."

e is so impetuous."
"I have a daughter who reconciles me to impetuosity. And he must have a good heart, he was so kind to my boy." Julia looked down smiling, but presently

eemed to be seized with a spirit of contra-liction; she began to pick poor Alfred to seces; he was this, that, and the other; and pieces; he was this, that, and the other, and then so bold, she might say impudent. Mrs. Dodd replied calmly that he was very

"Oh, mamma, you cannot approve all the "It is not worth while to remember all the words young gentlemen speak, nowadays he was very kind to my boy, I remember

The tea was now ready, and Mrs. Dodd sat down, and patted a chair, with a smile of invitation for Julia to come and sit be-side her. But Julia said, "In one minute,

dear," and left the room.
When she came back, she fluttered up to her mother and kissed her vehemently, then sat down radiant. "Ah," said Mrs. Dodd, "Why, you are looking yourself once more. How do you feel now? Better?"

"My, you are looking yourself out the Mow do you feel now? Better?"
"How do I feel? Let me see, the world seems one e-nor-mous flower-garden, and Me the butterfly it all belongs to." She spake, and to confirm her words the airy thing went waltzing, sailing, and fluttering round the room, and sipping mamma every round the room, and sippir now and then on the wing.

In this buoyancy she remained some twenty-four hours; and then came clouds and chills, which, in their turn, gave way to exultation, duly followed by depression. Her spirits were so uncertain, that things too way; a word from Mrs. Dodd-a new face at St. Annie's Church looking devoutly her was—a piece of town gossip distilled in her ear by Mrs. Maxley—and she was spright-Is languid, and both more than reason. Is. Dodd had not the clew; and each ex treme caused her anxiety for her own con-stitution, and her experience of life, led her to connect health, and happiness too, with

contle, even spirits.
One driszly afternoon they were sitting si int and saddish in the drawing-room, Mrs.
Dodd correcting the mechaical errors in a
drawing of Julia's, and admiring the rare
dash and vigor, and Julia doggedly studying
Dr. Whately's Logic, with now and then a sigh,

The lady rose from her seat, and said, with smile of pleasure, "I hear a voice."

The door opened, and in darted a hard-satured, gray-headed man, laughing and houting like a school-boy broke loose. He isd out, "Ahal I've found y' out at last."

Dodd glided to meet him, and put out the her hands, the palms downward, with spectilest air of lady-like cordiality; he was them heartily. "The vagabins said y' at left the town; but y' had lift fifted from the quay to the blubs: 'twas a pashint put me on the

twee a pashint put me on the

And how are'y all these years? Falls What is that?"

Sawmill?"
"Dear no! Have you forgotten?—David."
"Ou, ay. I knew it was some Scripcher
Petrarch or another, Daavid, or Naathan,
or Sawmill. He is a fine lad, any way—and

but expect—
"Then I wish him well off 'em, confound 'em onenall! Halloa! why, this will be the little girl grown up 'int' a wumman while ye 'Yes, my good friend; and her mother's arling."
"And she's a bonny lass, I can tell ye. But

no freend to the Dockers, I see."
"Ah!" said Mrs. Dodd, sadly, "looks are deceitful; she is under medical advice at this

"Well, that won't hurt her, unless she takes it." And he burst into a ringing laugh; but in the middle of it stopped dead short, and his face elongated. "Lordsake, mad'm," said he, impressively, "mind what y' are at, though; Barnton's just a trap for fancitul femuls; there's a n'oily ass called Osmond, and a canting cutthroat called Stephenson, and a gentcel, eadaveris old assassin called Short, as long as a may-pole; they'd soon take the rose out of Miss Floree's check here. Why, they'd starve Cupid, an'y veneseck Why, they'd starve Cupid, an' veneseck Venus, an' blister Pomonee, the vagabins."

Mrs. Dodd looked a little confused, and exchanged speaking glances with Julia. However, she said, calmly, "I have consulted Mr. Osmond and Dr. Short, but have not relied on them along. I have taken her to Sir lied on them alone. I have taken her to Sir William Best. And to Dr. Chalmers. And to Dr. Kenyon." And she felt invulnerable behind her phalanx of learning and reputa-

"Good Hivens!" roared the visitor "what a gauntlet o' gables for one girl to run; and come out alive! And the pictur of health.

My faith; Miss Floree,y' are tougher than ye look."

My daughter's name is Julia," observed Mrs. Dodd, a little haughtily; but instantly recovering herself, she said, "This is Dr. Sampson, love, an old friend of your "And th' Author an' Invintor of th' grea

"And th' Author an' Invintor of th' great Chronothairmal Therey o' Midicine, th' Unity Perriodicity an' Remittency's all disease," put in the visitor, with such pro-digious swiftness of elocution, that the words went tumbling over one another like railway went tumbling over one another like railway carriages out on pleasure, and the sentence was a pile of loud, indistinct syllables.

Julia's lovely eyes dilated at this clishmaclaver, and she bowed coldly. Dr. Sampson was repulsive to her; he had revealed in this short interview nearly all the characteristics of raise appeals and part of the characteristics.

of voice, speech, and manner she had been taught from infancy to shun; boisterous gesticulatory, idiomatic; and had taken the discourse out of her mamma's mouth twice; now Albion Villa was a Red Indian hut in

one respect; here nobody interrupted.

Mrs. Dodd had little personal egotism, but she had a mother's, and could not spare this opportunity of adding another Doctor to her collection; so she said, hurriedly "Will you permit me to show you what your learned conference have personally here?" learned conferers have perscribed her?"
Julia sighed aloud, and deprecated the subject with earnest furtive signs; Mrs. Dodd would not see them. Now, Dr. Sampson was himself afflicted with what I shall venture to call a mental ailment; to wit, a furious it tolerance of other men's opinions; he ha

"Mai—dear—mad'm," said he, hastily,
"When you've told me their manes, that's
enough. Short treats her for liver, Sir
William goes in for lung diseases or heart,
Chalmers sis it's the nairves, and Kinyon
the mukis membrin and Lany they are foole the mukis membrin; and I say they are fools and lyres all four."
"Julia!" ejaculated Mrs. Dodd, "this is very

extraordinary. "No, it is not extraordinary," cried Dr. Sampson, defiantly; "nothing is extraordinary. And d'ye think I've known these shall low men thirty years, and not plumbed

them?"
"Shallow, my good friend? Excuse me they are the ablest men in your own branch of your own learned profession."
"Th' ablest?! Oh, you mean the moneymakingest; now listen me! our lairned Pr ession is a rascally one. It is like a barrel of beer. What rises to the top?,' Here he of beer. What rises to the top?,' Here he paused for a moment, then answered himself

furiously, "The Scum!"
This blast blown, he moderated a little.
"Look see!" said he, "up to three or four
"Look see!" however in often an honest thousand a year, a Docker is often an honest man, and sometimes knows something of midicine: not much, because it is not taught iny where; but if he is making over five thousand, he must be a rogue, or else a fool; weak; and mutilate the hurt; and—Thin makes the hurt; and—Thin Manning!" crawled, int' wholesale collusion with th' crawled, int' wholesale collusion with th' apothecary an' th' accoucher—the two jockeys that drive John Bull's feamily cooking the condition of the condition o and they are sucking the pashint togither like a leash o' leeches; or else he has turned spicialist; has tacked his name to some pop-lar disorder, real or imaginary; it needn't exist to be poplar. Now, those four you have been to are spicialists, and that means mon-omaniacs—why on airth didn't ye come to me among the rest? their buddies expatiate in West-ind-squares, but their souls dwell in a n'alley ivery man Jack of 'em; Aberford's in Stomicli Alley, Chalmers's in Nairve Court, Short's nivir stirs out o' Liver Lane, Paul's is stuck fast in Kidney Close, Kinyon's in Mukis Membrin Mews, and Hibbard's in Lung Passage. Look see! nxt time y' are out of sorts, stid o' consulting three bats an' a n'owl at a guinea the piece, send direct to picialist; has tacked his name to some popa n'owl at a guinea the piece, send direct to me, and I'll give y' all their opinions, and all their prescriptions, gratis. And deevilich their prescriptions, gratis. And deevilich dear ye'll find 'em at the price, if ye swallow

Mrs. Dodd thanked him coldly fo the offer, but said she would be more grateful if he would show his supe riority to persons of known ability, by just curing her daugater on the spot.

"Well, I will." said he, carelessly: and all his fire died out of him. Putoutyourtongue!

—Now your pulse!"

CHAPTER V. Mrs. Dodd knew her man (ladies are very only medical theme which interested her, seized the opportunity while he was in actual contact with Julia's wrist, and rapidly enumerated her symptoms, and also told him what Mr. Osmond had said about Hyp-

'Goose Greese!" barked Sampson, loud, clear, and sharp as an irritated watch-dog; but this one bow-wow vented, he was silent as abruptly.

Mrs. Dodd smiled, and proceeded to

Hyperæmin, and thence to the Antiphlogis-tic Regimen. At that unhappy adjective, Sampsor jumped up, cast away his patient's hand, forgot her existence—she was but a charming individual—and galloped into his native

region, Generalties.
"Antiphlogistic! Mai-dear-mad'm, that one long fragmint of ass's jaw has slain a million. Adapted to the weakness of human nature, which receives with rivirince idea however childish, that come draped in lon the chimeras of the ancient, and otine, the musket, and the sword;

ay, and but for me Had barred the door For cinturies more, on the greatest coming science, the science of

healing diseases instead of defining, and dividing 'em, and lengthening their names and their durashin, and shortening nothing but the pashint. Th' antiphlogistic There is this: That Disease is fiery, and that any artificial exhaustion of vital lorce must cool the system and reduce the morbid fire, called, in their donkey Latin, 'flamma,' and in their compound donkey Latin, 'inflammation,' compound donkey Latin, innumination, and, and in their Goose Greece, 'phlogosis,' phlegmon,' etc. And accordingly th' antiphlogistic practice is, to cool the sick man by bleeding him, and when blid, either to reby bleeding him, and when blid, either to re-bleed him with a change of instrument, bites and stals instid of gashes, or else to rake the blid, and then blister the blid and raked, and then push mercury till the teeth of the blid, raked and blistered, shake in their sockets, and to starve the blid, purged, sali-vated, blistered wretch from first to last. This is the Antiphlogistic system. It is seldom carried out entire, because the pushint at the first or second link in their rimedial at the first or second link in their rimedial chain, expires; or else gives such plain signs of sinking, that even these ass-ass-ins take fright, and try t' undo their own work, not diseases, by tonics an' turtle, and stimul-ants; which things given at the right time in-

wrong given when was merely weakened by his disorder, and not enfec-bled by their didly rimedies would have cut

good friend, with respect to my daughte '.N' list me!" clashed Sampson; "ye're goen

to fathern th' antiphie actios, since they still survive an' alay in holes and corners like Barkton and d'Ity; I'vedriven the vamperer out o' the cintres o' civilization. Begin with their colors! Exhaustion is not a cooler, it is a feverer, and they know it; the way parrots know sentences. Why are we all more or less feverish at night? because we are weaker. Starvation is no cooler, it is an inflamer, and they know it, as parrots know are weaker. Starvation is no cooler, it is an inflamer, and they know it, as parrots know truths, but can't apply them; for they know that burning fever rages in every town, street, camp, where Famine is. As for bloodletting, their prime cooler, it is imflammatory; and they know it (parrot-wise), for the thumping heart, and bounding pulse, of pashints blid by butchers in black, and bullocks blid by butchers in blue, prove it; and they have recorded this in all their books; yet stabbed, and bit, and starved, and mercuried, and murdered, on. But mind ye, all their sham coolers are real weakeners (I wonder they didn't inventory Satin and his brimstin lake among their refrijrators), and this is the point whence t'appreciate their imbecility, and the sairvice I have rendered mankind in been the first to attack their banded school, at a time it seemed imprignable."

nable."
"Ah, this promise to be very interesting,"
sighed Mrs. Dodd; "and before you enter on
so large a field, perhaps it would be as well
to dispose of a little matter which lies at my heart. Here is my poor daughter-"NLISSMEE! A human Bean is in a constant state of flux and reflux; his component particles move. change, disappear, and are renewed; his life is a round exhaustion and re-

pair. Of this repair, the brain is the sove eign ajint by night and day; and the blood the great living material; and digestible food th' indispensible supply. And this balance of exhaustion and repair is too nice to tamper with; disn't a single sleepless night, or dinnerless day, write some pallor on the face, and tell against the buddy? So does a single excessive perspiration, a tri-fing diary, or a cut finger, though it takes but half an ounce of blood out of the system. And what is the cause of that rare ivint—it occurs only to pashints that can't afford docking—Dith from old age! Think ye the man really succumms under verse or is man really succumms under years, or is mowed down by Time? Nay, you's just Potry and Bosh. Nashins have been thinned by the lancet, but niver by the scythe; and by the lancet, but niver by the scythe; and years are not forces, but misures of evints. No, Centenarius decays, and dies, bekase his bodil' expinditure goes on; and his bodil' income lessens by failure of the reparative and reproductive forces. And now suppose bodil' exhaustion and repair were a mere matter of pecuniary, instid of vital, economy; what would you say to the steward, or housekeeper, who, to balance your accounts and keep you solvint, should onen every and keep you solvint, should open every known channel of expinse with one hand, and with the other—stop the supplies? Yet this is how the Dockers for thirty cinturies

this is now the Dockers for thirty cinturies have burned th' human cradle at both ends, yet wondered the light of life expired under their hands."

"It seems frrational. Then in my daugh-"Looksee! A pashint fall sick.
What haps directly? Why the
balance is troubled, and exhaustion exceeds
repair. For proof, obsairve the buddy when ase is fresh!

And you will always find a loss of flesh. To put it economikly, and then you must understand it, been a housekeeper:

Whativer the Disease, its form, or essence Expinditure goes on, and income lessens. To this sick and therefore weak man, enter a Doctor purblind with cinturies of Cant, Pricidint, Blood, and Goose Greece: imagines him a flery pervalid, though the common sense of mankind, through its interpreter common language, pronounces him, what he is and looks, an invalid,' gashes him with a is and looks, an 'invalid,' gashes him with a lancet, spills out the great liquid material of all repair by the gallon, and fells this weak man wounded now, and pale, and fainting, with Dith stamped on his face, to th' earth, like a bayoneted soldier or a slaughtered ox. If the weak man, wounded thus and weakened, survives, then the chartered Thugs who have drained him by the bunghole, turn to and drain him by the spigot; they rake him, and then blister him, and then calomel him: and lest Nature should have the ghost im: and lest Nature should have the gho him: and lest Nature should have the ghost of a chance to counter balance these frightful outgoings, they keep strong meat and drink out of his system emptied by their stabs. bites, purges, mercury, and blisters; damdijits! And that, Asia excipted, was profissional Midicine from Hippocrates to Sampsin; Antiphlogistic is but a modern name for an assassinating routine which Sampsin; Antiphlogistic is but a modern name for an ass-ass-inating routine which has niver varied a hair since schlastic midi-cine, the silliest and didliest of all the hun-dred forms of Quackery, first rose—unlike Science, Art, Religion, and all true Suns—in the West to world the

lia's work out of her hands. But here, as in Nature, a moment's pause followed the thun-der-clap; so Mrs. Dodd, who had long been patiently watching her opportunity. smothered a shriek, and edged in a word: "This is irresistible; you have con-futed everybody to their hearts' content, and now the question is, what course shall we substitute?" She meant "in the great case. which occupies me." But Sampson attached a nobler, wider sense to her query.
"What course? Why the great Chronothairmal practice, based on the remittent thairmal practice, bas and febrile character of all disease; above all

The law of Perriodicity, a law Whence Midicine yet has wells of light to

paroxysm and the remission. These remit and recur, and keep time like the tides, not and recur, and keep time like the tides, not in ague and remittant fever only, as the Profission imagines to this day, but in all disease from a Scirrhus in the Pylorus t'a toothache. And I discovered this, and the new paths to cure of all diseases it opens. Alone I did it: and what my reward? hooted, insulted, belied, and called a quack, by the banded school of profissional assassins, who, in their day, hooted Harvey and Jinner, author too of great discoveries but discoveries nar. too of great discoveries but discoveries nar row in their consequences compared with mine, T' appreciate Chronothairmalism, ye must begin at the beginning; so just answer

must begin at the beginning; so just answer me—What is Man?"
At this huge inquiry, whirring up all in a moment, like a cock pheasant in a wood, Mrs. Dodd sank back in her chair despondent. Seeing her hors de combat, Sampson turned to Julia and demanded, twice as loud, "What is Man?" Julia opened two violet eyes at him, and looked at her mother for a hint how to proceed.

"How can that child answer such a question?" in the Man and the child answer such a question?"

ion?" sighed Mrs. Dodd. "Let us return to the point."
"I have never strayed an inch from it. have never strayed an inch from it. It's about Young Physic."
"No, excuse me, it is about a young lady.
Universal Medicine! What have I to do

"Now this is the way with them all," cried Sampson, furious; "there lowed John Bull The men and women of this benighted nash in have an ear for anything; provided it matters nothing: Talk Jology, Conchology, Entomology, Meterology, Astronomy, Deuteronomy, Botheronomy, or Boshology, and one is listened to with riverence, because these are all fur-off things in fogs; but at a word shout the great personners and the great personners are the second the great personners and the great personners are the second the great personners and the great personners are the great personners. word about the great, near, useful art of Healing, y' all stop your ears; for why; your life and dalianourly happiness depend on it. But 'no,' sis John Bull, the knowledge of our own buddies, and how to save our own Bakin, Beef I mean, day by day from disease and chartered ass-ass-ins, all that may in-terest that thinkers in Sature, but what the terest the thinkers in Saturn, but what the deevil is it t'us? talk t'us of the hiv'nly buddies, not of our own. Babble o' comets an' meteors an' Ethereal nibulæ (never mind the nibulæ in our own skulls) Discourse t' us of Predistinashin, Spitzbairgen sea-weed, the lastnovel, siventh vile; of Chrischinizing the Whitechapelians; the letter to the Times from the tinker wrecked at Timbuctoc; and the dear Professor's lecture on the proba-beelity of snail-shells in the back-yard of the

noon! but don't ask us to know ourselves!
-lijits!!"
The eloquent speaker, depressed by the perversity of Englishmen in giving their minds to every part of creation but their bodies, suffered a momentary loss of energy; then Mrs. Dodd, who had long been watch-ing, lynx-eyed, glided in. 'Letus compound, You are for curing all the world, beginning with nobody. My ambiting is to with nobody. My ambition is to cure my girl, and leave mankind in peace. Now, if you will begin with my child, I will submit rectify the universe in its proper turn my time will do to set the human race right; you own it is in no hurry, but my child's case presses; so do pray cure her for

"Mai-dear mad'm; cure her! How on airth am I to do that?"

At least tell me what her indisposition is."

"Oh! What didn't I tell you? Well, there's nothing the matter with her."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE DARK CONTINENT.

The Greater Part of It a Barren Field for Archaeologists.

F. C. Selons in a recent magazine article tells of the beauties of Mashunaland in South Africa, which he calls the richest country in that part of the continent. According to all accounts, about eighty years ago Mashunaland was densely populated and all the fertile valleys were under cultivation, but most of the people were killed by stronger tribes and there is nothing left to show that they ever lived except the deep pits from which they took clay to plaster their huts and make their cooking-pots and the clusters of thorn trees around the sites of their villages.

While North Africa teems with the emains of the ancient Egyptian and Roman civilizations, no other part of the world is so destitute of prehistoric remains as the remainder of the dark continent. Savage Africa is now in the beginning of the iron age, and not until within the past two or three years have any vestiges of the stone age been discovered. In all his wanderings Livingstone never picked up so much as a flint arrowhead. Recently, however, quite a number of ancient stone implements have been unearthed in Angola and on the lower Congo.

There is one part of South Africa where extensive remains of prehistoric people have been discovered. This region extends several hundred miles inland from the east coast, between 18 and 20 degrees south latitude. This is the region where Rider Haggard laid the scene of his story "She," and the ruins of great stone walls and towers and cities that have been found there leave no doubt that in prehistoric times the country was occupied by a civilized people, and that they had not only one or two cities, but occupied a large extent of country and formed a fair-sized state. Some of the walls of these ancient towns are 12 feet thick at the base and reach even now a height of 30 feet. Considering the difference of climate, it is believed that these ruins have stood nearly as well as the most enduring monuments

of Egyptian civilization. These interesting relics have not yet been scientifically studied, but it will be surprising if the explorations of the future justify the present supposition that the founders of these cities were Phœnician colonists, who while founding colonies in North Africa and Spain did not neglect this far southern part of Africa, where they were induced to settle by the discovery of gold in its

mountains and river-beds. But in the most of Africa there is nothing left to disclose the stirring history of early days, when wave after wave of population swept over the land, as is still occurring to some extent, the new-comers building their homes and founding such prosperity as savage people enjoy upon the ruins of their predecessors. In the last book Capt. Wissmann has written he has a picture of one of the surprising street villages he discovered far south of the Congo. A few years later he found these villages in ashes and their builders killed or driven away, leaving no trace that a few more years will not entirely obliterate.

Was Determined to Beat Dick Jones.

were a dozen or more flycreen doors outside the store marked Only \$1.30 each," and when the farmer and his wife drove up, their attention was at once attracted.

"That's exactly what I am going to ask for," she said, as she climbed down over the wheel to the platform. "You was, eh? I'd like to know

what we want of a screen door?" he growled. "What does other folks want

em?" "Sure 'nuff. If folks want to buy very grimcrack that comes out let

em do it, but we han't got no money to throw away." "Moses, we've got to have a screen loor," she observed as she went closer. We are the only folks on the whole Center Line road without one."

"Has it hurt us any?" "Yes, it has. There wasn't a tin eddler, lightning-rod man, piano igent, or chicken buyer who called last summer but what throwed out a hint to us."

"And if they'd throwed out a hint that we orter have a door bell you'd take on till you got one, I s'pose." "I don't say nothin' 'bout door bells, cause folks can knock when they come; but we do need a screen door." "What fur?"

"They look rich from the road, and they keep flies and bugs out." "We have kept house thirty-eight

years now, and we orter be used to insects. Bugs and flies don't bother us none, and they are healthy anyhow." "See how cheap they are Moses," she continued in pleading tones.

"Ya-as, but you kin buy the netting fur five cents a yard-white and green and yallar and all kinds. I tell ye, Martha, we can't afford it." She sighed and was turning away,

when the hardware man came out and briskly said: "Ah, how are you, folks. Looking at those screen doors, eh? Powerful nice things to keep flies out."

"Ya-as, I s'pose so," replied the farmer, "but we don't want any. rather like to have flies around." "Well, I could'nt let you have one of that lot, anyhow." Dick Jones takes the whole lot anyhow. Dick

Jones takes the whole five." "What! our Dick," "Yes, over on the corners." "And he's all mortgaged up and can't buy a new plow!" "There, Moses, what do you think! exclaimed the wife.

"And Dick Jones has bought them loors?' he asked of the merchant. "Yes, he'll take 'em." "No he won't! Just load three of em into my wagon! I don't go much on grimcracks, and I know we don't on the rocks near Sarasota, Fla., last need'em, but I hain't goin' to let no week and twenty-seven died before

around over me-not this year. Como along, old woman, and pick ye out a forty cent pair of stockings-yes you may go as high as 60! I'll be swashed if any family named Jones can sit on our coat tails!"-New York Sun.

A Laughing Town. "Yes, I have been in the town of Plummerville, Askansaw," said a member of the Chicago Press Club. "A young Kentuckian, named Warren and I once published the Weekly Corp. Cob in Conway, a town situated about fifteen miles from Plummerville. One day Warren came to me and said: "Got a great scheme.'

" What is it ?" "'Why, I saw a man just now who says that if we go up to Plummerville we can get five or six subscriptions. He says they hanker after a humorous paper up there more than any people he ever saw. Says that when they get hold of a humorous publication they stricken in the doorway of his hut, besit out on the cotton bales and read it out till the whole town is convulsed with laughter. Says that he has seen women leaning out the windows, laughing fit to kill themselves, at a deputy teeth round their necks, dried toads, constable who was reading a negro story.'

"We'll go at once,' said I. We had passes on the road and of course no expense would be incurred. I was not. upon arriving at the town, delighted with the prospects. I heard no joyous laughter. A man, with bits of hog fat of "smelling out." Round and round sticking on his boots, was cursing and the great circle formed by the people belaboring a balky horse; a negro with they ran. sometimes slowly, with cuna cast-iron plow-point in his hand, was ning gravity, sometimes with almost swearing that he would kill 'dat tri- incredible swiftness, forever crying flin' culled preacher;' an old fellow out one word, "Eswa," and all the peowith a sun-grin on his face lay under a tree, and an ole mule, hair-scorched and hip-shot, was biting the bark off a poplar pole. The commercial part of the town consisted of a row of shed-like stores, built of "up-ended" boards. "'I hear no haw-haw, Warren,"

said I. "'Oh, it'll break out after while,' he

hopefully answered. "We went into a store. A man, tall. gaunt, squint-eyed and low-browed, was knife that looked like a scythe blade.

"'How are you?' said I. "'Hy,' he answered, paying no attention to us.

"'Very nice town you have here." " 'Hah?'

"'I say you have a very nice town." "'Ah, hah' (still cutting the

cheese.) "We are the publishers of the Weekly Corn-Cob, one of the best the focus of all eyes. After one fearknown humorous publications in the ful glance all around, after one second country.

" 'The whut?' " 'Weekly Corn-Cob." " 'What's that?' "'Why, one of the best-known

humorous publications in the country.' gested.

"We are going to give a column write-up of your town, and we want you to subscribe,' said L

"He uttered a sort of blubbering roar and swung his scythe-blade. When Warren and I reached the railroad platform, I remarked that the of it thickly laid near a white ant's fellow did not appear to be tickled. "But that fellow over wonder

may be a laugher,' Warren hopefully answered. " I can't help it,' said I. 'He may

be loud in his mirth, but I shall not call on him. I've got enough.' "The town marshal came up an asked what we wanted. We told him, and he pointed down the railroad, and

said: .. 'We don't want no foolishnes here.

'The train would not be due until late in the evening. We stole a handcar and left the town. Men whose chief business consisted of stealing ballot-boxes indicted us. We gave up the Corn-Cob and wandered away while the katydid was singing at vespers."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Gems of Thought.

The love of money is the root of all evil.—St. Paul. Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency.-

Locke. Fools with bookish knowledge are children with edged weapons; they hurt themselves, and put others in pain. The half-learned is more dangerous than the simpleton.-Zimmer-

In all evils which admit a remedy impatience should be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints which if properly applied,

might remove the cause. - Johnson. The richest genius, like the mos fertile soil, when uncultivated shoots up into the rankest weeds; and instead of vines and olives for the pleasure and use of man, produces to its slothful owner the most abundant crop of poisons.—Hume.

I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate The old adage of "too many irons in the fire" conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many, poker, tongs, and all, keep them all going .- Adam Clarke.

It is hard for a haughty man ever to forgive one that has caught him in a vault, and whom he knows has reason to complain of him; his resentment never subsides till he has regained the advantage he has lost, and found means to make the other do him equal wrong. -Bruvere.

Thou mayst be sure that he that will in private tell thee of thy faults is thy friend, for he adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard thy hatred; for there are few men that can endure it, every man for the most part delighting in self-praise, which is one of the most universal follies that bewitcheth mankind .- Sir W. Raleigh.

Stranded Porpoises. A school of porpoises was stranded turnip top like Dick Jones go swelling the return of the tide.

EATEN TO DEATH BY ANTS. The Horrible Fate Which Came to

a Poor Little Zulu Maid. "Travels in Zululand:" The son of Pambeli, a chief, had died suddenly, and the diviners, or witch doctors, were called upon to smell out the "abataki" who had caused the chief's death. The Zulus are completely under the power of the witch doctors. They believe thoroughly in bad men and women who go about at night accompanied by their familiars (wildcats and baboons) and lay poison in the path for people to step over, and on the thresholds, and in the fields to destroy crops-thus sickness and death are attributed to

their magic and malice. In the course of the next day all the people gathered in the square before Pembell's house-a mass of silent, quaking men and women for none knew who the diviners would convict. Pambell himself sat silent and sorrowfore him the witch-finders.

There were three hideous and revolting men wearing various charms upon their filthy bodies, rows of gleaming with the eyes of animals and snakeskins tied to their waists, and a quantity of clanking metal bracelets on ankles and arms.

After some preliminary incantations those three men suddenly leaned forward and commenced their work ple repeating it after them, sometimes loudly-then it was dangerous-then whispering it, crying it over and over again, running, dancing, yelling until the witch-finders, steaming with perspiration, had lashed themselves into a state of hysterical fury, shouting and shricking with the wildest contortions of face and limb, till, after one tornado of final violence, they swooped with the rapidity of eagles upon one startled girl, touched her with a forked cutting off a piece of cheese with a stick, and cried "Eswa," at their loudest, while the cowering crowd breathed freer the next moment, and then repeated the fatal word in one last overwhelming shout.

It was all over, the trial was finished, the victim was selected, and naught remained but the penalty to be pronounced. At the supreme moment of selection the people dropped away on either tide, and the girl stood alone, of tense rigidity, the woman fell forward in a stupor of pitiable terror. It was a sight no man could ever forget. When those appointed by the witchdoctors touched her she rose shricking and struggling, but seeing--probably "'Two dollars a year,' Warren sug- knowing - the hopelessness of it all, she fell again at their feet.

Late that night one of our Kaffir lads -an English-speaking mission-boy called Tom Oupe-came in and told us the woman had been taken to the woods, bound to a tree, her body smeared all over with white honey, a small train I arose, buckled on our revolvers and cartridge belts, and signalled Oupe quietly. After going about a mile the boy crouched and pointed, and Wood and I went forward alone. There was a partial clearing in the forest, and through the trees we could see the plain beyond, then a passing cloud drifted by and obscured the light. We two men stood close together and waited with our revolvers in our hands. Nowhere does the moon seem to shine with such wonderful radiance as in Africa. When the light showed again we crept forward. All at once Cyril gave an inarticulate cry of horror and dismay; he was covered with thousands of crawling things, slimy millions were creeping at our feet, and there before us-in the white spendor of the moonlight-was the young girl's body tied naked at the foot of a tree, eaten

to death by ants.

Slavery in Florida. An Indian in the everglades of Florida, it is said, is still holding in slavery negroes that were his when

the war broke out. A Tender-Hearted Huntress.

Near Abbeville, Ga., a party of young ladies ran a rabbit into a hollow tree several miles from town. They stopped the hole, but could not dislodge the rabbit, leaving the hole closed. At midnight one of the party regretted having imprisoned the anima! and, going to the spot, removed the obstruction which made him a prisoner.

Destruction of Rats. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has a special quarter for live animals, which for a long time has been infested with rats. Captain Weedin, who has charge of the animals. has made a valuable discovery, by means of which he is rapidly getting rid of the pests. He noticed that the rats persistently raided the stock of sun-flower seeds which were used for food for certain of the birds, and acting on the hint he baited his rat-traps with the seeds. The bait acted like a charm, and next morning every trap held from ten to fifteen rats.

The Name Saved Him. Proprietor patent medicine (in a hospital) - My poor friend, I hear you met with a terrible accident on the railroad

near Smith's Crossing. Patient-Yes; I was thrown fifty feet and given up for dead.

"So I heard; and when you regained consciousness you were gazing on the big rock which contains an advertisement of my stomach bitters." "Yes, sir.

"Well, you have been snatched from the jaws of death, and I have called for a testimonial."-New York Weekly.

HOW PEOPLE SLEEP.

Some Interesting Dream Statistics Gleaned by a Russian Univers-

An interesting investigation upon

the above subject has recently been

made under the auspices of the Uni-

versity of Dorpat, Russia, says the

Boston Medical Journal. Some 500 circulars were sent out with a series of quite definite questions, which were answered with equal detail by 151 students, 113 other males, 142 females. The results for the two sexes were so different that they demand separation, while the students formed a homogeneous class interesting as a special study. The first problem that was proposed was the relation between the frequency and the vividness of dreams. It appears that 62.5 per cent of those who dream every night dream vividly, 30.5 per cent of those who dream frequently, and only 26.8 per cent of those who dream seldom, showing that the vividness of dreams increase very rapidly with their frequency. Next, how is the intensity of sleep related to the frequency of dreams? Of the students who dream nightly 68 per cent have a light sleep (and only 28 per cent have a deep sleep); of those dreaming frequently, 40 per cent; of those dreaming seldom, 32.8 per cent. Similiar percentages for the other males are 68.8, 42.1, and 39.3, and for women 72.46 and 50 per cent. We conclude, then, that frequent dreams are a concomitant of light sleep, though the relation is far from universal. As regards sex, women have 73 per cent of their number dreaming nightly or frequently, while students have only 50 per cent, and other males 48 per cent. Again, 63 per cent of the women sleep lightly, and only 42 per cent of students, and 44 per cent of other males. We conclude, then, that women have a very much lighter sleep than men, and that their dreams

are proportionately more frequent. Another conclusion, the evidence of which is too detailed to present, is that as we grow older our dreams become less frequent, but our sleep becomes lighter; age affecting the intensity of sleep more than the frequency of dreams.

The author regards the student as in the period af maximum dreaming (20 to 24 years of age). The deep sleep of childhood (hostile to frequency of dreams) is then least counter-balanced by the lessening of dreams due to age. The vividness of dreams shows a similar relation to age and sex; the women dream most vividly; the students, being younger than the other men, have more vivid dreams. The power of remembering dreams is also dependent on vividness and frequency of dreaming; it is accordingly greatest in women, and greater in students than in more mature men. The liveliness of the emotional nature, a prominent feature of women and youth seems thus to be marked out as the caustic agent in the production of dreams. The duration of sleep should naturally be related to the habit of dreaming, but in the men no such relation can be discovered. In the women, however, it appears that those who dream frequently sleep an nest, and left. When the moon crept dream. This difference is regarded as due to the fact that men are more under duty to break short their sleep and thus vitiate the statistics. This is corroborated by the frequency with which the men who dream frequently declare themselves tired in the morning, indi-

> The need of sleep is greater in women than in men; the duration of sleep being longer and the percentage of tired morning and evening and of not tired being 3 to 2 and 2 to 3 respectively as compared with the men. Students sleep longer and are less tired than other men. The time needed to fall asleep is about the same in all three classes-20.0 minutes for the men, 17.1 minutes for students, and 21.2 minutes for the women. In each case, however, it takes longer for those who are frequent dreamers and light sleepers to fall asleep than persons of opposite characteristics. Eighty per cent of students sleep uninterruptedly through the night, 70 per cent of other men, and only 43 per cent of women. Light sleep and frequent dreams increase the interruptedness of sleep. The power of falling asleep at will is possessed by few. It is greater in youth than in age. Twenty-eight per cent of men. 19 per cent of students, and 20 per cent of women sleep in the afternoon, indicating a making up of insufficient

cating incomplete sleep.

The effect of dream habits upon mental work is also evident. Those who dream seldom, or sleep deeply, are better disposed for work in the forenoon than light sleepers and frequent dreamers. The forenoon seems in general to be the preferred time of work. The statistics regarding nervousness confirm the accepted fact that this is greater among women than men. It is greater among students than other men at large. It is, too, a concomitant of light sleep and frequent dreams. As to temperament, the phiegmatic people are quite constantly deep sleepers and infrequent dreamers. Finally, a contrast between teachers and professors of the same average age shows the effect of the occupation. The teacher, with his daily toil, has a lighter sleep and more frequentdreams, while the professor, leading a comparatively congenial and worriless life, is a deeper sleeper and a less frequent dreamer than the teacher.

sleep on the part of men.

A Nautical Joke.

"So your husband has gone to Europe. How lovely!" chirruped Mrs. Sweet Clatter to her dear friend Mrs. Olive Green at the last reception.

My husband hasn't gone to Europe and isn't thinking of such a thing," responded Mrs. Sweet Clatter. Who could have started such a story?"

"Why," answered Mrs. Olive Green with a look of well-bred surprise, "I was told this very evening that he was half-seas over."

Cure of Inebriates.

From the Quarterly Journal of Incbriety, published at Hartford, Conn., under the auspices of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriates, we make the following extracts from a recent lecture by Dr. Elliett, at Toronto:

Four conditions must be observed. The first condition of cure and reformation is abstinence. The patient is being poisoned, and the poisoning must be stopped. Were it an arsenic instead of an alcohol, no one would dispute this. So long as the drinking of intoxicants is indulged in, so long will the bodily, mental and moral mischief be intensified and made apparent. Abstinence must be absolute, and on no plea of fashion, or physic, or of religion ought the smallest quantity of an intoxicant be put to the lips of the alcohol slave. Alcohol is a material chemical narcote poison, and a mere sip has, even in the most solemn circumstances, been known to relight in the fiercest intensity the drink crave which for a long period of years had been dormant and unfelt. The second condition of cure is to ascertain the predisposing and exciting causes of inebriety, and to endeavor to remove these causes which may lie in some remote or deep-seated physical ailment. The third condition of cure is to restore the physical and mental tone. This can be done by appropriate medical treatment, by fresh air and exercise, by nourishing and digestible food given to reconstruct healthy bodily tissue and brain cell, aided by intellectual, educational and religious influences. Nowhere can these conditions of cure be so effectually carried out as in an asylum where the unfortunate victim of drink and you came to be killed." is placed in quarantine, treated with suitable remedies until the alcohol is removed from his system, then surrounded by Christian and elevating influences, fed with a nourishing and suitable diet, and supplied with skillful medical treatment. His brain and nervous system will then be gradually restored to its normal condition, and, after a period of from six to twelve months in most cases, he will be so far recovered as to be able to return to his usual avocation and successfully resist his craving for drink. The fourth condition of cure is employment. Idleness is the foster mother of drunkenness, industry the bulwark of temperance. Let the mind of the penitent inebriate be kept occupied by attention to regular work, and the task of reformation will be shorn of half its difficulty.

Particualr About Style.

Mrs. Prim (stylish boarding-house keeper)-"It cannot be delayed any longer. We must have a new set of dishes."

Daughter-"Yes, ma; the old set was very handsome in its day, but it's all out of fashion now." "Well, my dear, go to Brickaback &

Co's, and select a new dinner service; take nothing but Royal Windsor china or Dresden ware, no matter what the

"Yes. ma." "And, by the step into the market and order twenty pounds of corn beef and forty pounds of liver."-New York Weekly.

The English Breakfast.

Breakfast is a delightfut hour in England, for it is informal. Servants are often dispensed with altogether; people come in when they choose, no one waiting for another, and you may select your neighbor if you are in time. The women are fresh and simple in toilet, and sportsmen in knickerbockers and shooting suits ready for the occupation of the day. In some houses the host and hostess sit at opposite ends of the long table, and one pours tea and the other coffee. In other mansions neither the host nor hostess is visible before lunch time. The table is spread only with fruit and bread, and possibly cold sweets, jellies and marmalade. Perhaps a young lady of the family sits behind an egg boiler and cooks eggs for her friends. but the substantial meats, hot and cold, are on the sideboard, and the men get up and forage for the ladies and themselves. The viands, of course, are abundant and delectable. An English breakfast is always substantial. In Scotland, oatmeal porridge is never

A Home Institution.

Mrs. Highfeather-Has the Browning cult reached your town yet, Mr.

Mr. Bascom-No. he hasn't yet: but we've got a young hoss by the name of Fetlocks, that'll beat him to shucks, I'll bet.—Burlington Free Press.

Impudent, but Not Imprudent. "Whoever says "fie" to me," remarks Bismark, "is impudent." Why, Bismark, fie!-Lowell Courier.

Literature in Chicago. Eastern Man (in Chicago) - "Collecting subscriptions for the Browning Club, eh? What do you need a fund

for?-to rent a hall?" Chicago Youth-"No, we have a hall: but we want to raise money enough to buy two copies of Browning and a billiard table."-New York Weekly.

They Both Understood Him.

Fenderson-Ha! what's this? "The posterior third of the inferior convolution of the left frontal lobe is diseased in aphasis." Now, this is really startling. I'll tell that to Mr. Stickle; he's always interested in such matters. Oh, here he is now. I say, Stickle, were you aware that the posterior convention of the aphasia is diseased in the left third of the inferior lobe?

And then Stickle knew just as much about it as Fenderson did; but it was an interesting matter, and both gentlemen stuck their hands in their pockets and felt it would be a terrible set back to the earth should they be taken out NIGHT WITH A MADMAN.

How an Attorney's Talent for Story Telling San Francisco Chronicle.

John F. Burris' presence of mind pushed death to the wall and saved the life of himself, of Dr. Hadden, and of Mrs. Henry Weibold on Friday night. They were all in the power of a madman-one with the most dangerous mission, the offering of his felow man on the sacrificial altar.

Mr. Burris was attorney for Mrs. Weisbold in her suit for divorce against her husband. Cruelty and insanity were the allegations. The lawyer, accompanied by Dr. Hadden. went to Agnew's station, the residence of his client, where he was destined to spend a night of such terror as few men would have lived through.

When the visitors reached the house they were informed by Mrs. Weibold that her husband was in threatened to shoot her if she left his presence. Even as the woman spoke prised to see two gentlemen there, but recovered himself and spoke in a

Mr. Burris answered him, saving he hoped they would not disturb him by their presence.
"No, you don't," said Weibold; "I

expected you. I have to kill you,

As he spoke he advanced toward the lawyer, with the pistol aimed at his head. He seemed terribly in earnest, and the story his wife had told and his presence in the room so unnerved Dr. Hadden that he sank to

the floor in a faint. Mr. Burris knew there was no time or room for expostulation. In the matter of strength the madman towered over him like a Hercules. Unarmed the lawyer could not cope with Weibold, and even had he had a weapon there was no time to draw

"Better hear this story before you kill me," said Mr. Burris, as if getting killed were a matter of such ordinary, everyday occurrence that five or ten minutes would not make much difference to the parties to the tragedy.

What is it?" asked Weibold, watching his intended victim closely. Burris had no room for a story in his mind when he blurted out the remark. His thoughts were filled with consideration of the desperate position he was in. But the man's question aroused him, and with what calmness he could command he began the recital of a funny tale. The conditions were not favorable to the happy telling of a humorous story. A man is not given to hilarity on the edge of the grave. The hearer, when one's audience is a madman, may fail to see the point, or he may have heard the story before, and the flash of the pistol in his hand may light the entertainer through the dark valley. As Mr. Burris continued valley. As Mr. Burris continued
Weibold retreated to a chair and sat
down but his ever followed every down, but his eyes followed every movement of the attorney and his revolver never lost the pointblank aim at Burris' head. Embellish the aim at Burris' head. Embellish the story as he might, tell it with what skill for killing time he could, it had to come to an end at last. But it

was received with commendation. "Good," said the lunatic; "fine. I have heard worse, and now I have to kill you."

He again advanced on Burris, who saw his arm bend with the tension of his forefinger on the trigger. "Let me tell you one of my advent-

ures in the jungle after an elephant." remarked Mr. Burris, quietly. had it printed, but it may be new to vou.

Weibold said he would listen and again took his seat. There was a scene for a painter. The lawyer, apparently as cool as if in his office, talking over the trivial matters of the day, talking to such purpose and for such an object as had never before called out his power of eloquence. It was a plea for life; rather a demurrer against the taking of it. and it was argued for hours. The madman sat with his eyes fixed on the speaker, quiet, impassive, earnest. beguiled for the moment from the accomplishment of his work, but never losing sight of it; his cocked revolver firmly gasped in the hand that pointed it at his victim's head.

On the floor lay Dr. Hadden, uncon- on the radiant mount where Christ suffered On the floor lay Dr. Hadden, unconscious of the scene. Mrs. Weibold had fled.

So hour after hour passed, and Burris passed with the time from place to place, now hunting "rogue" elephants in the jungle of Africa, now spearing the walrus in the frozen North, harpooning the whale as he slept on the valleys of the waters chasing, the buffalo across the plains, or encountering the grizzly

bear on the mountain side. The night passed away; the madman's comments were short: "Good; go on; another." The morning light shone through the trees now; although it was only 8 o'clock in the evening when this queer duel of wit against pistol began. Story after story was told, and Burris was al-

most exhausted. He began on a tale he had told before: it flowed naturally, and it had its effect. Weibold began to nod; his eyes closed, but opened instantly, and were fixed on Burris along the line of the revolver. But again he nodded; his head sank down, gradually the pistol arm weakened, the fingers relaxed their hold, and with a bound the lawyer jumped to his side and the weapon was secured. Weibold did not stir, and Hadden, who had recovered consciousness, but dared not cause a sound, arose to his feet and helped his friend to the open air, who, now that the agony was over, seemed on the point of fainting. They walked to the insane asylum, only a short distance away, and reported Weibold's condition to the authorities, who se-

cured the madman.

OUT IN THE WOODS.

Dr. Talmage Dwells on the Festal Time When People Go from Cities Into Woods and Cut Branches for Booths.

THE HAMPTONS, July 14th.-The subject of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermon today was "The Bower of Tree Branches. His text was Nehemiah viii.. 15-"Go forth into the mount and fetch olive branches, and palm branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and branches of thick trees to make booths." Following is the sermon It seems as if Mount Olivet were unmoored The people have gone into the mountain and have cut off tree branches and put them on their shoulders, and they come forth now into the streets of Jerusalem, and on the house tops, and they twist these tree branches into arbors or booths. Then the people come forth from their comfortable homes and dwell for seven days in these booths or arbors. Why do they do that? Well, it is a great festal time. It is the feast of the tabernacle; and these people are going to celebrate the desert travel of their fathers and one of his dangerous moods and that perience of their fathers when, traveling in their deliverance from their troubles, the ex her life was in danger. The insane the desert, they lived in booths on their way man had a revolver, which he had to the land of Canaan. And so these booths also become highly suggestive-I will not say they are necessarily typical, but highly suggestive-of our march toward heaven the lunatic entered the room, and in and of the fact that we are only living temhis hand was the weapon his wife porarily here, as it were, in booths or arbors feared so much. He appeared sur- on our way to the Canaan of eternal rest. And what was said to the Jews literally

may today be said figuratively to all this quiet manner, asking them how they audience. Go forth into the mountain and fetch olive branches, and myrtle branches and palm branches, and branches of thick trees to make booths. Yes, we are only herein a temporary residence. We are marching on The merchant princes who used to live in Bowling Green, New York, have passed away and their residences are now the fields of cheap merchants. Where are the men who

on.
There is no use in our driving our stakes too deep into the earth; we are on the march The generations that have gone so far or that we can not even hear the sound of their footsteps. They have gone over the hills and we are to follow them. But, blessed be God, we are not in this world left out of doors and unsheltered. There are gospel arbors in which our souls are to be comforted. Go forth unto the mountain and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches of thick trees, and build booths.

Well now we are today to construct a vose.

Well, now we are today to construct a goswen, now we are today to construct a gospel arbor, or gospel booth; and how shall we construct it? Well, we must get all the tree branches and build. According to my text we must go up into the mount and bring olive branches. What does that mean? bring olive branches. What does that mean? The olive tree grows in warm climates, and it reaches the height of twenty to twenty-two feet, a straight stem, and then an off-shoot from that stem. And then people come, and they strip off these branches sometimes; and when in time of war the general of one army takes one of these olive branches and goes out to the general of another army, what does that mean? Why, it means, unsaddle the war charges. It means hang up the war knapsacks. It is but a beautiful way of saying: Peace!

hang up the war knapsacks. It is but a beautiful way of saying: Peace!

Now, if we are to-day going to succeed in building this gospel harbor we must go into the mount of God's blessing and fetch the olive branches, and whatever else wemust have we must have at least two olive branches—have peace with God and peace with man. When I say peace with God I do not mean to represent God as a bloody chieftain, having a grudge against us, but I do not mean to affirm there is no more antagonism. between grudge against us, but I do not mean to ar-firm there is no more antagonism between a hound and a hare, between a hawk and a pullet. between elephant and swine than there is in hostility between holiness and sin. And if God is all holiness and we are all sin there must be a readjustment, there must be a reconstruction, there must be a treaty, there must be a stretching forth of olive

infinite and omnipotent-the sooner we

Oh, it doesn't make much difference what Oh, it doesn't make much difference what the worlds think of you—what this king, that queen, that senator thinks of you. But come into the warm, intimate, glowing and everlasting relationship with the God of the round universe: that is the joy that makes a hallejujah seem stupid. Ah, why do we want to have peace through our Lord Jesus Christ? Why, if we had gone on in ten thousand years of war against God we could not have captured so much as a sword or a calvary stirrup, or much as a sword or a calvary stirrup, or twisted off one of the wheels of the chariot of his omnipotence. But the moment we bring this clive branch God and all heaven

come on our side. Peace through our Lord Jesus Christ: and no other kind of peace is worth anything.

But then we must have that other olive branch, peace with man. Now it is very easy to get up a quarrel. There are gunpowdery Christians all around us, and one match of provocation will set them off. It is easy enough to get up a quarrel. But, my brother, don't you think you had better have your horns sawed off? Had you not better submit to a little humiliation? Oh, you say, until that man takes the first ster. you say, until that man takes the first ster I will never be at peace with him; nothin will be done until he is ready to take th first step. You are a pretty Christian! When would this world be saved if Christ had not taken the first step? We were in the wrong, Christ was in the right—all right and forever right. And yet he took the first for his enemies, and just take an olive branch not stripping off the soft, cool, fragran leaves, but leaving them all on, and then tr on them that gospel switch. It won't hurt them, and it will save you. Peace with God peace with man. If you can not take thos two doctrines you are no Christian.

> Blest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love: The fellowship of kindred minds

From sorrow, toil, and pain, And sin we shall be free; And perfect fove and friendship reign Through all eternity.

But my text goes further. It says: Go up into the mountains and fetch olive branches and pine branches. Now, what is suggested by the pine branches? The pine tree is by the pine branches? The pine tree is healthy; it is aromatic; it is evergreen. How often the physician says to his invalid patients; "Go and have a breath of the pines That will invigorate you." Why do such thousands of people go south every year? I is not merely to get to a warmer climate, but to get to the influence of the pine. There is health in it and this pine branch of the text suggests the health fulness of our holy religion; it is full of health, health for all, health for the mind, health for the soul.

I knew an aged many who had no capital of I knew an aged man who had no capital

physical health. He had had all the diseases you could imagine; he did not eat enough to keep a child alive; he lived on beverage hosannas. He lived high, for he dined every day with the king. He was kept alive simply by the force of our holy religion It is a healthy religion; healthy for the eye healthy for the hand, healthy for the feet healthy for the heart, healthy for the liver healthy for the spleen, healthy for the whole man. It gives a man such peace, such quiet ness, such independence of circumstances such holy equipoise. Oh, that we all posses

gests the simple fact that it is an evergreen. What does this pine branch care for the snow on its brow? It is only a crown of glory. The winter cannot freeze it out. This evergreen tree branch is as beautiful in winter as it is in summer. And that is the characteristic of our holy religion: in the sharpest coldest winter aisles of misfortune and disaster it is as good a religion as it is in the bright sum. as good a religion as it is in the bright summer sunshine. Well, now that is a practical truth. For if I should go up and down these ailes I would not find in this house fifty people who had had no trouble. But there are some of you who have especial trouble. God only know what you go that they are some of you who have especial trouble. God only knows what you go through with. Oh, how many bereavements, how many pover-ties, how now knows what you go through with. Oh, how many bereavements, how many persecutions, how many presecutions. How many brother, you have tried everything else, why don't you try this evergreen religion? It is just as good for you now as it was in the days of your prosperity; it is better for you. Perhaps some of you feel almost like Muckle Backle, the fisherman, who was chied one day because he kept on working, although that very day he buried his child. They came to him and said: "It is indecent for you to be mending that boat when this afternoon you buried your child." And the fisherman looked up and said: "Sir, it is every easy for you gentlefolks to stay in the house with your handkerchiefs to your eyes in grie!; but, sir, ought I to let the other five children starve because one of them is drowned? No, sir, we maun work, we maun work, though our hearts beat like this hammer." work, though our hearts beat like this ham-

You may have had accumulation of sor-row and misfortune. They come in flocks, they come in herds upon your soul; and yet they come in herds upon your soul; and yet I have to tell you that this religion can console you, that it can help you, that it can deliver you if nothing else will. Do you tell me that the riches and gain of this world can console you? How was it with the man who had such a fondness for money that when he was sick he ordered a basin of gold pieces to be brought to hum, and he put his gouty he was sick he ordered a basin of gold pieces to be brought to him, and he put his gouty hands down among the gold pieces, cooling his hands off in them, and the rattle and tolling of these gold pieces were his amusement and entertainment. Ah, the gold and silver, the honors, the emoluments of this world are a poor solace the poor solace and the poor solace and the poor solace and the poor solace are the poor solace and the poor solace are the poor solace. emoluments of this world are a poor solace for a perturbed spirit. You want something better than this world can give. A young prince, when the children came around to play with him, refused to play. He said: "I will play only with kings." And it might be supposed that you would throw away all other solace before this regal satisfaction, this imperial joy. Ye who are sons and daughters of the Lord almighty ought only to play with kings. to play with kings

The hill of Zion yields A thousand sacred sweets, Before we reach the heavenly fields

Or walk the golden streets. But my text takes a further step and say "Go into the mountain and ietch olive branches, and pine branches, and palm branches." Now the palm tree was very much honored by the ancients. It had 360 different uses. The fruit was conserved, the sap was a beverage; the stems were ground up for camels: the base of the up for camels: the base of the leaves was turned into hats and mats and baskets, and the leaves were carried in victorious procession: and from the root to the top of the hightest leaf there was usefulness. The tree grew eighty-five feet in height sometimes and it surged broad beaute for and five yards long; it meant usefulness and it meant victory; usefulness for what it produced, victory because it was brought into celebrations of triumph. And oh, how much we want the palm branches in the churches of Jesus Christ at this time! A great many christians don't amount to anothing way. Christians don't amount to anything. You have to shove them out of the way when the Lord's chariots come along. We don't want any more of that kind of Christians in the

church.

The old maxim says: "Do not put all your eggs into one basket;" but I have to tell you in this matter of religion you had better give your all to God, and then get in yourself. "Oh," says some one, "my business is to sell silks and cloths." Well, then, all silks and cloths to the gloss. my brother, sell silks and cloths to the glory of God. And some one says: "My business is to raise corn and carrots." Then, my brother, raise corn and carrots to the glory of God. And some one says: "My business is to manufacture horse-shoe nails." Then manufacture hore-shoe nails to the glory of God. There is nothing for you to do that you ought to do but for the glory of God. Usefulness is typified by the palm tree. Ah, we don't want in the church any more received that or works were all the contractions. people that are merely weeping willows, sighing into the water, standing and admiring their long lashes in the glassy spring. No wild cherry, dropping bitter fruit. We want palm trees, holding something for God, something for angels, something for man. I am tired and sick of this flat, tame instituted. highty-tighty religion! It is worth nothing for this world, and it is destruction for

eternity.

Give me 500 men and women fully conse crated to Christ and we will take any city for God in three years. Give me 10,000 men and women fully up to the Christian stan-

ing to begin Ledyard, the great traveler, was brought before the Geographical Society of Great Britain and they wanted him to make some explorations in Africa and they showed him all the perils and all the hard work and all the exposure, and after they had told him what they wanted him to do in Africa they what they wanted him to do in Africa they said to him: "Now, Ledyard, when are you ready to start?" He said: "Tomorrow morning." The learned men were astonished; they thought he would take weeks or months to get ready. Well, now, you tell me you want to be useful in Christian service. When are you going to begin? Oh, that you have the decision to say: "To-day, now!" Go now into the mount and gather the palm branches. But the palm branch also meant victory. In all larges, in all lands, the palm victory. In all ages, in all lands, the palm branch means victory. We are by nature the servants of Satan. He stole us, be has his eye on us, he wants to keep us. The word comes from our father that if we will try to break loose from this doing of wrong our father will help us: and some day we rouse up and we look the black tyrant in the face, and we fly at him and wrestle him down and we put our heel on his neck and we grind him in the dust and we say: "Victory, victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ!" Oh, what a grand thing it is to have sin under foot and a wasted life be-hind our backs. "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven and whose sin is cover-ed." "But," says the man, "I feel so sick and worn cut with the ailments of life." You and worn cut with the allments of the are going to be more than conqueror. "But," says the man, "I am so tempted, I am so pursued in life." You are going to be more than conqueror. "I, who have so more than conqueror. "I, who have so many ailments and heartaches, going to be more than conqueror?" Yes, unless you are so self-conceited that you want to manage all the affairs of your life yourself, instead of letting God money them. letting God manage them. Do you want to drive and let God take a back seat? Oh, no. you say; I want God to be my leader. Well, then, you will be more than conqueror. Your ast sickness will come, and physicians in the next room will be talking about what they will do for you. What difference will it make what they do for you? You are going to be well—everlastingly well. And when the spirit well—everlastingly well. And when the spirit has fled the body your friends will be talking as to where they shall bury you. What difference does it make to you where they bury you? The angel of the resurrection can pick you out of the dust anywhere, and all the cemeteries of the earth are in God's care. Oh, you are going to be more than conquerors. Don't you think we had better begin now to celebrate the coming victory? In the old meeting-house at Summerville my father used to lead the singing, and he had the old-fashioned tuning-iork, and he would strike it upon his knee, and then put the tuning-fork to his ear to catch the right witch suit and strike it. to his ear to catch the right pitch and start the hymn. But, friend, don't you think we had better be catching the pitch of the everlusting song, the song of victory when we shall be more than conquerors? Had we not better begin the rehearsal on earth? "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on then nor any heat. For the lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living water; and God shall wipe away all tears from their ewes."

from their eyes." City of Eternity, to thy bridal halls From this prison would I flee; Ah, glory! that's for you and me.

Ah, glory: that s for you and me.

My text brings up one step further. It says, go forth into the mountain and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees. Now, you know very well that a booth or arbor made of slight branches of thick trees. Now, you amount that a booth or arbor made of slight branch-mould not stand. The first blast of the ness, such independence of circumstances, such holy equipoise. Oh, that we all possessed it, that we possessed it now. I mean that it is healthy if a man gets enough of it. Now, there are some people who get just enough religion to bother them, just enough religion to make them sick; but if a man take a full deep, round inhalation of these pine branches of thick trees. And so it is in the gospel arbor he will find it buoyant, exuberant, undying, immortal health.

But this pine branch of my text also sug-

we want strong doctrine: not only love, but justice; not only invitation. but warning. It is a mighty gospel; it is an omnipotent gospel. There are the branches of thick trees. I remember what Mr. Finney said in a school-house in this state. The village was so bad it was called Sodom, and it was said to have only one good man in all the village. to have only one good man in all the village, and he was called Lot; and Mr. Finney. preaching, described the destruction of Sodom, and the preacher declared that God would and the preacher declared that God would rainklestruction upon his hearers unless they, too, repented. And the people in the school-house sat and ground their teeth in anger, and clinched their fists in indignation; but before he was through with his sermon they got down on their knees and cried for mercy while mercy could be found. Oh, it is a mighty gospel: not only an invitation, but a warning; an omnipotent truth, stout branches of thick trees. Well, my friends, I have shown you here is the olive branch of peace, here is the pine branches of evergreen gospel consolation, here the palm tree gospel consolation, here the palm tree branch of usefulness and victory, and here are the stout branches of thick trees. The gospel arbor is done. The air is aromatic of heaven. The leaves rustle with the gladness of God. Come into the arbor. I went out at different times with a fowler to the mountains to eath prize was able to the mountains and the mountains are the mountains and the mountains are the mountains and the mountains are the moun mountains to catch pircons; and we made our booth, and we sat in that booth and watched for the pigeons to come. And we found flocks in the sky, and after a while they dropped into the net, and we were successful. So I come in the sky, and after a while they dropped into the net and we were successful. So I come now to the door of the gospel booth and I look out, I see flocks of souls flying hither and thither. Oh, that they might come like clouds and as doves to the window. Come into the booth. Come into the booth.

The Length of Legs. Birmingham Age-Herald.

A lawyer is presumed to be always able to suggest a difficulty, no matter how self-evident the case may seem; but the truly great lawyer knows how to state a point so that even a brother lawyer cannot start an objection. According to the Yankee Blade, Stephen A Douglas and Mr. Lovejoy were once gossiping together, when Abraham Lincoln came in.

The two men immediately turned their conversation upon the proper ength of a man's legs. "Now," said Lovejoy, "Abe's legs are, altogether to long, and yours, Douglas, I think, are a little too

short. Let's ask Abe what he thinks

about it." The conversation had been carried on with a view to Lincoln's overhearing it, and they closed it by say-

"Abe, what do you thing about Mr. Lincoln had a far-away look as he sat with one leg twisted around the other, but he responded to the question: "Think about what?"

"Well, we're talking about the proper length of a man's legs. We hink your's are too long and Dougas' too short, and we'd like to know what you think is the proper ength.

"Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "that's a matter that I've never given any thought to, so, of course, I may be mistaken; but my first impression is that a man's legs ought to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.'

The Youngster's Servant,

The spectacle of a trim, shapely, well bred looking young woman walking down Fifth avenue behind an over dressed child of perhaps twelve years of age and carrying the youngster's school books, has been observed by social students on several occasions lately. It seems to the smart set, but it is not an altogether cheerful and encouraging sign of times. These young women are not governess, unless they come under the English designation of nursery governess, for the children go to school and presumably are taught something when they get there; nor are the young woman maid servants, and they are very rarely, it would appear, of foreign extraction. In a country like England, where poor girls of good family consent to accept positions which, if not menial, are given menial suggestiveness, there is the inborn British respect for rank and money to condone what seems to be rather unworthy service. But in this glorious republic of independence and equality in the sight is not a pleasont one. Times must be hard when American girls sell their birthright and self respect for a mess of pottage, -New York Star.

He Swore Off. Boston Herald. I had a queer experience one night with a young lady. It was rather late when I was hailed by her. She had her veil drawn well over her face, and I could see that she was an ar istocrat from the manner in which she carried herself. She gave me orders to drive her to one of the best known aristocratic clubs in Boston. When we got there I was asked to pull the bell and did so. The porter gothis orders, and in a few moments a fine-looking young fellow in evening dress and blazing with diamonds was carried out. He was terribly full, but sobered off and seemed to be thoroughly ashamed of himself when he saw the young woman. suppose that it was his wife. While putting him in the herdic I heard him mutter "God bless you, Alicethis is the last time, and it will never happen again." She began to cry and kiss him. I drove him over to the Back Bay, and she gave me a \$10 bill, I suppose to forget all about what I had seen. Well, I've seen that young fellow many times since, and I guess that he has sworn off for good. He was as straight as a string every time.

A Story With a Moral,

Chicago Tribune.

A story is told of an aspiring girl in Dorr, Mich., who loved music and longed for a cabinet organ, but could not afford to buy one. Last year she planted a patch of ground with onions and raised 350 bushels of them, which she turned into money, and now she has her long-sought organ. This beautiful little incident. children of the Michigan maiden who, by her own exertions, was enabled to exchange so many small tear-starters for one more powerful and effective than the whole 350 bushels of the others combined should teach us perseverance, humanity, and various The Cost of Governing Canada.

Some person with a taste for staistics has been examining the salary-list of the dominion, and finds that the small population of Canada pays enormously to support a cumbersome official machine, of which igation to attend to, since she finds it necessary to have fifty-six legislators more than the mother country, and so many departmental heads can tell their number. The Canadian Commons consists of 215 members, who draw \$1,000 each per session, and the Senate, which has little to do except to look wise, has eighty members, who receive \$10,000 each annually. The speakers of each house of this immensely overpaid national Legislature receive \$8,000 annually; the Ontario members and speaker, \$56,000; the Quebec Legislative Council, Legislature and the two speakers, \$75,000. Then the country is saddled with a governor-general, who receives nearly \$85,000 annually, and spends as little as possible in the country, sending to England for even the smallest articles of daily wear and consumption. His chief business seems to be not to comply with the wishes of the people whenever he has a chance to show his authority. There are also lieutenant-governors of Quebec and Ontario and Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Drunswick, the Northwest Territory and Prince Edward Island, each of whom receives a larger salary than is given to the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. And as a fringe around the circle of costly officials, many of whom are utterly useless, there is a small army of paid aides-de-camp, secretaries, etc., who have abundant perquisites. The idea of a country like the Dominion having forty-seven political "ministers" is certainly somewhat absurd

Exercise for Girls.

The best walking exercises for young women to practice daily, asserts the New York Sun, are bending the body forward and back, to the knees, to give suppleness and strength to the muscles of the trunk. A certain amount of practice will enable you to touch your hand to the floor without bending the knees, from which position you should rise very can, throwing the weight on the other foot and bending the knee; repeat a number of times, always with the chest held high and thrown out. Another good exercise for the knees is to hold one foot up at right angles with the knee, standing on the other one, and kick vigorously and quickly in such a way that the toe points downward, not outward. For the ankles, assume the position sons talking at the same time. But for walking, but with the heels s turned outward. Hold the body firm and motionless and the feet flat on the floor, poise slowly forward and back as far as the ankles will allow, which is very little, owing to their slendernes Repeat the exercise on one foot, holding the other up by bending the

Water as a Substitute for Grace.

rom the Lewiston Journal. Sister Weymouth was one of the most notable women that ever lived in the good old Maine town of Blankmouth. She was notable for her powers as an exhorter, which shone in the village prayer-meeting as brilliantly as those of any licensed preacher whom the villagers heard, and for her quick wit, that found expression in many quaint and pithy peeches, some of which are treasured to this day, although she has long his angel gift," reads precisely the been gathered to her fathers and mothers. A worthless young man turned over and read backwards. named Frost fell in love with Sister Weymouth's daughter. Failing to melt the stern objections of the young used often to claim, jocularly, to be woman's mother in any other way, he pretended to be converted under her exhortations, joined the church and was married to his heart's desire. Very soon the bad blood in Frost's veins asserted itself and the rascal deserted his wife after he had lived with her five or six months. Not long afterward his child was born. While the officiating person was giving the infant a bath Sister Weymouth came in.

"Look here!" said she. "Be sure to hold that baby under the water long enough to get all the Frost out

Execution by Carbonic Acid. New York Letter in Boston Transcript.

In one of the daily papers I read that in the neighboring town applismart young man in this case, though he told a lie, had at least cation has been vainly made to Mr. Edison and various electric light written the truth. companies to provide for the killing of stray dogs by electricity. In Europe, it is well known that for this purpose carbonic acid gas is often used. That reminds one that a clever chemist the other day ridiculed execution by electricity as a crude and bungling method of quickly and humanely depriving a human being of life.

The really scientific way to cause death is by carbonic acid gas. All the apparatus needed would be to have built one air-tight cell above another, with a connecting tube and a stopcock between them. The gas, which is very cheap, should be put in the upper chamber, and the prisoner, with a good cigar, if you like, on a lounge in the lower. On turning the cock, the gas would descend, and first slumber and then death would ensue very quickly and absolutely painlessly. Compared with this the electric appliances, with helmet and foot pieces, and damp sponges, and

Curiosities of Short-Hand, BY PROF. ELDON MORAN.

How many of our readers ever saw short-hand written swiftly? Some reporters can write four words a second for several minutes. Few speakers talk as fast as that. Stories are told of cases where the friction of its more liberal people are gradually the pencil caused by its quick movebecoming very weary. It is often ment would sometimes set the paper laughingly remarked in England that afire; but these are only stories. In Canada must have a vast deal of lit- taking a short-hand report, the pen really moves no faster than in writing common long-hand. The difference between the two is that in shorthand a single brief character reprethat no Canadian outside of politics sents an entire word; sometimes several. Some boys only fifteen who have learned the art, can, by making these crooked marks rapidly, get down every word of a speech as fast as the orator delivers it. We know of girls only twelve years old writing letters to each other in these funny characters, using postal cards. Quite a long letter can be written in this way; as many words in fact, as would fill two pages of foolscap paper-and then the post-master can't read it!

Business men, it is well know, employ a great many short-hand writors, and the time may come when everybody will use this brief method in order to save time and labor.

Instances are related of cases where reporting was done under difficulties. One short-hand writer had to hold his note book against the wall and write standing. Another was obliged to write in the dark—had to "feel his way." It is so easy for some persons to report a speech, that they can do so, while to some extent thinking of something else entirely; just as you can walk and talk at the same time. To the expert, indeed, short-hand writing is an easy task. We know a few lawyers skilled in stenography, who are able, while addressing the Court, to write down their remarks in short-hand just as they are delivered. They are able to think, speak, and write all at the same time. was not so difficult however as it appeared, because the hand kept pace with the tongue, and the tongue with the brain.

Some reporters use short-hand for "telling fortunes." Make a mark ever so simple, and it will be sure to mean something in short-hand! This is true, and has been tried hundreds right and left, without bending the of times. It is supposed that your pencil is guided by fate, and the words written are indicative of what you will do, have or become. A school teacher once wrote a "million." A candidate for office wrote "Salt-Creek" and was sent up slowly. Place one foot as far in front of the other as you can without too great an effort, and at right angles to it bend the right knee all you gles to it bend the right knee all you "tall fellow" and seemed satisfied! This sort of "fortune telling" which may be indulged in at social gather-

ings, is often quite amusing. Good short-hand reporters who write left-handed are by no means rare. A few can write with both hands, but not two speeches at the time, as some may suppose. The best court reporters, however, often write down what is said by two perthey only employ one hand in doing this, making, no doubt, pretty good

use of their head also. Barnum once exhibited a man born without hands, who had learned stenography. He had, of course, to write with his foot; and this he could do quite well. Strictly speaking, when he wrote he did not produce short-hand notes, but, instead shortfoot notes.

A curious feature of short-hand is that words often have a meaning when turned downside-up. Thus J-m, the consonant outline for Jim, when turned upside-down, reads n-i, the word-sign for knowledge. Further, if the reader should for a moment stand on his head, the words Smith. John, Thomas would read respectfully, Science, Angel, Senate; Jones would read sage; Jennie, image; Clara, reckon; Europe, pure; music, cousin; ink, camp; father, order; silver, vanishes; rainbow, beware; economy, nickle. The sentence "Great John has same, whether it is read forwards, or A one-armed editor who had never studied any brief system of writing,

a "short-a-hand" man! We knew a "smart Aleck" who, as soon as short-hand became popular, made pretense that he knew all about it. He managed to get possession of a letter written in characters, claiming that he received it from one of his short-hand correspondents. He would often astonish persons wno knew no better, by taking his pencil and jerking off a few crooked marks which he would make believe meant "Kingdom of Heaven", "Policy of the Administration", General George Washington" etc. Once pretending to write the Scriptural passage, "Wisdom is justified in her children" a reporter by chance was present. The marks produced by "Aleck," it so happened read as follows, "I am a dunce!

Simply Attired Princesses.

From a Paris Letter. The royal party brought very little luggage and the Princess of Wales, in all her exhibition outings, wore the same dark blue surah dress, with white sprays. The young princesses were dressed alike, wearing frocks of tan foulard, dotted with brown, and brown and tan bonnets, or blue foulards dotted with white, and black lace bonnets trimmed with roses.

THE common fly lays more than 100eggs.and the time from egg laying tomaturity is two weeks. Suppose one fly commenced to multiply and replenish the earth by June 1. June 15, if all lived, would give 150. Suppose 75 of these are females, July 1 chair especially constructed, are absurdly elaborate and curiously bare 5,652 of these are females; we might have on July 15, 843,720.

GEO. P. GARRED, Publisher.

WAHPETON, NORTH DAKOTA

Russia has completed a petroleum pipe line across the Caucasus moun-

NEARLY 22,000,000 acres of land in the United States are owned by alien landlords-twice as much as Englishmen own in Ireland.

SOMEBODY has been looking up the matter and finds that altogether there are sixty women dentists in the

Word comes of the death of John Kidd, the last survivor of the passengers of the Forfarshire, who were rescued by Grace Darling in 1838.

THE Duke of Portland has been his past and future earnings on the of almshouses.

the Garden City.

contains 351,122 names, on which basis is estimated a resident population of 1,755,610, while the transient population of the town is reckoned at 400,000.

STARTLING as it may seem, it is said there is a claim in the patent caught by a shark which bit off the calf of office for a patent one the Lord's one of his legs. Roe was taken into a boat at once, but bled to death. Prayer, the specification being that the repetion of the same "rapidly in 31 feet high and rising. The lowlands are a loud voice" will cure stammering. all inundated and crops are entirely de-

Mrs. James Gallagher a resident of Brooklyn, began sneezing the highlands, expecting to be washed out every other evening, and she had got the tally up to 2,040 times when the doctors finally found a remedy. She says she won't try again until some female beats the record.

A surveyor who was employed in one of the oldest counties of Connecticut put in three weeks on differ- the rear platform of the train saw freight ent farms before he found one single line fence on the right line. Every farmer was a gainer or loser by the miners shouted to their companions to jump which a number of them did from the win

A MAN named Cole fell asleep while sult. sitting in a cart in Alcona county, Michigan, the other day, and when he awoke both his jaws were broken. His head, while he slept, rested upon the side of the cart, and the horse Frie, Pa., committed suicide at Trenton, walked under a chute, which caught N. J. the man on the jaws.

LORD BALFOUR, of Burleigh, is a direct descendant of Robert Bruce, and has in his family archives a deed signed by that monarch conferring upon one of his ancestors the title to a small estate at Clackmannan, which has ever since remained in the possession of the family.

DR. JOHN W. WATERS, of New York, took enough cocaine to kill three ordinary men and lived forty-eight hours. During this time he wrote a detailed account of his horrible suf- known. ferings. Finding the poison would not kill him, he ended his life by Portland, Or., has been convicted of murder shooting himself.

A SUMMERVILLE, Fla., paper says: "We have a man in our country who is about 35 years old, who was never more than 40 miles away from home never rode on a train or steamboat, never wrote or received a letter, never subscribed for a newspaper, and never voted the Democratic ticket."

CHILI has contracted for 10,000,000 ties from Puget Sound to be used in building a transcontinental railroad theft of a horse and buggy. He was private from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The South American states are booming, the country is receiving a large immigration, and in enterprise and prosperity the example of the country is being imitated.

THE assessed valuation on real esstate in New York city in 1889 is \$1,331,578,291, against \$1,303,-818,879 in 1888, showing an increase in real estate assessed valuation the Rock River. They were both past sevenvaluation of personal estate in 1888 | the only reason for their conduct seems to have been their fear that death would come was \$250,623,552. In 1888 it amounts to \$272,260,822, an increase of \$21,637,270. The total net increase of assessed valuation for | cdge of the water. 1889 is \$50,396,682.

SECRETARY Jeremiah Rusk is greatly surprised at the notice he has attracted. He recently said to a friend: "I had supposed that in being relegated to the agricultural department I would be forever buried from public gaze. On the contrary, I find the newspapers tull of paragraphs regarding my movements. I am so snowed under by invitations to speak at agricultural fairs that my secretary is almost beside himself with the task of declining them. Really, if you want to become famous, just take charge of the new department of agriculture."

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

Secretary Windom has warned custodians of public buildings not to administer oaths of office in anticipation of appointment. The secretary of the treasury has decided to ask the attorney general for an opinion as to the right of Chinese to pass in transit

through United States territory. An application has been made at the war department from citizens of Alaska for the location of a detachment of troops in that territory, and the request is now being considered.

The new order of purchases which went in to effect July 1 is not meeting with much fa. vor with the disbursing officers of the navy, too much red tape being required for the purchase of even the most insignificant arti-

In the diplomatic circles the impression is growing that the United States and France are making preparations for a controversy over a small island under the jurisdiction of the Haytian government. Ever since the proposition was made to construct a canal at Panama the United States has been endeav. influenced by his wife to devote all ing to get possession of the island which is situated in the immediate vicinity of St. turf to the erection and endowment Nicholas Mole and is down on the naval charts as Great Inagua. A naval station on the latter island has been the ambition of this government for many years. It would not only give the United States a position A CHICAGO man thinks he has a divantage at the northern entrance to the windward pass, flowing between Cuba and Hayti, but it would enable our government invention of a combinations eyeglas sand clothes pin, which can be
adjusted for the sights and smells of the Garden City.

So has an interest in the Panama canal, and the French government has been figuring on outbidding our government for the purchase or possession of it. Trouble over the matter is feared.

Record of Casualties.

Henry Shelton, a colored fireman on an Ohio river steamboat, attempted to save the life of a child which had fallen overboard, and

Ed Roe, a young Englishman, while swimming in the Cumberland sound, Fla., with

The Colorado river at Columbus. Texas, is stroyed. The damage to the cotton crop hour. Several lives have been lost. It has been raining there for three weeks, and one foot of a rise more will cut off all railroad communication.

A train on the Pennsylvania road conveying miners to their homes was wrecked near Shamokin, Pa. John Roush, married, and Aaron Shipe, single, were killed. Twenty were more or less seriously injured. The passenger train was running at its regular speed when the miners who were standing on cars rushing down upon them. The cars had become detached at some colliery, and were running wild down the heavy grade. The miners shouted to their companions to jump, dows and platforms of the coaches. The run-away cars overtook the train before all were out, telescoping the cars with the above re-

Crimes and Criminals.

Max Lee, a Russian Jew of Philadelphia. James Beggs, an extensive boiler maker of

Daniel Danks, a religious crank near War aw, Ind., compelled his wife to strangle then fifteen-months-old child as a sacrifice. It is now supposed that five men instead of three were killed in the explosion at Chicago. Another body found has been identified

as that of John Pavel. Anita and Merriam Boggs, maiden sisters in Jackson county, Va., committed suicide.

James Sykes of Chicago, formerly a wealthy dealer in grain and seed, was convicted issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, Arsenic was placed in the food of the four children of Joseph Hunter, a planter living

near Star City, Ark., and three of them have died. The criminal and his motive are un-Charles Olds, who killed Emil Weber, at in the first degree. Both were prominent members of the sporting fraternity.

A flashily dressed man entered Fred Scholak's jewelry store in Chicago and asked to see some rings. He was shown a tray con aining 160 rings, which he made off with, after threatening the jeweler's life with a revolver. The goods were valued at \$500.

Henry Duncan, the Free Will Baptist preacher, who recently murdered his wife in Dale county Ala., and eloped with a young lady of the neighborhood, has been captured and tried in the circuit court of Dale county. He was convicted and sentenced to death by hanging.

Henry D. Gregg was arrested at Hiawatha. kan., on a charge of having assisted in the secretary to Gen. Sheridan at one time, and also held a clerkship in the adjutant gen-eral's office at Washington and a pursership in the revenue marine service.

A well dressed stranger walked boldly into the Chesapeake & Ohio ticket office at Louisville, jumped over the counter, took \$750 in cash, and walked out. It was done before the clerks were aware of the robbery. Bent senbach, the ticket agent, went to the rear of the room when the man entered, and though he hastened back, the robbery had been committed.

J. P. Sussmileh and wife of Rockford, Ill. committed suicide by drowning together in alone of \$29,531,453. The assessed ty years of age, in good circumstances, and to one of them first, leaving the other alone They let a note in their house which read When we are found make it appear we took an overdose of chioro orm. were found clasped together floating at the

> An Englishman was arrested in London on a charge of having murdered the moman whose body was found in Castle alley, Whitechapel. After being taken into custody the prisoner confessed that he had killed the woman. The police say he is only a drunken lunatic, and they attach no importance his confession. The man will be arraigned in the police court on the charge of vara-bondism. A man supposed to be Ja k the Ripper was arrested in the White-chapel district. He had just killed a woman, and had the knife on his person with which he had committed the deed.

George Fineout made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Mary Roach at Menoninie, Wis. Both were working for a farmer named Kent, near Rusk Station. For some time Fineout has been trying to get into the good graces of the girl, but she firmly resisted his efforts in that direction. One day while the family was away be went to the house and December, 83; year wheat 82c.

asked her for some cake, and as she went into the pantry he followed and made an assault on her with a razor, jutting her across the throat, chin and face and across her left hand. When assistance came he fled, and has not been captured, though officers are in close pursuit. Dr. Bader dressed the girl's wounds, and says there is a fair prospect of her recovery.

At Chicago, Ill., Henry Nutt, a colored man sixty years of age, shot two men and two boys. He had some words with Mrs. Moore his boarding house keeper. When Ed. Johnson, her stepson, came home she complained of Nutt's conduct, and Johnson sharply upbraided Nutt. Nutt drew a 44-caliber revolver and promptly opened fire. The first ball grazed Johnson's thigh, and the second hit Thomas Watson, shattering the shin bone. Nutt then ran into the street, and was point-ed out to a policeman, who gave chase. ed out to a policeman, who gave chase. Nutt turned and fired two shots in quick succession. The first missed the officer, but hit a little colored boy named Ira Mitchell under the left eye. The wound is not dangerous. The second shot also missed its mark, but was fired at such close range that the blaze from the mouth of the pistol burned the officer's eyelrows. The bullet hit another boy about a block away. Nutt, finding his weapon useless, began a terrific struggle with the on useless, began a terrific struggle with the officer, biting, scratching and kicking with all his strength. He succeeded in getting the officer's thumb between his teeth, and it was not until the policeman pushed his own re-volver down the negro's throat and told him he would kill him unless he became quiet that he finally submitted. He was then

From Foreign Lands.

Eight Russian army officers are now engaged in inspecting the Servian fortress.

Several cotton warehouses at Liverpool have been destroyed by fire. Loss £60,000. The French government has given a final efusal to assent to the Egyptian conversion

The trial of the action of William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for slander has begun in London. The jury in the case of Wilham O'Brien

ngainst Lord Salisbury for damages for slaner returned a verdict in favor of Lord Salis The Swiss socialists have decided to send a

protest to the bundesrath against the action of the procureuer general in regard to Word has been received at Tucson, Ariz. of the falling of the Mexican custom house at Sassily, Sonora. Twelve men were caught in the ruins and three were dead when extri-

The obtaining of permission from the Ontario government by Col. Hamilton's Niaga. ra Hydraulic Electric company to utilize the power of the Horsehoe Falls on the Canadian side, is the talk of Buffalo. Col. Hamilton's scheme received the cold shoulder in that section when he was agitating it and endeavoring to obtain the managing the cold of the co section when he was agreeding it and oring to obtain from the New York legislature the right to use the American falls. It is stated by one of the promoters of the company of the company of the company of the right to under which the pany that the consideration under which the Untario government granted the desired privileges was \$50,000 in cash; and \$25,000 a year rental.

General News Items.

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Eastern Tennessee, causing prople to abandon their houses.

The exports of specie from the port of New York recently amounted to \$3,633,003. of which \$3,379,870 was in gold and \$253,-

The sugar trust is said to have been engieering a corner in sugar, and that ere long the price of the refined article will be sent up like a rocket. About a hundred families, or five hundred

persons, will be evicted by the mine owners at Spring Valley, Ill. It is expected that they will resist with arms. E. D. Hogan, an experienced aeronaut of Jackson, Mich., made an ascent in an eggshaped balloon at Brooklyn recently and

The convention of the National Association of Saddle and Harnessmakers of America. in session at Chicago, resolved to join the American federation of labor

About seven hundred operatives in silk mills at Paterson N. J., struck against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The manufactures say they will close the mills until the strikers come to terms.

At Rarden and Otway, Ohio villages, the same peculiar disease which nearly Depopulated those places last summer has returned. A lady is said to have died in two hours after being stricken. Physicians have been unable to check the disease or to agree upon its cause.

Congressman Cheadle and State Senator Boyd met in a hotel lobby at Indianapolis. when the latter said: "You are a dirty liar. sir: you promised to recommend soldiers for office and you have lied about it." Then, raising his hand and advancing a step, heer claimed: You are a contemptible, lying scoundrel: now get away and don't you ever claimed: speak to me again!" Boyd was trembing with rage and would have struck the congressman had not a friend interfered. Cheudle made no reply to the language of the senator. but turned away, pale and trembling. A challenge is likely to result.

A Murderer Hune. Albert Bulow was hanged at Little Falls. Minn., on Friday, July 18 for the confessed murder of Frank Eich, in November, 1888. The execution took place under the new law, which fixes the hour for the infliction of the penalty between midnight and daylight. This is about all the law allows the newspapers to say but the great dailies all laughed the law to scorn and published the usual detailed descriptions, with illustrations and

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. 2, red, 874@8814c.; No. 3, red 8014c.; No. 1, red \$1, No. 1, white 95c.; ungraded red, 8114@9214c.; Rye, Western, 50. @52c.; Corn. No. 2, 424c.; No. 2, white, 49. 650c.: ungraded mixed 42@44c.: Onts. No. 1. white 36c; mixed Western, 25@29; white do. 33@39. Eggs. Western, 14@144c. Butter, Western dairy, 10@13c.: do creamery, 12@161/c.; do tactory, 8@13c. CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easier, No. 2 spring wheat, 801/2c. No. 3 spring wheat, none offered; No. 2 red, 801/2c. No. 2 corn. 35%c: No. 2 oats. 22%c; rye. 42c: No. 2 barley, nominal; No. red, \$1.31; prime timothy seed. \$1.4261.45 mess pork, per bbl. \$11.12\dil1.15; lard, per 100 lbs. \$6.22\dc; short ribs sides (loose). butter, quiet and unchanged eggs. 101/2@111/2c.

MINNEAPOLIS. Wheat, cash No. 1 Northern 95@97c: No. 2 Northern 83@60c Flour. Patents in sucks to local dealers. \$5.45@5.65; patents to ship, car lots. \$5.25@5.40; in barrels, \$5.45@5.65car lots. \$3.29@3.40; in parries, \$5.45@5.05; delivered at New England points. \$6.15@6, 30; delivered at Philadelphia and Balt more. \$6.10@6.25; bakers' here. \$3.50@4.15; superfine. \$1.90@2.65; red dog. sacks. \$1.30@1.50; red dog. barrels. \$1.50@1.65. Bran. \$7.@7.50; shorts. \$7.50@8.50 Corn. 34@; 25.60.25; barts. \$7.50.25.0 Corn. 34@; 25.60.25; barts. \$7.50.25; bar 5c; Oats, fair to good, 23@27c; Hay, \$5@8 ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only: Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.02@1.03; No. 1 Northern, 95@96c; No. 2 Northern, 82@86c, Corn. No. 2, 35c; sample, 344c, Oatt, No. 2 white, 27c; July 27@28c; No. 3, 22@25c, Rye. No. 2, 44c, Barley, No. 2, 50c, bid; No. 3, 35@44c, No. 3, 25@25c, No. 3, 25 2. 41c. Barley, No. 2. 50c. bid: No. 3, 35@, 45c.: No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed, \$13,50@-14.50. Corn Meal, Unbolted, \$14. Bran, \$7.50@8. Hay, No. 1 uplandprairie, \$8; No. 1, \$7.50; timothy, \$11.50.

Eggs. \$3.60@3.75 per case. Flour, Patente, \$5.60@5.90; straight, \$5@5.25; baker'e \$3.50@3.75; rye, \$2.70@3.20; buckwheat, \$3. Butter. Extra creamery, 14@15c; extra dairy, 123@14c; firsts, 9@10c; packing stock, 8c; grease, 3@5c.

stock, 8c; grease, 3@5c. DULUTH. Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1; No. 2 northern; 83c RUSTLERS HANGED.

Wyoming Cowboys Make an Example of Two Troublesome Cattle Thieves.

CHETENNE, Wyo., July 22 - James Averill and the notorious cattle queen, Kate Max-well, were lynched by cowboys last night. The bodies of the "rustler" and range queen dangled from the same limb of a big cottonwood this morning. The scene of the lawless but justifiable deed of the midnight riders is on the Sweetwater river, in Carbon county, near Independence Rock, a landmark made historical during the rush overland to the California gold fields. Averill was postmuster at Sweetwater. Kate Maxwell was the heroine of a sensational story which appeared in the newspapers throughout the country three mouths ago, when she raided a gambling house and recovered a large sum of money won from her employes. Stockmen of the Sweetwater region have been the victims of cattle thieves for years. On account of prejudice against the large outfits it has been impossible to convict on this charge, and the rustlers bave become very bold. Averill and his remarkable partner have been very active in thieving. The woman could hold her own on the range, riding like a demon, shooting on the slight-est pretext, and handling the leriat and branding iron with the skill of the most expert vaquero. Fifty freshly branded yearling steers v. ere counted in the Averill and Maxwell herds Saturday morning. A stock detective whose suspicions were aroused was driven from the place when he was noticed viewing the stolen property. DETERMINED BANCHMEN.

This circumstance was reported to the ranchmen, who determined to rid the country of the desperate pair. Averill and the woman have several times been ordered to emigrate or cease appropriating mavericks, but had disregarded all warnings. After her celebrated gambling house escapade Mrs. Maxwell degenerated from a picturesque Western character into a reckless prairie virago of loose morals, and lost most of her following, but continued partnership with the postmatter. Word was passed along the river, and fifteen to twenty men gathered at a designated place and galloped to the cabin of Averill and Cattle Kare without unnated piace and galloped to the cabin of Averill and Cattle Kate without uncabin of Averill and Cattle Kate without unnecessary noise. The "rustlers" were allowed the thieves and a boy in their employ sitting by a rude fire: lace smoking cigatities. As half a dozen men rushed into the room, a Winchester was poked through each window and a commend to throw up their hands given with unmistakable earnestness. The trio sprang for their weapons but were quickly overpowered. Averill begged and whined, protesting his innocence. Kate cursed. Her execuation of the lynchers was something terrible in its way. She cursed everything and everybody, challenging the Deity to harm her if he possessed the power. An attempt was made to gag her, but her struggling was so violent that this was abandoned. She called for her own horse to ride to the tree selected for a scaffold, and vauited astride the animal's back from the ground. Averill did not resist, and the boy, who had been told that he would not be harmed, followed.

A TRAGIC DEATH Either end of the same rope was fastened about the necks of the rustlers as they sat in their saddles. The boy made a pass with a knife at the man who was preparing Kate for hanging. He was knocked insensible by a blow with the butt of a revolver. The lad was a nephew of the bandit queen. When preparations for the execution had been completed Averill and the woman were asked to speak. The man spoke only of his office, saying that he did

I feet Upon West Superior Strikers. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis. Special Telegram, July 22.-Yesterday seemed unusually quiet in the city, and nothing occurred to remind the citizens that a strike was on. It was the lull before the storm, and by 9 o'clock this morning a mob of two hundred strikers started over the scenes of their former triumphs. This was contrary to the judgment of the contractors, who flattered themselves that the strike would end this morning by the men returning to work. The Third street work was first visited and a handful of men compelled to quit work. A small force had gone to work in the pit on Banks avenue and this work was carried in turn. Tak ing a circuitous route, the strikers reached the corner of Belknap and Tower avenue without attracting attention from the authorities, which was directed principally to the safety of the men employed at the St. Paul & Pacific docks. The strikers routed the men cumployed strikers routed the men employed by the land company upon its opera house foundation and advanced upon the graders employed by Thatcher & Wilson on Tower. fled. Encouraged by success and meeting with no resistance the mob had gained good headway by the time it had reached Hammond avenue. Contractor Libby had but few men at work, as be, like many others, had substituted wheel scrapers for wagons and shovelers. At this juncture Mayor Me-Rae appeared and a small squad of Rie appeared and a small squad of troops nalted near by. The mayor ordered the strikers to disperse, but they were not dis-posed to obey. It seemed as if the mayor had stood enough low insults and bystanders waited breathessly the moment when he would throw aside all promptings or compassion and speak the one word only necessary that would send

necessary that would send

A VOLLEY OF DEATH
into the mob. His action is worthy of the
highest proise. Picking out the scenningly
more aggressive ones he arrested four and
deputized crizens to conduct them to jail.
He commanded the rest to disperse, but they
paid no heed. At this moment Gen. Griffin
rode has fily up and at his suggestion the
mayor ordered the men to disperse, which mayor ordered the men to disperse, which they did with bid grace. Had they ignored this command blood would have been shed The strikers did not make any further demonstrations, but the critical period has now been reached. The St. Paul & Pacific now teen reached. The St Paul & Pacific Coal company had twenty-live men imported this merning. They went through to Dullath and returned upon the schooner Iron City, which was sent away Saturday when the laborets were routed. Thirty soldiers have gnarded the docks to-day without incident. Contractor Anderson telegraphed to Mioneapoils for fitty men and Dear & Haves will receive a hundred others than the hald hand. Minneapons for hity men, and Dear & Haves will receive a hundred others if the old hands do not go to work at once. The total number of arrests, including five to-day, is nineteen. Ten are in jail. The saloons have been teen. Ten are in jail. The saloons have been closed all day and business in all directions practically suspended. Andrew Ringdall, foreman of the hook and laider track, was and was liberated foreman of the hook and ladder truck, was among the arrested ones, and was liberated on bail. His badge was taken by his chief Saturday, but he appeared with another today. It was taken from him by the mayor. The outlook is more ominous to-day than Saturday. Reports have reached Gov. Hoard that the call for troops was premature. The troops arrived none too scens and their presentations. troops arrived none too soon and their presence is imperative. The business men to-night organized a military company. Thirty special police have been sworn in.

special police have been sworn in.

LEARNED AT THE CAPITOL.

MADISON, Wis., Special Telegram, July 22.
—At the executive office here to-day news from the strike is rejuctantly given out, but enough is learned to determine that the Superior trouble is by no means over, and citizens and officers of the city have asked that the troops be ordered to remain in the city. From the anxiety of the governor and other state officers, it is believed that a collision is feared to-morrow. Quartermaster General Griffin given as his opinion that Taesday will be the crucial day, and if afely tided over. be the crucial day, and if safely tided over, the backbone of the trouble will be broken. Ammunition was sent from here to the scene of the trouble this evening, several boxes of ball cartridges going by fast express. The governor will attend the funeral of the late ex-Gov. Dewey at Lancaster to-morrow, but will be kept apprised by telegraph all the time of the state of affairs in Superior. It is thought, also, that troops will be kept in the city for several weeks yet, Eau Claire being relieved and some other part of the guard take their place.

Indians Subaldized.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. D., Special

felegram, July 22 - When Swift Bird.

harger, Little-No-Heart and Four Bears

agreeably to a promise made yesterday, signed the bill to-day, it was thought a rush vould be inaugurated, but the signatures did not follow very swiftly. Only about fifty have signed since morning, making in about 250 names at the present writing. For this there exists a cause and one hard to discover, as an Indian never gives away anything. Careful investigation hus convinced the commission that the leaders in the opposition have been libterests it is to have these negotiations un- that will grade below No. 1 Northern, while successful until after the election of Oct 8, the river towns for state capital furnishing the money. Maj Randall, a tireless worker among the camps, says that be discovered a powerful combination last evening which has been formed by this means, but hopes to break it to-day. Another public council has been called for this evening, but the majority the twelve, then asked the general some questions relative to taking land on Bad river after the land was sold to the government. Upon the assurance that this could be done by the Indians he was apporently satisfied and will probably sign soon. All of those present, Four Bears (since signed), Rattling Rib and Crow Eagle, were strong in their opposition, but now are favorable. The weakening of the chiefs now only leaves on the Chevenne river bands of Hump and on the Cheyenne river bands of Hump and White Swans following in opposition. Hump has been made an especial pet of the agency here, being given his place as chief of police with rank of most that the chief of police with rank of major that his aid might be obwith rank or important his aid might be tained to assist in all progressive ways. The hostile bands were recently brought down from Poplar river in Montans. As the courier than the courier is a progress at which it is starts a council is in progress, at which it is thought there will be obtained a large number of signatures.

THE TIDE TURNED AT CROW CREEK.

THE TIDE TURNED AT CROW CREEK.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D. Special Telegram, July
22.—Robert Philbrick, a reliable Crow Creek
Indian, was in the city to-day, and reported
that White Ghost, head chief at Crow
Creek, and forty others signed Saturday.
White Ghost has been the back bone of the
opposition at that agency, and a comparatively clean aweep will undoubtedly be
made at Crow Creek. The encouraging outlook causes considerable enthusiasm in this
city. Twenty-nine hundred of the 4 000
have now signed. have now signed. After West's Scal,

After West's Scal.

Chicago, Special Teiegram, July 22—The man spoke only of his office, saying that he did not wish a certain man to be his successor. He was promised the influence of the party for unother candidate. Kate mand quite an address She wished the influence of the affair kept as quiet as possible, destring that her nother be kept in ignorance of her dispersion of the content of the mandar that their, her had been stolen from the ranchmen of that section, but if they did not wish to divide it among themselves she would like to have its old and the money given to a home for wayward girls. Kate bade her nephew good by a nul commenced to deliver a biasupplements and the more given to a long property, but received the reply that the editor had no property that could be for wayward girls. Kate bade her nephew good by a nul commenced to deliver a biasupplement and the more given to a home for wayward girls. Kate bade her nephew good by a nul commenced to deliver a biasupplement and the word over. The president of the bank claims that he holds collateral sufficient to meet the note, but it being in the coarts the directors have grown tired of waiting and have been forced to this, and more hangings will follow unless there is less thleving.

The Presence of Soldiers Has a Good if the Presence of Soldiers Has a Good if the paper's affairs, with linted of lines of the paper's affairs, with linted of lines of the paper's affairs, with linted of lines of the grown more discouraging as one possible, destring the mandar of the presence of the paper's affairs, with linted of lines of the given of the presence of soldiers has a Good if the presence of soldiers has a Good if the presence of soldiers and once and other services the presence of soldiers and once and a deputy sherif went of the content of the content of the presence of the collection was to denied the presence of the collection of forcing West on the collection was to define the presence of soldiers has a Good if the presence of soldiers has a Good if t being charged with gross mismanagement increases factory; they grow more discouraging as or the paper's affairs, with hicts of blackmail. It is claimed in one case he and Davis Lake the progress are factory. mail it is claimed in one case he compelled a party to loan him \$25,000 to suppress a series of articles. It is also claimed that he is overwhelmingly in debt. He has hypothecated the greater part, if no all, of his stock, and that for this reason, although he holds control, he will be constituted by the conditions are somewhat similar, but not so discouraging. In the impredience in the interdistret. though he holds control, he will be ousted, not so discouraging. In the immediate vinthough he business manager of the paper, who invested a large amount, is said to have

mation to the other side.

Royal Grants.

London, July 22.—In the house of commons to-day Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the government leader, laid on the table the report of the committee on royal grants.

The port of the committee on royal grants. The average per acre for the country reached i port of the committee on royal grants. The report recommends that the sum of £9,000 our lines, and an increased acreage over that be added to the quarterly allowance of the prince of Wales. The report maintains the right of the quarter to ask parliament to make the committee of be added to the quarterly allowance of the prince of Wales. The report maintains the right of the queen to ask parliament to make further provision for her grandchildren
The debate on the report was rostnoned until Thursday Thursd poned until Thursday. The report advises that at the proper time a law be passed providing that future sovereigns shall have no claim to parliamentary provision for their grandchildren. Mr. Gladstone, although he consured the government for its attitude, voted with the majority of the committee on royal grants. Mr. Labouchere, in the debate on the grant to Princess Louise on the occasion of her marriage counters along the Red river on both sides. The have crop will be sufficient for the destone, although he censured the government the report of the committee, and to substi-tute therefor an address to the queen recat-ing among other things that the sums al-ready voted by parliament to the royal fam-ily should be amply sufficient for all their ify should be amply sufficient for an their proper purposes, and that if further supplies are needed they ought to be provided through retrenchment of the expenses of the royal family, not by fresh demands upon the tax-

To Test the Law.

CHICAGO, Special Telegram, July 22 __ The mayor of Duluth and the dressed beet laws of Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota and New Mexico figure in a suit, arguments in which were heard by Judge Blodgett to-day Gostavus F. Switt, the packer, and John B. Sutphin, mayor of Duluth, made un agreement recently to form a partnership for the sale of dressed meats in hinnesota. A forsale of drassed meats in hinnesota. A forfett of \$7,500 was put up by either side,
conditioned upon each keeping the contract.
Mayor Sutphin backed out and Packer Swift
began suit against him. While ostensibly to
recover the \$7,500 forfeit, the action is in
reality to test the dressed meat law, and if it
is decided to be unconstitutional the mayor
will no doubt carry out his agreement. This
law is set up by Sutphin as his defense to the
suit. The point made by the Chicago packers, all of whom are necessarily vitally interested in the case, is that the Minneso a
law is unconstitutional because it interferes
with the provision of the federal constitution
giving congress the power to regulate comgiving congress the power to require com-merce within the several states, and also that it infringes upon the privileges and immuni-ties granted by the constitution to citizens and is a restraint of trade. The suit will be decided next week.

A STEADY IMPROVEMENT

Wheat Prospects Continue to Grow More Encouraging as the Harvest Time Approaches.

The Effect of Recent Rains Very Apparent-Better Estimates for North Dakota.

There has been a continued and steady

improvement in the prospects of the wheat crop during the past week. The weather, with the exception of two or three hot days, has been cool and favorable for the growth and ripening of the grain, and there have been numerous local showers in both the northern and southern grain sections. There are complaints from some localities, how-ever, of continued drouth, and there are places in Southern Minnesota where the heat had a slight effect in too rapidly ripening the grain. On the whole, however, the situation is much improved. Reports received from all parts of the Northwest respecting the condition of the crops are a direct refutation of the damaging accounts which, to serve the purpose of some interest, have been sent out during the week. They are more encouraging in their tone than any advises that have been received for a long time and indicate a much better feeling among the farmers. The grain where there will be any harvested will be of the leaders in the opposition have been liberally subsidized by those whose personal in-Northern Dakota there will be little, if any, the proportion of No. 1 hard will be larger than for years. The recent mains have wrought marvels, in some places increasing prospects 50 to 100 per cent. Thus where five bushess to the acre were all that were counted on a couple of weeks ago, the farmers now look confidently for eight or ten. and where eight was the old estimate twelve or fifteen bushels may now be reasonably expected. The estimate for the North Dakota crop is no longer half a crop, but it is confidently predicted by persons who have taker pains to post themselves thoroughly, that there will be upwards of two-thirds of a crop harvested. In South Dakota the crop is turning rather better than was anticipated, but although there are some sections there that will show up a fine yield, the general estimate of half a crop cannot be improved on. The reports from over the Manitoba main lines in Minneso:a continue to be very encouraging, and the Northern Minnesota yield will be the best for years. There is no room to doubt now but that Minnesota will have a fair yield in the aggregate, notwithstanding the sad effects of the drouth in several of the

and could now but that Minnesota will have a fair yield in the aggregate, notwithstanding the sad effects of the drouth in several of the northwestern counties. Northern lova and Western Wisconsin also send in favorable returns.

The barvest of rye has begun quite generally throughout the Northwest, and the yield will be good. Oats and barley are also being cut in the southern section. The organization of the southern section of the section will be respected to the southern section. The organization of the section will be represented in the section of the section will be represented in the section will be fully entered on in these sections. The southern section is the section of the section will be fully entered to the section of t

though he holds control, he will be ousted.

The business manager of the paper, who invested a large amount, is said to have lost every cent of his investment, and to be a complete financial wreck. F. S. Weigiey, the attorney for the paper, has resigned, and its helieved to have transferred all his inforfull average cron.'

GLEANED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Warden Stordock, of the Stillwater peni-tentiary, returned yesterday from a visit to Rothsay. He reports excellent crop pros-pects, and that the section ten miles east from that town will average twenty bushels of wheat to the acre and of good quality. Even Clay county, which was supcounties along the Red river on both sides. The hay crop will be sufficient for the demand. Barley in that section will be the only light grain crop, but the acreage is small. Corn and roots are doing well.

F. B. Jerrard, of the firm of Jerrard & Camp, fruit and produce dealers, has just returned from an extended trip through North Dakota. He made a careful and minute examination of the wheet gray that the nute examination of the wheat crop, that being the object of his visit, and as the result of his examination is of the opinion that the yield for North Dakota will be two-thirds to three-quarters of the average crop. He is confident that in all opinions hereiofore given and published the crop has been un-derestimated. He found in restimated. He found a good deal of poor grain—much that it will not pay to harvest, but on the other hand he found fields that he thinks will yield as high as thirty-five best-cls per acre; and between those two standard here. ards he found every condition of grain. The most promising fields that he found were in the country lying between Grafton and Park River, and the worst looking in the counties of Nelson and Ramsey. An immense change n the outlook, he save, has bee

by the favorable weather during the last three weeks.

J. C. Boyden, general Northwestern freight J. C. Boyden, general Northwestern freight gent of the Milwankee & St. Paul, returned vesterday from an inspection trip over the Hastings & Dakota division. He says the crops are looking excellent through Minnesota and as far west as Bristol, Dak. The vield in this section of country will, he says, show an increase of from 30 to 40 per contover last year. West of Bristol, however, he says a hulf-crop it a big estimate.

Reports from all sections traversed by the Omaha lines are uniformly favorable, and the crops, except in Southwestern Minnesota and Southeastern Dakots, will be above the iverage.

The Prosent Passs frag received a sample of wheat heads from Pembroku, Potter county, S. D., in the Missouri sleps. They are the finest that have been seen in St. Paul this summer, being fully six inches in length and of perfect growth.

CROP SPECIALS. Following are special crop reports received by the Pronzen Press yesterday:

Following are special crop reports received by the Proneer Press yesterday:

Buffalo, N. D.—The recent heavy rain has impressed the looks of small grain to a great extent. Wheat is looking very promising to what it did a week ago. It stands from 18 to 26 inches high, is generally well headed, well filled and high, is generally well headed, well filled and plump. It stands the best in low lands. On high ground the hot wind and aun have almost cooked it in places. Farmers report the wheat deceiving, and claim that the crop is goins to be double what it is estimated. They say they can look for from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre on an average, but it is generally thought it will average from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. The cat crop is some places is a total failure and in other places cannot be beaten. Barley is a fair crop; it is almost ready to cut.

Lia Moura, N. D.—The present outlook for crops is very discouraging. The estimate for the county is placed at about ene-quarter of a good crop.

Huron, S. D.—The damp and cloudy weather during the past week has somewhat delayed harvest but has greatly benefited late crops—corn and garden truck. A number of fields of wheat already in shock are estimated at from ten to fifteen bushels to the acre. Beadle county will have two-thirds of a crop at least.

Vermillion, S. D.—Harvest of small grain is at its height. Rust has done considerable damage—some pieces being hardly worth cutting, others fair yield. Very heavy rains have failen in the past week, helping corn, but damaging other grain.

Warren, Minn,—Crops have improved won-

warren, Minn.—Crops have improved won-derfully since the rains.

Steele, N. D.—Your correspondent has just re-turned from a personal inspection of the wheat fields of Kidder, Emmons and Logan counties, turned from a personal inspection of the wheat fields of Kidder, Emmons and Logan counties, and is positive that the entire yield of the three-counties above named will not average five bushels to the acre. True, in each county a few small fields will turn out ten bushels, and per-haps an occasional one fitteen, but the general average is below anything in our past experi-ence. The late rains will aid very much the oat, barley, millet and potato crop, but cannot saye the wheat.

oat, barley, millet and potato crop, but cannot save the wheat.

Hector, Minn.—Crops continue to look fine and healthy. Flax, wheat and oats are looking the best they have for years.

Ledgerwood, Dak.—No rain since last Thursday. Weather very hot yesterday; cool to-day.

Morris, Minn.—The outlook for crops in Stevens county is the best for years past. The heads of wheat are large and filling well; other grains equally promising.

Minnewaukan. N. D.—A four hours' heavy rain yesterday afternoon has put everybody in good spirits again. Benson county's wheat crop we now think will reach 40 per cent, flax 90 per cent.

cent,
Brookings, S. D. The two soaking rains of
Brookings, S. D. The two soaking rains of Brookings, S. D. The two soaking rains of the bast week have been of incalculable benefit to late crows. Wheat is heading nicely, filling clear to the top. Oats are very poor, there being not enough in sight for reed. Corn is good, but the acreage is small. Flax is the staple this year, and while some fields are light, most of it is good and promises to yield well.

Chamberlain, S. D.—Harvesting is nearly over in this county. Along the river in the neighborhood of Chamberlain the crop is very good, in many pieces wheat running fifteen bushels to the acre. Rain has fallen every day for the past week, and corn is in an excellent condition. A good hay crop is now assured.

Lanesboro, Minn.—We report the finest crop prospect that Fillmore county has been able to boast at this stage of crop development for the past ten years. In fact wheat, oats, corn and barley were never more promising than at present.

pected prosperity.

Rochester—The weather has been dry in Olm-Rochester—The weather has been dry in Olusted county during the week, and grain of all kinds seems to be muturing finely. Barley is being put in shock rapidly, and many fields are estimated at fifty bushels per acre. On the whole, the smail grains promise better than in any year since the great crop of 1877. The growth of straw is sufficient to lodge a few fields now in places, but there has been a fortunate lack of wind throughout the entire season. Potatoes surpass any previous year in both acreage and promise. and promise

ANOTHER CLOUDBURST.

West Virginia the Scene of the Horrible Disaster.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 19.—The greatest disaster which ever befell the Little Kanawha valley came last night in the shape of a terrible cloudburst, which has completely flooded the country, destroyed many lives, and carried off thousands of dollars in property and running crops for miles. The deluge fell here about dusk and continued to fa!! in torrenta, doing much damage to the city. The worst of the storm struck the lower side of the Kanawha valley, filling small tributaries from bank to bank, and ending in the worst flood within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. In three hours the Kanawha rose six feet, and ran with such velocity that it carried everything before it. At this point thousands of logs and a number of boats went out or were sunk. Mrs. Isaac H. Tucker, Martin Lawless and an unknown man were drowned. Higher up the valley the destruction was still greater. The Big Tyvart valley is completely devastated. A big mill near its mouth washed away and carried the Tygart bridge with it. In the valley all the fences, crops and much live stock was lost. At Chesterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in corn fields. In the Clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked. Several steemers on the river were also wrecked. The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker crack, where the cloudburst concentrated in all its fury, coming down in the village about midnight and totally destroying it, together with many of its people. The first report gave the loss of awha valley came last night in the shape of coming down in the village about midnight and totally destroying it, together with many of its people. The first report gave the loss at eleven, but later news seem to fix the loss at a greater number. Houses are said to have been been picked up and hurled against each other in such a short space of time that no chance to escape was given people. Among those lost at Morristown are Jake Kiger, his brothers Joseph and Thomas, a man named those lost at Morristown are Jake Kiger, his brothers Joseph and Thomas, a mian named Bailey, Orrville west and his wife and child. The bopy of a man believed to be another Morristown victim was found on the Richardson farm. At Pill Brush all bridges and culvers are washed away, and it is impossible to reach or communicate with that point, or any other on the upper waters. It is impossible now to onumerate the loss, even here, as the river is still rising and tearing everysible now to enumerate the loss, even here, as the river is still rising and tearing everything loose. A family boat, containing three or four persons, went out during the night and it is believed all are lost. A freight train on the Ohio River railrood broke through the trestle at Harris' ferry, completely wrecking the train and fatally injuring William Neptune, an employe. The wreck was caused by the heavy washout

THE TWIN DAKOTAS.

What They Have Been Doing Towards their Transmogrification into Soverign States,

SOUTH DAKOTA:

WORKING ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Sloux Falls S. D., July 10 .- After the in troduction of several resolutions the sixth day of the constitutional convention proved to be the most interesting of the session. Yesterday the standing committees were appointed, and to-day a motion prevailed that the constitution be read by the title of the article and that each article be referred to the appropriate committee. Thereupon President Edgerton declared that he did not believe this convention could make any changes in the constitution of 1885 other than those apperifically mentioned in the constitution of the cons to be the most interesting of the session. in the constitution of 1885 other than those specifically mentioned in the omnibus bill, and that, so believing, he would not refer the articles to the respective committees. The convention could do so if it wished. After a few articles had been referred by motions, the president saw that it was so apparent to what committees the articles should go that he yielded for a moment or two, but when the work had been half done he called Spooner of Kingsbury to the chair and took the floor. He declared that, as it was not competent for this convention to make any change in the constitution except as provided, he thought the reference of the constitution was quite unnecessary and fraught with danger. Congress had clearly defined the line, and the line should not be crossed. Caldwell of Minnehaha replied that such interference was necessary in order that the convention might be able to determine what portions could be changed under the enabling act. Jolley, Davies and others favored reference, and Edgerton then said if the only object was to give the committees a little prominence, and have it understood that no changes were to be made, he would withdraw his remarks. derstood that no changes were to be made, he would withdraw his remarks.

A few changes are admitted to be desirable

A lew changes are admitted to be desirable but will not be attempted for fear that the president will not issue his proclamation in case the constitution ratified in November should not be the identical constitution ratified in May, with only such changes as are specified. The clause which limits the state debt to \$500,000 will have to be changed, as the debt is already about \$700,000, nearly one-half of which has been contracted since the constitution was adopted in 1886, Judge Corson's motion not to seems the inherit Corson's motion not to count the inherited territorial debt in reckoning the state debt will prevail. If so, the state will be able to borrow money for any sum less than \$500,-

REMODELING THE OLD CONSTITUTION. Sioux Falls, S. D., July 11.—There was today a continuation of the fight which was pending in the constitutional convention ad journed yesterday, to cut off the possibility of the adoption of any but specified amend ments. First, the question of referring the constitution article by article to the various committees was determined in the affirmative, and the whole instrument was separa ted and divided between the 32 standing con mittees. Then a motion was made to have the committees report to the convention what change, if any, must be made in order that the constitution may comply with the provisions of the omnibus bill. A substitute was offered for this proposition to the discharge of their duties and report to the discharge of their duties and report to the convention only such changes and amendments to the constitution as in their judgment are divided by, or are necessary, in order to comply with the pro-visions of the enabling act known as the omnibus bill. Both propositions were de-feated. From this it is evident that al-thaugh the convention recognizes the fact though the convention recognizes the fact that it can only make a limited number of amendments with any degree of safety, it will not permit its committees to be muzzled. There was a great deal of talk during the debate about "the wisdom of the committees," "proceeding in order" and "making any amount of changes if necessary." A committee reported several hundred typo-graphical clerical and other minor errors in the constitution, and they were referred to the committee on phraseology and arrangement of the constitution.

THE APPORTIONMENT. Storx Falls, July 12 .- The committee on legislative apportionment agreed to the proposition of having 120 representatives and forty senators. This would give Minne haha county two senators and six represen-tatives. A petition has been received from residents of the northern part of the county asking that the county be divided into two legislative districts. As Sioux Falls contains more than half the population of the entire county, the objects of the petitioners is to have one senator and perhaps three resentatives independent of the influence Sioux Falls. The committee will give full hearing to all parties before reporting. matter will after all probably be fought

out in the convention. SATURDAY'S WORK.

Storx Falls. July 13 .- All members of the constitutional convention who live with-in a half day's journey have gone home for Sunday, and the convention to-day did noth ing. Committees, however, are at work, and by the middle of the week several important reports will be made. The committee on considering a petition from the Farmers' al liance, which is a very strong body in Dako-ta, to adopt the Australian ballot system. and also a memorial from the Methodist con ference to have the election for state officers and the ratification of the constitution at different times, and to prevent colonization of voters. This is in the interest of the adop-tion of the prohibition clause. The committer, however, seems disposed to let the general election laws of the territory govern. excepting, perhaps, to provide for resignation in towns of 500 votes and unwards. The plan of having forty-two senators and 120 representatives is criticized, but such apportionment seemed to cause less division or aggregation of counties than any other plan proposed, and the committee will so re-port. The only other feature of business was the representation of a design for the great seal for the State of South Dakota, as vided by the constitution. The design referred to the proper committee and the convention adjourned till Monday REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Sioux Falls, July 15.—The constitutional convention met to-day, with twenty-nine members present. The only business done was the passage of a motion requiring all was the passage of a motion requiring an standing committees to report promptly, so that such portions of the constitution as need no change, which, of course, embraces nearly the whole document, may be approved and engrossed. The committee on schedule has decided to report a modification of the autorities helder exertone for government. of the Australian ballot systems for gov-ernment of elections Oct. 1, on ratification of constitution and choice of state officers and legislature. Fully two-thirds of the delegates are prohibitionists, who would gladly make prohibition a part of the constitution were it not that the omnibus bill provides for submitting separate clauses on prohibi-tion and minority representation.

NEARLY THROUGH. SIOUX FALLS, July 16 .- Sixty delegates were present at the opening of to-day's ses-sion of the convention. It was expected that the work of a number of the standing committees would be ready, but with the exception of two reports and a resolution relating to the dispatch of business nothing was pre-sented. Westcott, of Deuel, the chairman of the legislative and administration committee, and Boucker of McPherson, chair man of the committee on amendments and revision of constitution, reported that the articles re'erred to their committees respect ively needed no change.

The reports were made a special order for to

morrow. The judiciary committee has not yet completed its work, but has decided to increase the number of judicial districts. Dakota has suffered much from delay in court business, and while some oppose pa-ing too many salaries, the feeling prevai that the number of judges must be increased There is a manifest disposition on the part of the many delegates to bring the work of the convention to a speedy close. This cannot be done, as the convention must await the report of the joint committee now in session atiBismarck. It is not probable that the final adjournment will be taken before the second

NORTH DAKOTA.

RESTING FROM THEIR LABORS.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 10-This has been day of rest for the constitutional convention, and many of the delegates availed them-selves of the opportunity offered to make excursions to various near-by points. An

adjournment was taken from Monday to Thursday afternoon to allow President Fancher time to construct the standing committees of the convention.

BISMABCK, July, 11.—The omnibus bill made no regular provision for stenographer, but on the understanding that such an expense would, in all probability, be allowed by the general government, and for the reason that verbatim reports of all debates will aid in the interpretation of the constitution by the courts. Mr. R. M. Tuttle, of Mandan, will officate in that capacity during the sessions of the constitutional convention. West Superior, Wis., formally invited the convention as a body to attend the national waterways convention to be held in that city on Aug. 6, and the invitation was referred to a special committee of five. The standing dommittees of the convention were then announced by the president. There are 23 committees, of DOWN TO BUSINESS AGAIN. by the president. There are 23 committees, of which the Democrats receive the chairman-

which the Democrats receive the chairmanship of three.

By request of the convention Gov. Mellette
delivered an address in the course of which
he emphatically denounced the frauds on
the ballot in modern times and urged the
closest attention to keeping it down here
and the man who buys, as he who sells
a vote, should be made to suffer the full extent. He indorsed the secret ballot and the
hearty applause from all the delegates gave
good indications of that connection. Mr.
Purcell called attention to the reported inaccuracy of the boundary line between North
and South Dakota and moved that the joint
commission of the two sections be authorized commission of the two sections be authorized to effect a temporary agreement regarding that line, which motion was made a special order for tomorrow. Rev. R. C. Wiley, of the National Reform Association, by request, addresed the convention in favor of the incorporation in the bill of rights of the new constitution of the givil Sch. constitution of a recognition of the civil Sab-bath and of the Almighty Ruler and Savior

of the universe. On July 12, Mr. Moore offered the follow-

ing, which was adopted:

Whereas. The road bed and rolling stock of the Northern Pacific railroad is at present by virtue of its charter exempt from taxa-

whereas, It is important and necessary for this convention to determine whether or not said road bed and rolling stock can be made subject to taxation under the constitution about to be formed: and whereas, Great differences of opinion exist as to the power of this convention in the

as to the power of this convention in the premises; now, therefore, be it Resolved. That the said matter of the power of this convention to provide for the taxation of said property be referred to the judiciary committee for their opinion there-on, and that said committee be and are hereby instructed to report thereon within one week from this date.

SOME OF THE THINGS SUGGESTED. BISMARCK, July 14.-Messrs. Flemington, BISMARCK, July 14.—Messrs. Flemington, Rowe, Pollock and Haugen introduced articles providing for a constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Johnson offered a compact with the United States providing for toleration of religious beliefs, disclaiming all rights to unappropriated public lands within the limits of the state, exempting United States lands from taxation assuming advances. lands from taxation, assuming a due propor-tion of the debt and liabilities of the Terri-tory of Dakota previous to the adoption of this constitution and ordering the establishment and maintenance of public, non-sectarian echools. Mr. Johnson also offered along article with nineteen sections, relating to

corporations.
C. P. Parsons of Roulette county offered an article making Bismarck the temporary capital, providing for its permanent location by a vote of the people, and forbidding any expenditure for building until the permanent

location has been decided upon.

Mr. Bartlett wished to provide for a legislature of two houses, a senator from each county and a house consisting of from 75 to 150 members. Mr. Bartlett also offered an article to consider as fraudulent all ballots purporting to be a regular party ticket, but having other names printed thereon. He further proposed to empower the legislature to provide for the qualifications for office

Prohibition of the liquor traffic has numerous advocates, but the majority of the convention favors its submission as an amendment to the vote of the people such will be the method of its disposal. The one legislative body idea is rapidly losing strength, and will scarcely have a hearing in the convention: only a few members are now thought to be in its favor, and they feel the weakness of their number too much to make needless attempts to carry it through. It was their purpose to secure in that way bet-ter representation for some sparcely settled districts, and they now hope to secure this by means of getting one senator from ea county. As regards the subject of minority representation, the best that its friends are expecting is that it may be submitted to a vote of the people, but of even this much they now express little hope.

ONE LEGISLATIVE BODY. BISMARCK, July 15.—At to-day's session Mr. Stevens introduced, by request the fol-

owing: Resolved. That the constitution provide that the legislative authority of this shall rest in a single body, to be called a legislative assembly, which shall consist of not less than one hundred members, to be elected by the people; provided: the legisla-tive assembly may from time to time increase the number of members as necessity

While the Introduction of this proposed article is a turther evidence that the friends of one legislative body are at work, the advocates of the older and more generally known scheme of the two houses are not

Prohibition of the liquor traffic came up again, Mr. Wallace desiring it incorporated in the new constitution, while Mr. Elliott wished to have it submitted to a vote of the people, which last provision was also con-tained in a resolution submitted by Mr. Miller. Looking to the preservation of the credit of counties and cities. Mr. Flemington introduced the following: "No county, city or other municipal corporation shall hereal-ter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any private corporation or association, or make any appropriation or donation to the same, or in any way loan its credit." Non-secturian schools are provided for in an article introduced by Mr. Richardson, who also presented a preamble recognizing God the father, and declaring in favor of the civil Sabbath. Suffrage was the subject of several proposed articles, but none of them made any departures from established laws of the older states. The Australian system of balloting came up and was ordered printed, in order to give members an opportunity

RAILEOADS AND SCHOOLS.

for studying it.

BISMARCK, July 16.—The constitutional convention of North Dakota, which has thus far been quiet and conservative, is rapidly reaching the point where the clash of interests will bring the members to an uncovering of their positions. The question of railroad taxation is bound to cut an important figure, and Chairman Colton, of the committee on taxation, to day submitted a prop osition which has created much discussion He proposes that the govenor, the secretary of state and the state auditor shall constitute a board of assessors whose duty it shall be to assess each year the railroads of the state, including road bed, rolling stock and all buildings used for railroad purposes. The proposition provides that in no case shall a railroad be assessed for less than \$3.000 nor more than \$7.000 per mile. There is a strong sentiment in favor of this mode of taxation, but it is being opposed by those who favor the gross earnings system, which has been the law under the territorial government, and which is satisfactory to the railroads. It is maintained by some that the placing of this power of assess-ment in the hands of the state would be a dangerous experiment. The convention is unanimous on one question, and that is the protection of the immense grant of lands or school purposes, but they are a little di-

Consumption Among Negroes.

vided as to the plan.

It is a noted fact that four negroes die in this section to one white person. Consumption causes the greater part of the deaths among Dakota, as well as the United States the blacks, which is quite a late dis- senators and representatives. He ease among them and scientist say touched up Gov. Mellette for ignorthis is because many of them do no ing the farmers in some of his apmanual labor and consequently pointments and wound up his lengthy driving .- Fort Valley (Ga.) Adver- fifteen minutes before they were

DAKOTA MENTION.

Condensed Happenings Throughout Both North and South Dakota.

The Grand Forks Herald points with pride to ten years of steady growth and prosperity.

A. S. Brown, of Salem, has been arrested and jailed for having too many wives

In the Millbank valley wheat stands fifty inches high and bears heads seven inches long.

Ten persons charged with cutting timber on government land are or trial at Grand Forks.

Rev. J. V. Willis, pastor of the Congregational church at Plankinton. has resigned.

Yankton claims a larger number of good-looking ladies than any town in the territory. It is estimated that the wool crop

the growers over \$12,000. The people of Watertown are ar ranging to do the proper thing by the editors that meet with them this

Lawrence Larson has mysteriously disappeared from his farm in Turner county. It is thought that he has been murdered.

Pierre and Bismarck are each talking of following the example set by Sioux City and build a pontoon bridge across the Missouri river. Fowler & Co.'s hardware store at

cash stolen. Miss Millie F. Tappen, of Sioux Falls, who graduated at Cornell with the degree of bachelor of letters, is to

become pastor of a church in Kan-

In the district court at Redfield Florence E. Benedict sued August Riske for \$5,000 for wounded affections. The jury awarded her a judgment of \$2,500.

J. D. Bergen, of Bennington county, convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to one years' imprisonment was placed in the Sioux Falls penitentiary.

A vote was taken at the prohibition tent meeting at Scotland asking all who would like to see such a man as Gov. Larrabee made president to Over 500 people rose.

Plankinton's city council has pass ed an ordinance to charge 10 cents for every load of water, large or small, taken from their artesian well by anyone living outside the city

The Building and Loan association of Dakota, home office at Aberdeen, has decided to open an office of the Daily News, will soon go to open and take charge of the office.

Work on the new Herald block at Grand Forks has commenced. The building will be a handsome fourbrick block, with elevator, Story steam heat, etc., and when completed will be one of the finest in the city.

P. T. Youngblood, a prominent loan agent of St. Lawrence, who was charged with the embezzlement of about \$3,000 from different parties, has been caught and brought back from Helena, Mont., as he was making for the Pacific coast.

A private from Fort Totten was drowned in Devil's lake by the capsizing of a boat. The Devil's Lake Capital says the boys were on their way to a ball game, and regrets to observe that the unfortunate man had \$25 in his inside pocket to pay

the expenses of the club. The fact has just leaked out that Editor McClure, of Devil's Lake, is in Bismarck in the interest of a capital removal scheme, and that he has secured the pledges of more than twothirds of the members of the convention to vote for a plank in the constitution submitting the question to

a vote of the people. This is what Rev. John A. Wilson said to the Dakota schools: "Let us hope that Dakota schools and colleges will never have a champion base ball team, or a champion anything else, save champion ladies and gentlemen, equipped with a champion share of culture, mental and physical, for accomplishing some noble end in life."

The Ledger says that Winfred needs a notary public, a justice of the peace and a deputy sheriff. The officers are not wanted because their services are in constant demand, but as a protection against the class of people who take advantage of the absence of officers of the law to decorate things generally.

Articles of incorporation have been completed for the two new railroad companies, whose place of business is Milbank. The articles have been sent out for the directors to sign. J. Booth is in the twin cities in the interest of these companies, and on his return an engineer for the preliminary survey will commence work, to be immediately followed by the right of way men.

President Loucks, of the Dakota Farmers' alliance, addressed a large | Petersburg. audience of farmers at Howard on questions of importance to the farmers both agricultural and political. He advocates the capture by the farmers of nearly all the state of-

CURRENT HUMOR.

"The only way to prevent what's past," says Mrs. Muldoon, "is to put a stop to it before it happens."

When a man makes up his mind that he has to economize, his first impulse always is to begin by inquiring into his wife's personal expenses.

"So old Brown is dead, eh? Well, well! Did he leave anything?" "Yes. It broke his heart to do it, but he left everything."

The only difference between a bondholder and a chicken peddler is that one has a wngon with a coop on and the other has a bond with a coupon.

It is one of the paradoxes of life that the more a wife keeps her husband in hot water the colder he grows toward her.

how to remove paint, the best way is to sit down on it, and then get up in the vicinity of Raymond will net and walk away.-Rochester Post-

> day and night. "That is Tom's yacht off there on

in what the horizon looks like when he is close to it."

Tell a woman she looks fresh, and how she'll smile. Tell a man the same thing, and if he doesn't kick Dickinson was entered by burglars you, it is either because he has corns and \$200 worth of goods and \$48 in or daren't.

Father: "See here, Robert, why do you make such a fuss about going to school?" Small boy (tearfully): "I -I don't want no education, pa; cause if I get one, I shan't never have a soft seat on a jury, like you.'

"Everybody should learn to swim." is the plaint of the season again. So they should, but you just watch the papers this summer and see how on the roosts at night, it is all they many swimmers are drowned. The man who can't swim takes no risks.

This is only what science tells us. thousand pounds a year to them.

A Stockton (Cal.) merchant, who recently had an employe arrested for the law is a peculiar thing. The on. said the truder, "and he got out with my money. Where do I come in?"

A man was driving rapidly down the street when he accidently ran over a negro. Unable to stop his in Philadelphia. C. W. Starling, late horses, the driver, true to his nature, called out, "Hi, there! get out of the way!" At that moment the dazed negro, not much hurt, picked him. the corn is neglected in order not to self up and shouted in reply: "Fo' the lan's sake, boss, yo' ain't comin' back again, be yo'?

"I think we shall have to try again," remarked the photographer as he critically examined the negative.

"The expression is too stern and forbidding." "That negative is all right," said the customer, picking up his hat. "All I wanted was a portrait to send to my wife's aunt. She's thinking of visiting us this summer."

A circus naturally drew to the city many people from the rural districts. and among the latter a couple of representatives of the Emerald Isle. These two wandered about the interior of the tents feasting upon the sights, and determined to see all that was to be seen. After doing the menagerie thoroughly, they came to one of the passages leading to the exterior, over which was the legend "Exit." "Begorra, Pat." said one of them, we mustn't miss the exit, whatever kind of a baste that is." followed the index finger on the sign, and all too soon found themselves on the outside of the show, and denied the privilege of entering again unless they repaid the price of admission.

The Oldest Bank Notes.

The oldest notes are the "flying money," or "conveniet money," first issued in China 2,697 B. C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the banks under Government inspection and control. The early Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank note, bearing the name of the bank, date of issue, the number of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in words and in the pictorial representation in coins or heaps of coins equal in amount to .its face value, and a notice of the pains and penalties following counterfeiting. Over all was a laconic exhortation of industry and thrift. "Produce all you can; spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink, on paper made from the fiber of the mulberry tree. One issue, in 1399 B. C., is carefully preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St

ficers this fall in North and South is over a million, unless the directory day, while a cool day, especially if is deceptive. The city has so long any where else. When husband and must suffer as do the rich white remarks by telling the farmers to people of the north, who live in idle- watch sharp for their interests this directory, as do all their children of by taking it out of her milk. There ness and take no exercise except fall and be on hand at the primaries age to earn a living for themselves. ought to be in this fact a hint to test Chicago's pretentions.

FOR THE FARMER.

Improper feeding is the cause of most of the sickness among horses. Change the food for your horses often enough to make them relish

Breeding animals should have a little extra care. A little dry feed

No matter how good the breed if good care is not given the stock will hardly give satisfaction. Red clover is said to be the best

substitute for grass, for corn. for meadow hay, and for manure. As a general rule, it never pays to

crops when the soil is wet. Speaking of pasturing, a New Englander to find that it does not ex-A correspondent wants to know ceed thirty bushels. The yield for ten years—1878-1887—was a fraction less than thirty bushels.

There is nothing like pure water for a dairy cow. Stagnant water is There is an old fellow in Maine who only fit to breed malaria and mois imposing on his hens most shame- squitoes. There should be a law fully. He has put an electric light compelling every owner of animals in the hen house, and the hens lay to provide pure water for all of his

The time is not far distant when a the horizon, Harriet." "Why, how farm or dairy without a silo will be mortgages. This is due to the fact elegant! I'll ask him when he comes considered as incomplete as a farmhouse without a cellar; and it will soon be the fashion for steam engines to go from farm to farm to fill the silo.

The value of a red clover crop for the different farm animals, in the pasture and for hav' used as a fertilizer, in the rotation of crops, or in renovating a worn-out farm-almost any one of which would give it high rank among the grasses or other clovers.

In a majority of cases a hen that is a good layer is an early riser. They ought to be fed as soon as they come down from the roosts. If they can be allowed to run out, feeding early, and then again just before they go

Plenty of whitewash should be The muscles of the human jaw used, not only for the brighter approduce a power equal to 434 pounds. pearance, but also as a disinfectant. Hot whitewash on the inside of barns, but we know the jaw of some of our stables, poultry houses and pig lawyers is equal to a good many quarters, will aid in preventing vermin and insects.

The common quail is the best exterminator of the chinch bug and is followed by the prairie chicken. It protection were given these birds and they were provided with opporand they were provided with the weak opporand they were pro stealing from him, complains that followed by the prairie chicken. It prisoner paid a fine and was released. and they were provided with oppor-"He got into jail with my clothes tunity for increase and considered private property the insect pest would undoubtedly be very much decreased.

Do not attempt to grow melons or pumpkins in the corn-field if you expect to keep the corn clean and all in masheen," "X10shun table." and the weeds down. It is a practice to grow pumpkins in the corn-field, but during the latter part of the season disturb the pumpkin vines, which also allows weeds to grow on some places to propagate seed for another

Raising young pigs for spring and fall market is profitable business. Last spring I bought three sows of a neighbor who was moving away. By some bungling I lost one sowand trio of words which few Americans four of her pigs, yet the proceeds paid the first cost and spring feed, leaving me the two larger sows clear. Last fall their pigs brought meabout \$30. while their summering cost only about one acre of pasturage.

When running to grass pigs will stand more corn or corn-meal without producing irritation or inflammation of the stomach. A pig or a hog can never be fed entirely cncorn or corn-meal without causing more or less inflammation of the stomach. The rank scent coming from their excrement prove this. As soon as there shall appear any signs of stomach disorder pigs shut up in pens should be put upon the ground. and they will at once begin to root up the tresh earth and eat it as an

The hay crop is second, if not first, in importance of any in the United States. Every one making a new farm should first get the wet parts into natural meadow. For its maintenance water is indispensable, but the courses should be looked after late in the fall, or quite large patches of grass may be destroyed by smothering if covered for weeks with ice where the water overflows. Indeed, no business requires more careful and constant attention to little things than farming.

Then, if eleven ears of corn can be made by the hoe, as suggested, where only tenears would otherwise appear, he will be a benefactor who, by his efforts, leads the farmer to the adoption of methods which will add one tenth to his former income. I have talked with many farmers about using the hoe in their corn, and I have never found but one man-a large farmer in Platt county, Illinois-who had adopted the hoe to any extent, and he put the profits of the hoe at more than 100 per cent. I believe there are "millions in it" for the state, if generally adopted .- Stockman and Farmer.

As a rule milch cows get tepid water CHICAGO, on the basis of its new di- to drink in summer and live in a rectory, boasts a population of nine warm atmosphere; and most dairyhundred thousand. With the new men must have observed that the territory just annexed its population largest flow of milk is on the hottest accompanied with rain causes, or been known for cheap and easy di-vorces that its population is perhaps milk. This shows that the change divided into smaller families than to cooler weather and from dry to wet in some way lays a tax upon the So the census must be waited for to dairymen to provide suitable shelter for their cows at all seasons of the century.—Harper's Bazar.

year, and to endeavor to make it as comfortable for them as possible.

The New Jersey experiment station has issued a circular letter which contains a good many useful hints to farmers as to their action when a new or heretofore unknown to them general rule on the subject. Some insect pest attacks any of their crops. The first point is promptness in reporting the damage; do not wait until the harm is done. Send specimens of the insects, rather than attempt to describe them; send specitempt to describe them; send specimens of their work also. Do not try others can work best at night; others to send insects in a letter, but pack in a tight box, with some of the food they are using. Then, and also a clusive tests upon these points.

brief account of what you know As for getting up early be about them; how and when they work attempt to cultivate the growing how long you have observed them; how much damage they inflicted: what, remedies you have tried and what has been your success with them. Write your name on the outside package containing the speci- three hours, take a light breakfastmens. This is allowed by the postal namely, a cracker and a pinch of authorities in such cases, and identi- salt; work five hours more, never fies the contents as those described in smoke, never drink anything but your letter.

Curiosities in Mortgages. The method of loaning money on

begetting ludicrous errors in chattle that so many illiterate men with small capital and a passion to increase it like sixty are indulging. We are compelled by law to copy every instrument put here for record or let. ter for letter. If there is an error we copy the mistake, but underscore it to signify that it is not the fault of the office. Not long since a man presented a mortgage that described "a blue mule with red plush trimmings." Whether it was an article of parlor or street car furniture I don't know. but I suppose he did. Another curiosity was the description of a "marble top stove, a bureau with seven baking utensils, a lettuce colored silk dress mixed with yellowish blue fringe or lace, and flour barrel fixin' behind, and a patent apparatus for stirring eggs up fine." "Lusterless silk dress (2), a frying pan, egg hatcher, cracked spittoon, sausage machine and Ruben's chromo," is an extract I got from an incongruous collection one day. A burro with lookin' glass an' idermist's cabinet as a "glass case squirrel to boot." But their orthography is great. Curtains often go tress as "begstid wit tiks," while "so skreettwar"for escritoire are common though "chickens in a penno" for a Chickering piano is not. But these ture reduced the number of notaries to one hundred. One of the ousted notaries, in writing his last acknowledgment, took occasion to remark at the bottom that the last Assembly were a class of men which class he designated by a hyphenated will be called without trying to whip somebody, and the application of which is popularly considered a justification for trying to whip anybody. But his opinion was recorded, and will stand for years as a concise sizing up of a defunct Legislature.

Amusements of Royalty.

erected solely for the pleasure of the plumage were gathered-

Creatures of wondrous tint, delightsome to the eye.
And some, full throated, pouring out Their gladsome songs

Three hundred attendants had charge of this rare company of plumy people: to feed them, give plumage, especially in moulting season, thus furnishing material for Aztec painters, was the all engross-

Somewhat farther away birds of prey were also luxuriously domiciled -vultures and eagles and other "villainous eyed desperadoes:" for these, too, much thought was given, their usual bill of fare (a daily allowance) including among other dainties five hundred plump and toothsome tur-

And still beyond, strongly barricaded, were cages of wild animals, reptiles and serpents; the slimy, coiling, head erecting creatures held high carnival in long cages lined with down or feathers; or, if they needed recreation, troughs of mud and water were at their service. To all these prisoners of state were given apartments both light and

to move untrammeled; such were imperial orders, and keepers of strength and tearlessness were devoted to their comfort and cleanli-"Extensive gardens surrounded these buildings, full of fragrant

airy, ample enough as well, in which

fountains of pure water threw up sparkling jets.'

port the live-long day. A pavement of tessellated marble inclosed the ample basins, which were overhung by light and fanciful pavilions, admitting the perfumed breezes of the gardens and offering grateful shelter to the monarch and

his friends in sultry summer heats. This was in the reign of MonteGetting up Early,

All this talk about early rising is moonshine. The habit of turning out of bed in the middle of the night men are fit for nothing all day after they have risen early in the morning. Their energies are deadened, their imaginations are heavy, their spirits are depressed.

It is said you can work so well in again, in the afternoon. Long trial and experiment form the only con-

As for getting up early because Prof. All-Gammon has written letters to the papers providing the necessity of it, let no one be goose enough to do it. We all know the model man aged

80: "I invariably rise at five; I work barely water, eat no dinner, and go to bed at six in the evening."

If anyone finds that donkeyfied sort of life suits him, by all means let

him continue it. But few people will furniture, which has sprung so far rap- care to live to 80 on these terms. If idly into pulic favor, is constantly a man cannot get all withered and crumpled up on easier conditions than those, it is almost as well that he should depart before he is a nuisance to himself and a bore to everybody School-boys, and young people generally, ought to get up early, for it is found that nine-tenths of them can stand it, and it does them good.

Auburn Haired Girls.

But let no one torture himself with

the thought that he could have been

twice as good a man as he if he had

risen every morning at daylight. The

habit would kill half of us in less than

five years.

All young women possessed of red hair can remember that in the days of their childhood their hirsute adornment was a source of mocking merriment to their friends, and the term "sorrel top" or "strawberry blonde" was one of contempt. They wondered perhaps, why it was that they were always called "red headed," when their playmates were described as drawers to set what's left over in" was But the "red headed" girls don't being black, brown or golden haired. the sentence used by one man to mind how that it is every young keep track of a sideboard. An Stete- woman's ambition to be auburn a-tete was recorded as a "set- haired, and she hopes by the use tee with both ends wrapped skin ways and the back in the middle," while an invalid's chair was marked down by an expressionist as a "double to the wicked Lucretia. If she gets exactly the right shade she does not see is the one so proudly shown in full of birds that don't stink, and a Florence as having belonged to the wicked Lucretia. It is odd how many famous women have had this as "kirtins," center table as "sent Titian red hair. Catherine of Russia her tabil," and bedstead with matgloried in it, and Anne of Austria had brown hair just on the verge of being red. Ninon de L'Encloe was equally proud of her warm colored tresses, and Mary Stuart seemed a daughter of the sun. Jane Hading and Mrs. must be rendered on our books true Potter both have warm auburn hair, to copy, which led to a very quaint but it does not reach the real tinge, engrossment soon after the Legisla- which is that which crowned, in all public from seven or eight hundred Eugenie, she who has known the extreme of happiness and of sadness .-Atlanta Constitution.

Driven Crazy by a Dream.

One of the officials in the Broad Street station was startled one day by a handsome young lady, who tapped him on his shoulder and asked: "Is this the safest road to heaven?" The young woman persisted that she was in search of the safest road to heaven, and had been told that the Pennsylvania railroad was one of them. She began a rambling sort of a story about her wings and other celestial topics, but was Near the palatial home of the interrupted by an elderly lady and Montezumas were many edifices young man, who led her away. They said she was Miss Mollie Robbins, a young Chicago lady of a wealthy reigning monarch; prominent was family. She had lost her reason bean aviary, in which birds of splendid cause of a dream of the bursting of the Connemaugh lake dam, imagining that her betrothed was swept away by the flood. Curiously her dream occurred during the night preceding the flood. The gentleman whom she believed to be lost is alive and now in Johnstown, whither she was being taken by advice of a phythem a daily bath, collect scattering in the wrecked town and the meeting with her betrothed might restore her reason.

A Doctor's Mishap.

A somewhat amusing incident lately happened to a person who tried to bring a man out of an epileptic paroxysm by pouring cold water into his mouth and upon his neck. After a slight struggle, according to the account, the epileptic sank back apparently dead, whereupon the manipulator of the water became intensely anxious, and placed his ear at the mouth of the patient, who straightway caught the ear between his teeth and proceeded to chew it until "its beauty had vanished." An arrest on a charge of mayhem followed the epileptic's return to consciousness but a police justice discarged the prisoner, on the ground that he was not responsible for what he had done while in a fit.-Hall's Journal of Health.

Gen. Custer's Lovable Widow.

Mrs Custer is another of the notable widows, and her pure, sweet face shrubs and flowers, and many med- and gentle manner have endeared her icinal plants were cultivated; and to all with whom she comes in contact. Mrs. Custer lives quietly and works hard on her books, going over and Ten large tanks well stocked with over her pages with extreme care. fish afforded sport for the lazy an- She is absorbed in these labors, gler, and water fowl could here dis. which serve to keep her so clearly in presence of her great loss that it is as present and fresh to-day as years ago. tenderness and beauty of Mrs. Custer's character are so great that every person who meets her succumbs at once to her gentle womany charm. She also takes some interest in decorative art as a means of ivelihood, and has instructed many zuma Second, early in the Sixteenth young women free, until now they are self-supporting.

Tascott Turns Up Among the Feels Perfectly Safe,

William B. Tascott has been capturthe United States that contained a deputy sheriff or a constable. His by an expensive telegram and the prospect of a damage suit for false arrest. Tascost has committed suicide in all the principal rivers in the great northwest; been seen on the streets of New Orleans one day and the next morning his chilled remains have been found imbedded deep in the snows on the wind-swept hills of British America. He was like lightning in his movements and habits and never struck

twice in the same place.

Now Mrs. Myron Gantz, who is in San Francisco, says that Tascott is in mained. He wrote her about it him- disturbance going on at a great dis he made the mistake of his life in leaving home. Had he remained in Chicago he might be an honored member of the detective force. But he probably knows his business. He doesn't say whether he likes his present job. Much solicitude is always felt for prominent citizens aboard and Mr. Tascott is not doing the "square thing" by a hungry public. Perhaps he is at work on a plantation diving for rice or maybe he is chief torch-bearer in an opium joint. It is barely possible that he is carrying the hod in the repair gang on the great wall, or pulling stroke oar in the emperor's galley. But these occupations are almost too plebeian for a man of Tascott's talents. He might be writing poetry for lovelorn Chinese maidens, or he may have yielded to the importunities of the facuity and accepted a professorship in the Canton institute at a moderate salary and house rent free. But whatever he is doing he will

now be compelled to resign his position and entertain detectives. The first boat over will carry a cargo of sleuths, and if he is smart he will meet the vessel in mid Pacific on the return steamer. They will not know him if he has discarded the gold-headed cane cane was his great distinguishing feature and its mention still appears in type in his printed description. Nearly eighteen months have passed since Tascott landed in China, and he therefore has had ample time to become Chinaized. If he has adopted the dress and habits of the country he is safe, for ing thin with so much care on my with his eyes reset, his head shaved, and a pigtail streaming in the wind the young man's best friend wouldn't | City Miner. know him.

The aunouncement that Tascott is in China may be an idle story after. all, as the woman who told it was heavy with liquor, and the efficacy of California products has never been questioned. But the story is generally credited in police circles, though of fire I can let myself down from the no one seems to want to undertake hotel window. See?" the task of looking for the young man | Clerk (thoughtfully)-"I see on a contingent fee. Supt. Robertson of Pinkerton's agency said he had always believed Tascott was not in this country, and he placed some reliance on the story of Mrs. Gantz.

"I think," he said, "that any man would be very foolish to undertake the task of bringing the fugitive back 'tain't work, nuther. It's just like a here at his own expense for the possibility of a reward. I don't think Tascott could be found unless his pursuer had more to depend on than this waman's story."

Mrs. Snell, the widow of Tascott's victim, is inclined to believe the story gear.' told by Mrs. Gantz, and said yesterday that she would extend the offer of \$50, 000 as a reward for Tascott's appredension to ten months if necessary, instead of sixty days, as originally announced. She thought if \$50,000 wouldn't bring him back no sum she could offer would do so.

"When that man is brought to justice," she said, "I will pay the money myself to the man who brings him. He won't have to wait a day for it."

There is no extradition treaty between the United States and China, and it is very questionable if Tascott that it could be done, but only by courtesy on the part of the Chinese government. To secure the extension of this courtesy it would be necessary to interest the governor and secretary of the state of Illinois, and through them President Harrison and Secretary Blaine. Should they see fit to request the return of the fugitive from the Chinese government it would be almost necessary to secure the indorsement of the Chinese minister at Washington. Then the work would be only begun and if, after presenting these documents, the moon-eyed mogul of the Celestial empire should refuse the request there would be no recourse.

Supt. Robertson said he did not believe there was an instance of a criminal having been brought back from China to America for a crime committed on American soil. There was a case about three years ago where extradition was asked for and refused, but the case was that of a Chinese murderer who escaped from San Francisco detectives and sneceeded in reaching his native soil.-Chicago Times.

A Peculiar Earthquake.

An earthquake of the most unusual character was recorded at 2:7:41 p. m. on April 18 in the Seismological Observatory of the Imperial University, Tokio. The peculiarity lies not in its violence, but in the extreme slowness of the oscillations. The beginning of the shock had all the characteristics of the ordinary earthquake, but gradually the motion augmented until at a certain stage of the quake it reached 17 mm., but the ground swayed so gently that the house did

not vibrate visibly nor were our senses alive to it. It took from four seconds to seven seconds to complete one forth and back motion-a most unusual phenomenon, and one certainly never ed time and again in every hamlet in before noted in the observatory. The motion was almost entirely confined to the horizontal plane and mostly south captor retired at night to dream of a and north, but there were a few verglorious dawn and what he would do tical motions of equally slow periods. with his \$50,000 only to be awakened This state of things lasted for 10 minutes 36 seconds.

Prof. C. D. D. West, of the Engineer ing College, observed the water in a small pond in the compound to oscilate gently from north to south. At one time the water level fell about two inches on one side of the pond and exposed the bank, while in another few seconds the water immersed it nearly to the same depth, exposing the opposite bank, and this process continued for a quarter of an hour. Slow oscillations of this nature have been called earth pulsations, and these usu-Canton, China, where he went shortly ally take place when there is a deafter the murder, and has since re- structive carthquake or a submarine self. If he receives the Chicago papers | tance. Earth pulsations are known to he doubtless realizes by this time that have caused slow oscillations of the water in lakes. From this fact it may not be unreasonable to conjecture that a terrestrial or submarine agitation of unusual magnitude has taken place somewhere. - Japan Mail.

Snobbery in Helena.

Society in the West is at best an amusing study. Sometimes a disgusting one. There is growing an affectation of exclusiveness which, in consideration of the humble origin of twothirds of the members of the select circle called society, is ridiculous in the extreme. They stand off with a "touch-me-not" air, charitably watching for the slightest mistake which will justify them in sending a stranger to "coventry." Many times the remark has been heard that proclaims this much-coveted exclusiveness to be prevalent in Helena.

"Yes, I was introduced to the lady, but she looked at our mutual friend as much as to say: 'I do not want to be introduced to any one. I know all the people of any consequence, and I am Britain two centuries ago the age not too pleased at your presumption." And this, when the society favorite cannot write a letter without help of a dictionary! Born in a garret, bred in a kitchen, transplanted by the "open sesame" of the magic wand, gold, the engraved with his monogram. This hybrid qualities are not imparted with the elevating atmosphere and surroundings of society.

This is forcibly illustrated by the letter of a would-be woman of the world: "I really can't get along without a made. It is too much for my helth to dress so often every day. I am getmind." Such do not need so much a "made" as an amanuensis. -Butte

New Rules.

Hotel Clerk (suspiciously) -"Your bundle has come apart. May I ask what that queer thing is?"

Guest-"This is a new patent fire escape. I always carry it, so in case

terms for guests with fire escapes, sir, are invariably cash in advance."-New York Weekly.

A New Profession.

First Tramp (in the suburbs) "Say, Bill, I've got a reg'lar job, and it reg'lar profesh, and I'm gettin' big fees. See that tener?" Second Tramp-"Jimminy Crickets!

Wat does yer do?" "I sneaks around at night and throws people's lawn mowers out of

"But who pays yer fer that?" "Next door neighbors wot wants ter sleep."-New York Weekly.

Queer Signs in the Quaker City. There are some odd sounding signs in this city. On Twentieth street, between Chestnut and Market, is a cigar store which announces, quite unintentionally, that a certain brand of 5-cent cigars are "bought, sold and exchang-An oyster house within a square of Broad street station advertises that "oysters are served on the half shell or on a plate." "A. Little, engraver could be brought back to this country on wood," is on a shingle further down in any event. There is a possibility town, while some relatives of the engraver advertise themselves as "Little Brothers, cigar manufacturers."-Philadelphia Press.

He Was Taking No Risks,

"All persons in the congregation," said an evangelist at a "big meetin" out in Western Kansas, "who want to go to heaven will please rise to their feet." Every person in the house got up but one Godless granger on the back seat. "Now," continued the evangelist, "if there is any person in the congregation who desires to go to hell, let him stand up, looking hard at the granger, who again kept his seat. The evangelist descended from the pulpit, and, approaching the casehardened creature who refused to testify either for or against the Lord, said: "My perishing friend, you seem to have no desire to reach heaven nor to plunge into perdition; where do you want to go?" "I don't want to go anywhere," promptly replied the man. "I want to stay right here in Kansas." And he was probably the only person in the house who told the truth. - Kansas City Star.

He Wanted a Show.

"You must stop this smoking during business hours," said the head clerk. "What's the matter?" inquired one

of the boys. "The boss says he can't appreciate his five-cent cigar when you clerks are puffing your Henry Clays."

Epoch. A good many men keep wondering all the time why they do not have better luck. That is why.—Somerville Journal.

Child Marriages in India.

Lord Cross. secretary of state for India, has just formulated a reply to that, notwithstanding there is a disthe British government to take any legislative action. The peculiarity of the problem lies in the fact that the custom is a custom only, and has no justification in the sacred books of Hindoostan. There is a reason to authorities. suppose that in Vedic India girls were married, as they now are, almost in the cradle. How the change has come about is a matter of archæological interest, and probably such nominal unions served a useful

Ragunatha Rao, who is a distinguished Hindoo, recently called upon the British government to put down the system, as it has put down slavery and other evils. He says: British blood and money may have flown like water in efforts to stamp out slavery in other countries, yet in India the British government sits by with folded hands while a father is permitted with impunity to sell in marriage an infant daughter of 8 dered notorious by his marital tyranny. The child-wife is then separated from the companionship of her own sex, and is so persecuted and terror- odically subjected. ized that child as she is, she is driven to attempt suicide rather than continue to submit herself any longer to the capricious tyranny and odious intimacy of her so-called husband. And yet the British magistrate is longer ashamed to show myself to compelled to state in open court that he has no power to restrain revolting oppression of this character, as it is justified by law."

This protest is made apropos of the recent charge against Holkar's son-in-law. The case of Rukmabal. who is now in England, shows another phase of the same evil. It has been pointed out to Rao that there is no reason to despair of a change in the Indian customs, for in Great at which children were married would now be regarded as a scandal. Mary, countess of Buccleuch, married at the age of 11. The affair caused a commotion, and the young lady was placed under the charge of Gen. Monk and his wife until the Commissary court passed judgment, which they did by nullifying the marriage for girls and 15 for boys.

child marriage in Lancashire are stopped short before the young man, cited. The daughter of the grave and examined him curiously. and reverend prelate, Bishop Chater-"Take off your cap," he said. ton, was so young when married that at the ceremony she had to be held up at the altar. The remembrance that "I thought as much." such an incident was possible in "Good Queen Bess's Golden days" may make Rao hope that forces now at work will before long put an end to child-marriage in India, and to all the cruelty which the system involves.

Monster Spiders.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon and India there is a spider that spins a web like bright yellowish silk, the central net of which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines. or guys as they are called, measure something like 10 or 12 feet long; ing you may dash right into it, the stout threads twining round your tace like a lace veil, while as the creature who has woven it takes his position in the middle, he generally catches you right on the nose, and though he seldom bites or stings, the contact of his large body and long legs is anything but pleasant. If you forget yourself and try to catch him bite he will, and, though not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a birds beak, and you are not likely to forget the encounter.

The bodies of these spiders are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate-colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein. and even the small but powerfully scaly lizard falls a victim. A writer in Rare Bits says that he has often sat and watched the vellow and scarlet monster, measuring, when waiting for his prey with his legs stretched out fully six inches, striding across the middle of the net, and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads around the unfortunate victim.

He usually throws the coils about the head till the wretched victim is first blinded and then choked. In many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you come across most perfeet skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares, the strong folds of which prevent the delicate bones from falling to the ground after the wind and weather have dispersed the flesh and feathers.

No Reason Why He Should Come.

following story was told in this city the iron one, and I shall have to to-day: An up-town lawyer went to Grison once more." Poughkeepsie to make a motion in a case before Judge Barnard. The way of precaution, added a stopped in a restaurant and the their arguments. As the lawyer who what to make of the case, gave the court-room the judge said: "Goodmorning; what can I do for you?" "I have a motion to make," replied presided over a Lady Superior. the lawyer, "but my friend who will oppose it stopped to get lunch." dinary attire for the regulation loose "Oh never mind that," said the gray coat and cotton night cap when judge, "go on and make your motion; I will hear him afterward." After ment was announced, bearing an enor some demur the motion was made. mous pair of scissors and a laconic When the lawyer finished the judge note, which ran as follows: said: "You may go and inform your friend he need not come. The be cut off immediately. motion is denied."

A Hair-Breadth Escape.

In 1870, a month or two before the Ragunatha Raorespecting child mar-outbreak of the Franco-German war, riages in India; which in effect states one of the most promising cadets, or, as they are commonly styled, "putant growth of public feeling in India pils" of the military college of St. against the system of child marriage, Cyr was Gaston de Langeais. He it is not yet strong enough to enable was the last representative of an ancient family in Brittany, whose traditional obstinacy and impatience he inherited to an extent which rendered him more popular with his comrades than with the presiding

Not that he was especially remarkable for turbulence or insubordination, or that his infractions of rules were more frequent than those of the majority of his fellows. On one point alone he was intractable, and exercised all his ingenuity in repeated attempts to escape a regulation which was inexpressibly repugnant to him. Gifted by nature, with an abundance of luxuriantly curlinghair, of which he was ordinately vain, the prescribed necessity of having it cropped short was a perpetual grievance to him; and he looked anxiously forward to his second year at St. years to a man of 47, already ren- Cyr, and to his consequent emancipation from the too close scrutiny to which he had hithertoo been peri-

In two months," he said exultingly to one of his intimates, "my time here will be up, and once named officer I shall be free as air, and no my cousin Louise. For you see," he added, lifting his cap, and displaying a thick growth of short curls carefully flattened down. "I still have some hair left."

Castles in the air, however, are apt to collapse; and Gaston's visionary projects were, to say the least, pre

A few mornings later, at the usual hour of parade, the corps of youngsters were unexpectedly summoned to undergo the inspection of the infantry lieutenant, Bouchard, a lynxeyed martinet, by no means favorably disposed toward pupils destined for cavalry regiments, whom he contemptuously designated as "coxon the ground that the Scotch law combs." Do Langeais, as the recogfixed the marriageable age at 12 nized leader of the band, was particularly obnoxious to him; and his Several even stranger instances of keen eyes twinkled maliciously as he

"I thought, as much," growled the

lieutenant. If that superflous hair has not disappeared by this time to-morrow you will pass the next four days in the 'salle de police."

"You are in for it now," whis pered his sympathizing comrade when the terrible Bouchard had passed on. "Not a bit of it," replied de Langeais, shrugging his shoulders un-

"Why, what onearth can you do?" "Idon't exactly know; but I intend to put off the evil day as long as I possibly can."

Next morning, with the aid of couple of brushes, well soaked in water, he succeeded in levelling the and riding quickly in the early morn. rebellious locks so as to deceive even a practised eye, and appeared on parade with his wonted jaunty air. although not a little nervous as to the result of the coming ordeal. Presently the lieutenant arrived with an ominously slow step, and pausing as before exactly in front of Gaston repeated the order of the previ-

ous day. "Take of your cap." For a moment Bouchard appeared puzzled by the apparently smooth surface of the "pupil's" head, but, bent on ascertaining the real state of the case, he unceremoniously lifted a portion of the flattened hair with his forefinger, thereby disclosing a substratum of tiny curls. Then, turning to the adjutant who accompanied him, he briefly consigned the offender for four days to the "salle depolice," and continued his round of inspec

tion with a self-satisfied grin. During the last day of his seclusion Gaston practically employed his leisure in decorating his knee, by a judicious mixture of blue and green paint, with a tolerably exact imitation of a bruise, which he showed to the regimental doctor, pretending that the confusion had been caused by his coming in contact with a post in the riding-school. Whether he implicitly believed the statement or not, the good-natured medico put him on the sick list, and thus twenty-four hours were gained. His reappearance on parade, however, became at length a matter of necessity. and this time his continued disobedience entailed on him a week's further confinement; at the expiration of which he was again consigned to durance vile for an entire fortnight.

"This will never do," thought de Langeais. "The earthenware pot Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman: The must in the long run be smashed by give in at last. I had better try old

Whereupon, having previously, by lawyer who was to appear in oppo- touches to the pictorial embellishsition to the motion accompanied ment of his knee, he limped into the him. On reaching Poughkeepsie the consulting room of Dr. Grison, who lawyer opposed to the motion was fortunately too much engaged with other patients to bestow more other went on to ask the judge not than a very cursory glance at the to adjourn court until after hearing bruise, and, not knowing precisely was to make the motion entered the newcomer an order of admission to the infirmary, then under the charge of half a dozen Sisters of Charity

Gaston had hardly changed his or-Pitrot, the tonsor of the establish-

barber. "The pupil de Langeais's hair is to

mandate, was in despair. "Would it not be possible, monsieur," he suggested, "to obtain from the Lady Superior a certificate that the effect of the operation might be injurious to an invalid?"

Gaston could not help smiling at the idea. "I don't quite see," he said, what a cropped hend has to do with a bruise on the knee; but there can be no harm in trying."

As good luck would have it, Sister Angelique, in whose memory, per-haps, still lingered the fondly chershed recollection of some romantic episode of her youthful days, listened with interest to the handsome Breton, while he related to her his hopes and fears, and his attachment to his cousin Louise. Being naturally kindhearted and sympathetic, she agreed without much persuasion to his rather incongruous request, so that Pere Pitrot, relieved from his disagreeable responsibility, went on his way re-

A quarter of an hour later the lieutenant burst into the infirmary in a paroxysm of fury.
"So, youngster!" he cried, "it seems

you are bent on braving me! Well, we shall see. You cannot stay shamming here forever; and, mark my words- when you do come out, I'll have that head of yours as smooth as a billiard ball!

With this parting threat he bounced out of the room; and next day every one of the future cavalry officers-the prisoner alone excepted -underwent the summary operation of "cropping" at the hands of the tonsor, Pitrot.

Meanwhile, Gaston's position was by no means an enviable one. Through the grated windows of the infirmary he could see his comrades mounting their horses in the courtyard, and caracoling gayly as they passed, and on Sundays—most painful trial of all—could hear with a pang of envy the joyous shouts of his more fortunate colleagues, emancipated for a few hours from duty, and on their way to catch the first train to Paris.

The day of deliverance, however, was at hand. Early on the 11th of July—a date never to be forgotten by be Langeais-the occupants of the infirmary were suddenly startled by a tremendous uproar immediately under their windows, and, on looking out, imagined for a moment that pandemonium had broken loose.

Such a spectacle had assuredly never been witnessed at St. Cyr. The entire quadrangle was thronged by an excited multitude, rushing to and fro in tumultuous disorder, flinging their caps high in the air, and bursting every now and then into a loud and prolonged hurrah! Was it a revolt, marvelled the sisters Gaston obeyed with an inward patients, or what could it possibly mean?

A tew minutes sufficed to explain the mystery. A hasty step was heard outside the door, immediately followed by the entrance into the sickroom of an adjutant, bearing in his hand an official document, the contents of which, recited by him in a sonorous voice, were greeted with an

enthusiasm bordering on frenzy. "War is declared with Prussia. By Imperial decree, the seniors are hence-

orth sub-lieutenants. Before the sisters, deafened by the clamour, had recovered from their stupefaction, they found themselves alone in the infirmary; the invalids. one and all, having mustered strength enough to throw aside their wraps and make the best of their way down-

stairs. Gaston, whose instaneous cure Sister Angelique atterward described as little short of miraculous, was the first to rejoin his comrades; and descrying his persecutor, Bouchard, standing apart from the rest, and apparently in no very good humor. went up to him with outstretched hand and a frank, cheery smile.

"Well, lieutenant," he said, "you won't have me cropped now!" "So it seems," grimly replied the other, returning somewhat reluctantly the proffered grasp. "You have more luck than you deserve; for, depend upon it, I should have shown

you no mercy!" Each of the seniors entitled to promotion having notified to the adjutant on duty the regiment to which he was desirous of being attached, the preparations for departure were speedily completed. At an early hour in the afternoon the band of exulting youngsters started for doubt. Give him a pass, and let him Paris, intent on making the most of the three days allowed them before joining their respective corps. Gaston's regiment being stationed at Lille, he had ample leisure, after partaking of a farewell repast at Brebant's with his old companions, to carry into execution his long-cherished project of paying a flying visit to his cousin Louise at Trouville; and, repairing on the third day to the colonel of the 42d Dragoons, who received him most cordially.

"You are dispensed from duty." said his chief, "until you have got your kit in order. Ma foi, young man, you have arrived in the very nick of time, for before the week is out we shall be on our way to the front.

On his first appearance at mess, de Langeais discovered to his astonishment that every one of his new companions, without exception, was closely cropped. "A very necessary precaution." said the president, "in war time; the less, incumbrance we carry about us the better. A long beard and as little hair as possible; no comb or razor wanted, nothing but a simple brush-up.

"Not to mention," chimed in ar old campaigner of proverbial baldness, "that a heavy helmet plays the very deuce with one's hair.'

Gaston listened with due respect to these well-meant exhortations, but without the slightest intention of being influenced by them; and, on the arrival of his division at Metz some days later, had already, more than once, declined to avail himself of the services of the regimental

Nevertheless, he instinctively felt that a continued refusal to conform to the general custom must inevita-I bly endanger his popularity, and

The poor coiffeur, unwilling to lose that the only way to atone for this so excellent a customer for pomades and other capillay unguents, and tinguish himself by some exploit tinguish himself by some exploit How cool the air, the skies how bright

> the 18th of August his regiment The wild bird's song which grandly trills posted near St. Privat, behind an avenue of poplars bordering the road to Saarbruck, had been exposed for several hours to a galling fire of the German artillery; and had suffered severely from an incessant storm of O, weary, dreadful picnic night!
>
> shells which were beginning to set I almost wish that I was dead, shells, which were beginning to set guns must at any cost be silenced, ordered a small detatehment of dragoons commanded by de Langeais to charge, and cut them off from the main body. The Germans, taken by Will catch me—in a horn. surprise and imagining they were about to be attacked by the entire regiment ceased firing and hastily retreated, leaving one of their guns on the field, which Gaston, at the head of fifteen men, bore down upon, a Ravine in the Yellowstone Park Where Game triumphantly into the French lines.

"Bravo!" cried the colonel, warmly grasping the young sub-Lieutenant's vou get it."

and eager to justify by some further tioned for exceptional bravery in the order of the day, and his speedy pro-

generally regarded as a certainty. At this juncture the unexpected prey and almost immediately fell to capitulation of Metz was a severe the ground. blow to him, and, unwilling to accept comparative liberty on parole, would shortly march toward the Loire, Gaston exchanged his uniform hat, and carrying a basket of eggs, pursued his way coolly in the direc-

tion of the enemy's lines.
"It is a terrible risk," he thought but better be shot at once than rot in a German prison."

Challenged by the first man he met. and arrested on suspicion, he was taken before the colonel of the regiment, who, surrounded by his officers in council, scrutinized the prisoner attentively.

"Where do you come from?" he in uired in tolerable French. "From Ladonchamps, on my way with these eggs to Grigy," was the

young man's reply.
"Are you aware that you run the ing treate sued his interrogator.

de Langeais with a perfectly indifferent air.

During this brief colloquy, the officers glanced curiously at the stalwart individual before them, whose appearance and manner contrasted o strangely with the homely dress he wore; and were almost unanimously of the colonel's openly expressed opinion, that he was no peasant, but an officer in disguise, and consequently a spy. A pause boding no good to the accused ensued, and in another moment his fate would have been sealed, when a gray-haired major, who had been intently gazing at de Langeais, suddenly rose from his

"Stay," he exclaimed, "with all submission, I think you are mistaken. This man, whoever he may be, is an officer. All those we have taken prisoners have been close cropped, and no one ever heard of a French soldier on active service with such a head of hair as that." "True, the major is right," assent-

ed several of those present. "It may be so," said the colonel, only half convinced, "and in that case he is entitled to the benefit of the go and be hanged somewhere else.' "A narrow escape," muttered Gaston to himself as he left the camp. I wonder what Bouchard would say if

he knew it.' A week latter our hero reach his destination, and delivered his creddentials to the general in command, by whom the grade of lieutenant was immediately conferred on him. At the conclusion of the campaign he was promoted to a captaincy, and in 1871, after the final rout of the Commune, married his cousin Louise. In the following year, while on leave in Paris, he came across him old enemy, Bouchard, on the Boulevard des Italiens.

"How goes it with you?" asked the latter, as they were sipping their absinthe together.

"Admirably," replied Gaston. 'Here am I, a captain at twenty-two, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. and the husband of a charming wife; and all this-no thanks to you, by the way. Bouchard-because I saved my hair."-(Charles Hervey, in The Argosy.

Reasonable.

From Life.

Lawyer (in not very distant future) -I have proof positive that my client was insane at the time of this murder. Now, witness did you notice anything singular or erratic in the conduct of the accused lately? "No sir: nothing whatever."

Lawyer (triumphantly)-There gentlemen of the jury, does not that confirm my claim? The man was certainly out of his head, or he would not have neglected to perform some act in public which would render his sanity doubtful!

SUMMER PICNIC BEFORE AND AFTER.

orable mention in the order of the day.

A thousand mental joys are born To fill the hearts with wild delight. The incense from the tree-crowned hills The babble of the woodland rills.

The mystic whispers of the trees, The drowsy hum of busy bees; A scene designed the gods to please A dream of happiness and case That all our being thrills.

shells, which were beginning to set the trees on fire. The position of the French corps became untenable, and the colonel, deciding that the ene my's the colonel, deciding that the ene my's the colonel, deciding that the ene my's the colonel that the ene my's the colone that the colone that the ene my's the colone that the colone that the ene my's the colone

My clothes are wet and stalled
I'm feeling miserably forlorn.
I can't now think why I was born.
The woods were full of beggar's lice,
We drank rain-water without ice:
And dinners full of ants aren't nice;

-Omaha World.

A VALLEY OF DEATH.

"In Yellowstone park there is a ravine that proves as deadly to anihand; "you have deserved the Cross | mal life as that Death Valley of Java for this, and I will take care that where wild beasts perish by the score," said Henry W. McIntyre at Stimulated by this first success, the Palace hotel last night. The act of daring the good opinion of his gentleman, says the San Francisco chief, de Langeais neglected no op- Chronicle, was connected with the portunity of proving himself worthy party who surveyed the reservation, of it. Dispatched on a foraging ex-under the leadership of Arnold pedition, and attacked by an outed them and brought ten prisoners following the streams to trace the into the camp; and a few days later extinct hot springs the explorers held his ground for half an hour, un-reached a ravine in which the bones supported, save by his own men, ot many animals, bears, deer, rabbits, against an entire corps of the enemy. Ot many animals, bears, deer, rabbits, His gallantry did not pass unreward. and squrrels, were found. The ed. Not only was the Cross of the presence of the remains caused the Legion of Honor conferred on him, party much wonder, and a solution but his name was three times men- of the strange affair was found only when a crow that had been seen to motion to the rank of lieutenant was fly from the side of the valley to a carcass that was yet fresh lit on its

"The death of the bird," continued e conceived a project which, al- Mr. McIntyre, "was caused by gasethough extremely hazardous, might ous exhalations, whose presence in enable him to join the Army of the Loire. His design being approved of by the general commanding under pected. The larger game also Bazaine, who intrusted him with a letter to his colleague, Aurelle de Paladines, informing him that the park, in the northeastern part of the park, in the visibility of the park, in the army of Prince Frederick Charles vicinity of the mining camp of Cooke Creek, and not far from the line of the mail route. All about this refor a blouse and a peasant's straw gion gaseous exhalations are given off, which form sulphurous deposits. In the almost extinct hot spring areas of Soda butte, Lamar river, and Cache and Miller creeks the ravine was found. This region is rarely visited; although it is an admirable place for game, which, however, goes unmolested by man, the laws against hunting being very severe. The road to the valley has few attractions, and the visitors to the fossil forests and Hindoo basin seldom make the trip.

"In the center of a meadow, reached by an old Elk trail, is a shallow depression that was once the bed of a hot-spring pool. This is now dry and is covered with a slight deposit of salt, and is the bait that at the elk and other game of the region. "Necessity has no choice," retorted | The 'lick' extends for seventy-five yards up the ravine and is thicker and more palpable toward the upper end. The creek runs along the side of the valley and boils and bubbles as if it were the outlet of a hotspring. But the itater is cold and the disturbance in gs surface caused by the emissions of was, mainly carbonic acid. It also contains sulphur, as particles of that are seen on the sides of the creek. As we went up the stream the odor of sulphur became very strong and caused irritation of the bronchial passages. About eighty yards above Cache creek were the bones of a large bear and near by was a smaller grizzly, decomposed, but with the skin and hair yet fresh. Only a short distance farther on were skeletons of many more animals, such as elk and deer and other large game. Squirrels rabbits, birds, and insects were lying about in quantities, and the ravine looked as if it had been the 'scoop' of a drive, into which the animals of the park had been hunted and had there been left to die of hunger out of mere wantonness. There were no wounds apparent on the bodies before us; all the animals had been asphyxiated by the deadly gases that hung a few feet from the surface of the gulch in a dense, palpable

> "The first bear we saw was a good way down the gulch, where a neck is formed. To that point the gas must have been driven by the wind. and its deadly nature may be easily guessed when it is remembered that the slightest motion causes a diffusion of the ether that would tend to decrease its noxious properties. Here is the explanation of the oftrepeated assertion that game was being exterminated by hunters in the Yellowstone, notwithstanding the stringent laws that have been passed for the protection of animals there. I had seen it noted that each year bears, deer, mountain tigers, and other wild animals were disappearing from the reservation, and it was asserted that friends of the people who had charge of the park were allowed to hunt there in the defiance of the law. There were probably 150 bodies of wild animals in the gulch when I was there. But although there were skeletons entire and single bones it must not be supposed these were the remains of all the game that had found death in the ravine. They had accumulated only since the last rainstorm. Through the gulch a mountain torrent runs when the snows have melted from the mountains or after a hard rain. Then all things, stones, bones and !bodies, are tumbled together on their way to the mouth of the gulch, whence they are carried away in the creeks or are left to mark the course of the stream and bleach on the table lands. I had noticed near the Mammoth hot springs the bodies of mice and bugs, but had never attributed their presence to the deadly gasses that were so rapidly killing the large game of

RY PHILIP JARVIS.

"Phil, my boy, wish me good luck! I'm going to ask Mildred Graves to marry me before I go."

My God! I wish him luck in winning the woman who was all the world to me! The one woman whom I had loved from my boyhood's days! All the savage in my na-ture was aroused into fury at the thought that he dared to aspire to what was mine, by the right of long years of devotion. I could have throttled him as he stood there -so handsome and debonair-so self-reliant

and confident of success. Yet what claims had I upon her affections? The hot blood grew cold; my fierce wrath died out. How could I be sure she might not love him best? Was he not finerlooking, more agreeable than I, a man in every respect better calculated to win a girl's fancy?

Mildred and I had been friends from our school days, the most intimate friends; and on my part that frieddship had grown into a part of life itself. I had no hopes, no ambitions, which had not her happiness for their object. Yet no word or token of love had passed between us. I was shy and reticent on this one subject that lay so near my heart. I shrank from declaring myself her lover, doubtless feeling that if she could not return my love, I should destroy forever our friendly relations.

So matters stood between us, when she was twenty, and I twenty-one in the fall of '60 when Carl Maxam came to our village. He and I were associated in business and soon became friends, as friendly intimacy goes between men. He was five years my senior, and had read and travelled much, and had acquired the ease and polish of a man of the world, while I was shy and reticent in society. I felt he had every advantage in his favor, in his intercourse with Mildred, but until to-day I had never had a jealous feeling.

In the spring of '61, came the fall of Sumpter, and the declaration of war. We both enlisted, though in different regiments, and were ready to leave for Washington. We had returned to our homes for the final leave takings with friends, I in my plain suit with only a sergeant's chevrons on my sleeve he in the gilt and epaulettes of a lieutenant, looking handsomer than ever in his tine uniform.

On the morrow we were to rejoin our regiments, and on this last afternoon had met for a final friendly chat. We had talked on other matters of mutual interest and at the last moment, as we stood at the gate, he had said:

"And now comes the toughest part of it. I'm going to ask Mildred Graves to marry me before I go. Phil, my boy, wish me good luck, can't you!"

Filled with suprise and anger I could make no reply; but it passed unnoticed as he went on without looking at me. "I have been half in love with her ever since I first met her, and long ago decided she should be my wife if I ever got ready to marry, that is, of course," with a nervous laugh, "if she'd have me. I don't know, she always seemed to like me, and I fancy I've the inside track there; at all events I'm not going off for a year or two and leave her for some other feilow to win. If she'll promise to marry me, I can trust her to wait my return, if it were ever so

At that moment, to my great relief, the captain of his company drove by and Well, good-by, old fellow, hope to see

you later," and with a wave of the haud he "He shall never have her," I said sav-

agely to myself, as he was driving away; 'at least, I will know first if there is any chance for me," and I hurried off to Mildred's home.

But when once in her presence-fool that I was-I talked of everything else, past, present and future, all save the one subject that lay nearest my heart; my tongue seemed tied whenever I approached that. and I rose to leave. Mildred followed me Maxam and I had met him at last.

"I shall miss you so much," she said, as she held out her hand at parting. There were tears in her eyes, and a tremor in her voice. My heart leaped: surely she must love me a little, and the words I had tried so hard to utter came to my lips; but she added, "you have always been as a brother to me," and I felt as if a cup of cold water had been dashed in my face.

Ah, yes, a brother! she had never thought of me as a lover; could I declare myself one and lose all this friendly regard? I hesitated-others joined us, and the opportunity to speak was lost forever I said "good-by," and went home inwardly raging at my own stupidity.

"But perhaps it is better so," I thought at last; "she would remember me as a friend, love me as such, which as a rejected lover, she could never do."

Then I thought of all her kindness dur ing the long years of our intimate friend ship; might it not be possible that underneath all this sisterly regard, there might lie the germs of a deeper love! And could I not awaken it to life by long and careful wooing? I would be so patient if there were only one spark of hope that she would ever love me. I would, like Jacob of old. serve seven years, oh, so willingly, could I but win her. Was I not a coward, after all, to yield my one chance of success to another, by not putting my fate to the test?

Under the influence of this feeling, dashed off an ardent, impulsive letter. All the love I could never speak, found ex-

"Can you not, dearest Millie." I conclu ded, "find down deep in your heart, underneath all this sisterly regard you have given me, one spark of something dearer. sweeter than a sister's love! Will you not give me just one word of hope that, in time,

you may learn to love me better than a brother or friend!" I sent the letter by a sure messenger, and waited impatiently for a reply. Now it was done and I had risked all on one throw of the dice, I felt all the gambler's unrest. My blood was alternately at fever heat or

ice cold. The moments seemed hours, Hope and fear alternately beld sway, until could scarcely endure the suspense. At last the answer came. Hurrying to my room, I tore open the envelope. There in Millie's handwriting, I had learned to love so well, were the words: "Dear Friend:" a cold hand seemed to clutch my heart as I ead: "Your letter was a great surprise to me. I have always regarded you as a friend, and as such, you will ever have my highest esteem, but my love has long been given to another. Forgive me if I give you pain by this avowal, and I pray God may bless and keep you, in the danger into which you are going. Sincerely your friend,

Mildred Graves." The letter fell from my hands, my head lropped upon the table beside me. The worst had come! All the hopes and fears. the sweet dreams of a lifetime were over Carl had won her, and I had lost all tha

made life endurable The memory of every hour of sweet companionship-every gracious smile she had ever given me-every kindly word, came back with re-doubled sweetness, now that she was lost to me forever. Through all the years of youth and manhood, she had been interwoven with every hope and plan; it seemed like giving up life itself to lose her. But it was over now, over forever If I meet her again, it must be as the be-

trothed, or wife of another. Could I live and bear that! Thank God! I could go away in a few hours, and perhaps death on the battlefield would end all this dreary heart loneliness.

On the morrow I rejoined my regiment, and within twenty-four honrs, we were marched to the front.

In the change from home to the stirring scenes of army life, I tried to forget; but by the camp, fire on lonely picket duty, or in the rush and roar of battle, thoughts of Mildred would intrude. I shrank from no exposure, feared no danger. Men called me brave; I was simply reckless. I had no dread of death; why should I have! Life

had lost all charm for me. Months rolled on, one two, nearly three years had passed. I never heard from Mildred, except an occasional word in my mother's letters. She was still unmarried. I did not wonder at this, for I knew Carl was still in the army, and frequently near me. But I never sought him, even when our regiments were side by side. I no longer felt hatred toward him-I could not do that, if Mildred loved him; but I had not reached a point where I could meet him calmly, and I prefered not to see him at all; and strange as it seemed to me at times, he never sought me.

Step by step, I advanced until, when the battle of Drury's Bluff was fought, I held a captain's commission.

All hight we had lain on our arms, and with the first gray dawn the enemy were upon us. Our regiment was in the thick-

Again and again the Confederates hurled their forces against us, and were met by the fiercest resistance of our men. Charge succeeded charge, volley returned volley, repulse followed repulse; backward and forward surged the huge columns of men; broken, rallying, retreating, advancing cheering for victory one moment, and beaten back by the foe the next.

Every cartridge box had been emptied and more than one half of our regiment had melted away in dead, wounded and missing. We knew we were being driven foot by foot, by our brave and desperate foe, and if a break should come, they would pour through the breach.

Just at that moment help came to us. battery withdrawn from another part of the field came galloping to our relief. Over hedges and ditches, through clumps of oushes they dashed, every driver urging his team. The guns leaped from the ground as the wheels struck stones and logs, but not a horse slackened his pace, or a driver

In another moment the battery was in position, the horses hurried away and the fold dearer for all you have suffered. You ammunition chests opened; and the next, a murderous fire was opened upon the ene-

For the first time that morning our wearied and broken brigade had a moment's rest. We received a fresh supply of ammunition and, forming in line of battle, lay down behind the guns.

The ground shook and trembled around us by the mighty concussion. The enemy pressed forward to capture the battery, we could hear their shouts as they formed for a bayonet charge, and saw the grape and canister mow great swathes in their ranks. Men were literally torn in pieces, and headless bodies and torn limbs sent hnrling through the air in that awful charge. But through it all they still pressed on, There were shrieks, and screams and shouts mingling in one steady and awful cry with the roar of great guns, belching death in their ranks.

At last one half of the gunners were down, and the enemy rushed in among the guns. Our men sprang to the rescue, and with a well directed bayonet charge forced back the broken ranks of the foe.

The field was ours, but at what a fearful cost! The dead, the wounded, the dying lay in heaps. The wheels of the guns could not be moved until the windrows of the dead were removed. Rapidly and carefully as possible we made room for the bat tery to pass. There were few wounded, nearly all were killed outright. Carefully we removed those few and hore them to the nospital tent in the rear. I was directing my men in the work, when suddenly from among the piles of dead, a face was up-A half-hour passed, other visitors came turned, a face I knew only too well. Carl

He was horribly mangled, and I saw could only live a few moments unless the flow of blood was soon checked. For an instant the thought flashed across by brain, "If he died Millie would be free!" But I crushed back the traitorous thought, and hastily improvising torniquets I stopped the bleeding arteries as best I could, and, with the help of one of the men, bore him to the

He opened his eyes as we laid him down One glance and I knew I was recognized. He raised his hand feebly, and tried to reach his vest pocket.

"A package-my pocket-" he gasped. I slipped my hand into an inside breast ocket and drew forth a small package, carefully enclosed

"Mildred," he said, with great effort, looking at me wistfully, and vainly trying to say more. His lips moved for a moment but no sound came from them; then the jaws relaxed, an ashen pallor spread over his face, and with a few short gasps he was

I placed the package in my breast pocket. and just at that moment the call sounded to re-form in line of battle, and we were hurried away to another part of the field. In half an hour we were again in the thickest of the fight. At the first charge a ball passed through

my leg, and the battle of Drury's Bluff was over for me, and the war, also, it proved, for after several weeks in the hospital, I was discharged from the service, and re All this time I had carefully kept the

ackage Carl had given me. I had a morbid desire to give it to Mildred in person, and waited my return home, which I knew from the first must soon come.

The day of my return I lay on the large, old-fashioned lounge in the living room of my father's house when Mildred came to Wan and wasted with suffering with one leg gone, I was scarcely more than the wreck of my formerself.

She had changed almost as much as I; all the girlish freshness and bloom had faded, and the grave, quiet manner seemed more befitting a woman of fifty than a girl of twenty-three; yet to me she seemed dearer and sweeter than ever.

"I am so glad to see you home once more! she said as she grasped my outstretched There were tears in her eyes, and he

voice trembled. How good it seemed to look into her face to hear the sound of her voice, and feel the pressure of her hand once more!

Could she-could she care for me, now Carl was dead! I found myself so eager, even now, for her love, that I would be only too thankful for even a small part of what

But Carl's letter must be delivered first, hough it might be the means of separating After a few mutul inquiries and replies drew the package from my pocket.

"I found Carl on the battle field of Drury's Bluff, and he gave me this for you as he was dying," I said, holding it out to her, and immediately turning away my head that I might not see her emotion

"For me?" she said in tones of surprise. 'I don't understand."

"It probably explains itself," I said, won dering why she should think it strange that Carl should send a dving message to her. I heard the rustle of paper as she undid the package, and in another instant, with a strange cry, she dropped on her knees beside the lounge.

"O Phillip, Phillip! what does it mean?" she said, her face as white as the letter she held out to me with trembling hands. I took it, and the first line brought me to

a sitting position, with an astonishment great as her own. I read in her own handwriting the words:

"Dear Phil:—There is no need that you should teach me to love you. I learned that lesson long ago. You have been dearest of all in the world to me since our childhood's days. Come to me at eight this evening and you will find, Your own love, Millie."

Faint and giddy with the surging tide of emotions that swept over me, I caught both her hands in mine. "You wrote that, Millie, wrote it to me!" said, scarcely believing such good news

"I wrote it in answer to your letter the day you went away; and you never cameheard nothing from you until I knew you were gone next day. I could not understand it.'

"Bnt I received an answer," I said in bewilderment; "you wrote you had never thought of me except as a friend—that you oved another."

"Oh, no, no! I wrote that to Carl in answer to one I received from him at almost the same time as yours. And I must have enclosed them in the wrong envelopes. O Phillip, to think of all these years of row to us both, for such a stupid mistake! How can you ever forgive me! "There is nothing to forgive, if you only

love me now," I said eagerly.
"I never loved any one else, I never could; you seemed a part of my life, and I've been so wretched! It is like heaven itself to have you back once more!" "Oh, thank God! thank God!" was all I could say as I caught her in my arms. Oh,

the delirious joy of the moment, after all those years of sorrow to know she loved me, had always loved me; could heaven hold any rapture to equal this? All the wretchedness of the past seemed to vanish as a dream, in the glad joy of the present. Then, suddenly there came a re-

action of feeling. What was I now! Broken in health, crippled, helpless! What woman would take such a wreck of manhood as I? "O Millie, darling!" I said despairingly, I've loved you, God only knows how well, but, I'm only a wreck at best, I cannot ask you to marry me now."

"You need not ask me at all," she archly, between smiles and tears. "I shall take you anyway. O Phil, you cannot think ter, particularly for the clothes. They I love you less for this! So long as there is enough of the body left to hold the heart of my dear old Philip you'll be just the same o me. No, not the same, but a hundred will be strong and well soon, dear, and your lost leg is an honor, not a blemish. You lost it in defence of your country, and I'm proud of you, far prouder than I ever could have been, had you stayed at home and re-

Was not this the acme of all earthly joy? Shall I shame my manhood when I say the men about the fire were as silent and tears were running down my face, as I rgught the dear girl to my heart and thank-

ed God for such a treasure. After our emotions had calmed down, omewhat, we examined the package more closely, and found a letter from Carl telling how he had received the note in answer to his letter, that he had rightly conjectured that in her agitation, Millie had misdirected the envelopes, that his must have been a rejection, and had been sent me. In his chaname in it, and thinking I had been rejected I would leave without an explanation. Then followed an account of the upbraidings of marked: ing that the one sent me might have no followed an account of the upbraidings of marked: conscience, the strivings of his better ature, until he had written this explanation to give me, in case of our meeting or of his death.

"I have been a coward and a villian." he vrote in conclusion, "not to have returned the note long ago. I cannot hope for your for giveness.'

But in the supreme happiness of our reunion we could find no room, in our hearts it ain't safe." for enmity toward the dead, even though he had wron ed us so bitterly .- Yankee Blade.

ish war ship Buzzard: "Were I in old man continued in his soft drawl: charge of a battery when engaged with either the Boston or the Atlanta I would make a target out of the after deck and destroy the steering gear. The ship losing this would then be un-Indies. It is said that the confidential photograph books of nearly every British cruiser contain plates of every ship in the United States service. Many of these photographs were taken by the instantaneous process while the ships were under way.

Bulltrogs as Bird Eaters.

Once while out after snipe, not far rom Montreal, Canada, with Mr. Frank Livingston, a well known sportswere scattered about feeding. Motioning to Frank to get ready, we both raised our guns and fired simultaneousy, Frank killing two and myself one. My snipe was knocked over into the water and what was my surprise when, on reaching the bank to secure him, I ain't no right to beat a woman with a saw an enormous bullfrog shoot sudden- fence rail. He orter to have took his ly from the water, seize my game and make off with it under my very nose. To say I was flabbergasted or thunderstruck would be a mild way of expressing my astonishment at the audacity of this marine robber, but raising my gun and taking rapid aim I let him have a charge of No. 8; which effectually stopped him in his plundering career. He had swallowed whole the legs, body and all but the head of a snipe one-half the size of himself. While returning one summer afternoon from beach bird shooting on the shores of Long Island a companion shot a bank swallow which fell on the margin of a pool on the salt meadows. On going to fish it up it could not be found, but in the water at the edge of the pool was seen the head of a huge bullfrog, and from ary is double !. Shall I dismiss the its mouth projected, like two horns, the tips of the swallow's wings .- Forest and Stream.

Would Not Do.

Parisan Artist-"I paint a picture young ladies' faces, all true Americaine, all."

Clubman-"Well, I can get you an invitation to Mrs. Highup's party. She moves in the most exclusive set in the

"Ah! but I vant pretty faces."-New York Weekly.

Graduation Essays. First Sweet Girl-"What subject have you chosen for your graduation

Second Sweet Girl-"The Correlaation of Hypontic and Theosopic Theories.' What's yours." First Sweet Girl-"Oh. I selected

an easy one -- 'Is Marriage a Faiture?" -New York Weekly.

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS. Visit to a Typical Family on

Bullskin Creek. It was early in the morning of a perfect April day that we went down the road that leads to the banks of the Bullskin-a creek that traverses a part of Eastern Kentucky, writes a Star. It was a charming ride through the mists and shadows of the early morning. Our destination was the house of an old man named Barger. It was a quaint old place, much cleaner than the houses in that country usually are, with the remarkable luxury of an "up-stairs." Old Mrs. Barger was preparing dinner when we arrived, and we sat down to dine at 10 o'clock in the morning. We told the family that we dined at home about eight hours later than that, but they would not believe it.

Most of the party bolonging to the geological survey set off immediately for the mountains, but I spent the long afternoon reading, napping and chatting with old Mrs. Barger. She busied herself about the stove, which, with the dining table, was under a shed in the yard, and sang old-time hymns in the highest voice I ever heard. She suddenly stopped singing and asked me if I had ever heard that "hime" before, and while I was trying to guess at her meaning it from an old "hime-book" that was nearly a hundred years old. She was an active old woman, the

mother of many stalwart sons and daughters. One of the latter, a strapping bare-legged lass of 18, had just gone to the creek with the family laundry. This is quite a serious matscrub them in the water, then pound them with heavy paddles till their ideas of cleanliness are satisfied. It takes good homespun to bear such heroic treatment. In the evening I joined the group sitting about the fire waiting for supper. They were "the boys" come in from the farm work with several neighbors who had been helping. Darkness had fallen, and the sedate as only a group of mountianeers can be. The silence was suddenly broken by the entrance of a hale. hearty, old man, whom all the party addressed as grandpap and treated with great respect. The old man stool near the fire, and waited until weeks." Mrs. Barger bad resumed her work at grin and disappointment that I had been the fire, and the men had gone back to preferred to him, he had kept the note, hop- chewing their "long cut" and to sil-

"I lay I'm goin' to leave this creek." "Why, what's the matter, grandpap?" came in a chorus from all sides, for grandpap had been a landmark on the creek before any of them were

"Cause," he replied, cause it ain't safe fur nobody as lives on this creek;

The men sat upright for a moment and forgot to chew, the bacon burn't This is How He Would Do It. unnoticed on the stove, and after enjoy-Said a lieutenant on board the Brit- ing the suspense for a moment, the

Baker's wife all to pieces with a fence rail, and run off an lef' her fur dead." Various exclamations came from all sides, while I sat by and listened to the manageble and at the mercy of her details of what seemed to me to be antagonist." The Buzzard sailed on a shocking assault. Grandpap ex-Monday from New York for the West plained, with slow care how the quarrel originated with the "dawgs and the hawgs," and finally concluded by repeating, "I tell ye I goin' to leave the whose blood has become thin or impure, are e creek; it ain't safe." Mrs. Barger returned to her bacon with the astute observation, "Wall, that beats my time," and took no further part in the conversation, but the men were thoroughly aroused and discussed the outrage with solemn eagerness. One tall fellow, who seemed to be a man of some importance, reached quite a fever of man of Toronto, we suddenly came up- excitement, and all the little circle on a spot where some dozen birds or so stopped to listen when he delivered his R.I. opinion. "A man ain't no right to beat a woman with a fence rail. A man shouldn't beat none of my women folks with a fence rail. If Bud Simpson wanted to beat Tildy Baker, why didn't he take his fist an' beat her. A man

> The party all agreed that punishment with the fist was the proper mode for women, and silence soon reigned again.

Jaybird and Chicken. Several days ago a lady in Perry.

Ga., saw a jaybird eating a chicken on top of a fence-post. Only a short while before the chicken had been seen in the yard alive. Of course it was a small chicken-only several days old-yet it was almost as large as its captor. - Ex.

Reducing a Big Head.

Stage director (to manager, excitedly)-"It's time for the curtain to rise, and here the Little Lord Fauntlerov declares he won't go on unless his salaudience?"

Manager (grimly)-"Not much. [He grips his cane firmly and proceeds to the greenroom, from whence sharp whacks and shrill cries are soon heard Americaine, and I vant put in some to issue. He returns.] Let the play begin, Mr. Director; the star has decided to assume his part, as usual."-Pack.

A Hard Heart Softened. Young Lady-"Father, this is scandatous! The idea of a man of your standing coming home in this condition!"

Old Gentleman -- "Couldn't (hic) help it m' dear. Met zee young feller 1 wouldn't let you marry, an' (hic) had some drinks wiz him, and he's such a good feller I said he (hic) could marry you right off, m' dear."

"Mercy! Where is he?" "Dunno, m' dear. P'liceman took 'im off (hic) in a wheelbarrow."-New York Weekly.

Teaching Frugality.

great commercial prosperity of that the power of hypnotizing people to country about 200 years ago were such an extent that he can pass built up by a parsi monious frugality, pennies for sovereigns upon shopwhich for a long time marked the character of the Dutch. This habit throw down a scrap of newspaper correspondent of the Washington gave place to luxury when wealth had been secured. The clergy used to rebuke the growing extravagance. and a French writer tells how a successful business man taught his fellows a lesson:

Before retiring from business and taking leave of his friends in the city he invited them to dine with him The guests, on arriving at his residence, were surprised to see the extraordinary preparations that had been made for their reception. On a plain oak table, covered with a blue cloth, were some wooden plates, spoons and drinking vessels. ently two old seamen brought in dishes containing herrings-some fresh, others salted or dried.

Of these the guests were invited to partake; but it was clear that they had little appetite for such poor fare, and, with considerable impatience, they awaited the second course, which consisted of salt beef and greens. This, also, when brought in, they did not seem to relish.

At last the blue cloth was removed, and one of fine whitedamask sub stituted; and the guest were agree she explained by saying that she got ably surprised to see a number of servants, in gorgeous liveries, enter with the third course, which consisted of everything necessary to form a most sumptuous banquet. The master of the house then addressed his friends in the following terms:

"Such, gentlemen, has been the progress of our republic, We began with short frugality, by means of which we became wealthy; and we end with luxury, which will beget poverty. We should, therefore, be satisfied with our beef and greens, that we may not have to return to our herrings,"-Youth's Companion.

DR. HEUSTIS C. WOOD, of the university of Pennsylvania hospital, having reason to believe that the brother of a clergyman, who was one of his patients, was merely shamming paralysis, had him placed in an electrical chair in the presence of the students and then turned on the current. The paralyzed man uttered a yell and ran off to his room, with great respect. The old man in spite of a "complete paralysis of placed himself with utmost care on a his lower limbs that had lasted for

There are people using Dobbins' Electric Soap to-day who commenced its use in 1865. Would this be the case were it not the purest

Two men were killed in Chicago by the falling of a trestle in the power house of the Milwaukee avenue cable railway.

One by one the roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all. Striking coal miners at Streator, Ill., continue their riotous demonstrations, many being arrested.

Extraordinary, but nevertheless true. We pose to show working and energetic men how to make from \$75 to \$250 a month above

The village of Ubbendorf, Germany, on the Weser river, has been destroyed by fire.

Expresses his Gratitude.—Albert A. Larcon, of Kirkman, Ia., in expressing his gratitude to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, writes: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam." Buy the \$1.00 bottle for Lung Diseases.

Aged People

pecially liable to attacks of rheumatism, or to that weakness called "general debility." The pains and aches of the former are relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalize the blood, while it also tones and builds up the whole system. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and re ulize the peculi ar benefit which it gives. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspep-

sia and as a tonic alterative, with the most ben-eficial results. I have also used it for rheuma tism with good effect. I regard it as one of the very best family medicines, and would not will ingly be without it." A. B. CURRY, Providence, "My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out of

that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us than all other medicines together." RICHARD HAWK-BURST, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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for the entire eradication of all EXTERNAL or INTERNAL.

No family should be without it. One twenty-five cent bottle will do more to convince you of the efficacy than all the testimonials we might present, and we have an abundance of this kind of evidence.

ITS ACTION IS LIKE MAGIC.

For Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, a teaspoonful of Pain Killer taken at the beginning of an attack will prove an almost never-failing cure, and save

SUFFERING AND MONEY. PAIN-KILLER

is an article that has combined in it all that goes to make a first-class family medicine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS Alldruggists sell Pain-Killer at 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 abottle.

In Englynd a dissipated young The wealth of Holland and the man is under arrest who possesses keepers, and has even been known to and get a theater ticket and change for a £5 note in return. This power of mesmerism-the occult influence by which one person can subject and shape to his will another person's consciousness of his own perceptions and sensations-is being considerably discussed in Europe as well as in this country. It is obviously a dangerous thing and it is believed to be

> THE Tombstone Epitaph is authority for the statement that Apache county, Arizona, the territorial area of which is larger than Massachusetts and the population several thousand. is without a practicing physician. Notwithstanding the fact that death in Arizona comes in most instances too sudden to get the patient's boots off, to say nothing of calling in a physician, Apache county would seem to offer a pretty good opening for a doctor.

THE belief that the Eiffel tower causes thunderstorms has become an article of faith in Paris. Never have thunderstorms been so frequent there as in the last fortnight.

The French senate committee which had the latter in charge has approved the bill for the relief of the Panama Canal company.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

John Kelly, convicted of the murder o Eleanor O'Shea near Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1888, was hanged at Canandaigua. Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers

S:JACOBS OIL Chronic Neuralgia. Pormanent Cures.

Suffered a long time with neuralgia in the head:
was prostrated at times; gave St. Jacobs Oil a trial;
have been entirely cured; no return.
JEREMIAH ENEY, 1812 W. Lombard st., Balto., Md.

Permanent Cures.

My wife was paralyzed from neuralgia; she could not walk a step; I bought St. Jacobs Oil; after one bottle was used she walked about; continued use completely cured her.

JAS. P. MURPHY, Tenn.

Permanent Cures.

June 17, 1887.

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The Columns of THE TIMES are open to all who desire a candid discussion of questions of interest to the people of Richland county, but of course we do not hold ourselves responsible for a correspondent's continues. a correspondent's opinions.

Let the journalist defend the doctrine of the party which he approves, let him criticise and condem the party which he does not approve, reserving always his right to applaud his opponents or censure his friends, as the truth may require, and he will be independent enough for a free country.—[Garaeld.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

COUNTY DADS. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,) County of Richland, County Auditor's Office.

Wahpeton, July 1st, 1889, 10 a. m Regular meeting of the board o county commissioners. Board called to order by the chairman. Mem bers present P. S. Larson, H. C. N Myhra, J. Bauer, P. Kramer, Frit Wessel, chairman and O. II. Perry county auditor.

On motion board adjourned until two o'clock p. m. Two o'clock p. m., members pres ent as before, called to order by th

chairman. On motion the tax of the N. I Ry. Co. was refunded for the town G. S. Barnes & Co. for the year '85 the county: and the interest and penalty of G. S. Barnes tax was abated for the Mules year 1885, and the tax of the N. P.

R. R. was cancelled. On motion the minutes of the

On motion board adjourned until dered by the county board: July 2, 9 o'clock a. m.

July 2, 9 a. m. Members present as before, called to order by the chairman. On motion the board contracted

to have 500 additional premium lists gotten out for the Red Rive Agricultural Association, now be ing printed by Geo. P. Garred fo the purpose of advertising th county, the same to cost \$50. On motion the board adjourne

until two o'clock p. m.

Two o'clock p. m. Members present as before, called to order by the chairman. On motion the board adjourned

until Wednesday, July 3d, 9 a. m. Wednesday, July 3d, 9. m. Members present as before, called to order by the chairman.

On motion the following were de clared public places where chattel mortgaged property can be sold in Richland county:

On motion Dr. Ge	20.	D.	Sw	ain
Falrmount	**	44	**	**
Walcott	44	4.7	44	**
Collax	**	44	**	
DWIGHT	44	+4	44	44
Rongsberg	44	**	**	44
Christene	44	44	44	44
Abercromble	46	**	44	+4
Lidgerwood	4.4	++	44	4.
Hankinson		**	4.6	**
wynamere	**	44	44	
Farmington	46	**	+4	**
Mooreton	44	**	***	**
Wahpetoni	n fr	ont of	post	offi

was appointed member of the in sanity board in place of Dr. W. A. Franklia, time to expire January 1st, 1890.

Moved by Mr. Kramer and seconded by Mr. Bauer that two new bridges be built, one of 80 feet span without approaches at Wendt's, between sections 21 and 28, town 131, R. 50; and one of 60 feet span, with Brightwood. 20 feet of approach on each end, between sections 21 and 22, town 131, R. 50, in the town of Belford, the tion adjournd sine die. On motion contract to be let to S. M. Hewett of the board reorganized as a board of Minneapolis at the 1888 prices. The question being put to a vote chairman. Board called to order by was carried as follows:

P. Kramer, J. Bauer and chairand P. S. Larson voting no,

The approaches of said bridge to be paid for by the town of Belford, until Thursday at 9 a. m. Moved and seconded that the tee to investigate the bridge between sections 5 and 6, town 136, R. 50. Chairman appointed P. S. Larson as such committee.

On motion Mr. Wessel and H. C. N. Myhra were made a committee to investigate the bridge between sections 28 and 29 in Dwight township. On motion Chas. Spottswood was

appinted coroner in place of H. II. Baldwin who has removed from the On motiun the board adjourned

until Mondy, July 8 at 10 a. m. Monday, July 8th. Board called to order by the chairman, members until two p. m. present, P. S. Larson, H. C. N. Myhra, J. Bauer, Fritz Wessel, chairman, and O. H. Perry, county

On motion the board adjourned as county commissioners and organized as a board of equalization. On motion the board adjourned and 33, town 129, R. 47. until two o'clock p. m.

Two o'clock p. m. Members presnt as before. On motion the board ordered drawn for the amount adjourned until Tuesday at 9 a. m. thereon. Tuesday, 9 a. m. Board called to

order by the chairman, members present as before. On motion the board adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

Two o'clock p. m. Members present as before, called to order by the chairman. On motion the board adjourned

until Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Wednesday, 9 a. m. Members the chairman. On motion the assessmen upon the sa section 1, town 132, R. 48, were assessed at \$5.00 instead of \$10 per acre, all except until 2 o'clock. p. m,

On motion there was an exemption of \$960 allowed M. T. Rich tion in regard to settlement with

of tree culture.

until 2 o'clock p. m.

raised from \$200 to \$1,500.

raised from \$450 to \$2,000. was raised from \$2000 to \$2500 and follows: P. Kramer, J. Bauer, H. C.

\$2500. On motion the Atlantic elevator company in Brightwood was assessed at \$1500.

The board proceeded with the equalization of the county assessment and the schedule of average assessments in the various townships was found as follows:

Townships.	Per Acre	Horses			Cattle		Mules	Sheep		Swine	
Eagle	6 00	61							48	4	72
Walcott	4 50	17	61	12	65	30	00	1	00	1	90
Walcott village	4 52	47	60	1:2	65	30	00		00		CC
Colfax	2 68	37	46		47	41	66	1	36		10
Barrie		35			03	40	38	1	00		55
Helendale	3 40	33	51	10			00		37		82
Sheyenne West End, F	4 00	300	90	10	66		00	1	50		40
West End, M	9 0	30	40	1 6			00		29		36
Grafton	2 80	10	95				00		19		00
Abererombie			19				75		43		01
Dwight									35		
enter							66				
Danton					59	44	00	ĩ	00	5	O
Dexter	4 00	64	30	15	78	63	63	i	00		
Belford	4 40	33	00				30		(10	i	00
Brandenburg	4 53			9	73	54	00	1	80	1	80
Summit	3 17	33					00		00	2	40
Fairmount	4 09						00			2	70
Fairmount village		33		13	50	75	00			2	00
DeVillo	3 10	53	00	11	00	55	00	:	25	3	00
Brightwood	3 70	143	50	11	50	24	00	:5	00	:	50
Elma	5 4		90	13	35	50	00	1	60	2	25
Park Wahpeton	4 40	130	00	11	47	33	33	1	50	1	21
wantecon	1	100	. 0	14	45	133	00	1	UÜ	4	18

of Dexter and applied to the tax of lished as the average assessment of

On motion the following changes previous meeting were read and ap- in the county assessment were or-

	Colfax	**	raised.	30	
e	Helendale	44	44	25	
	Sheyenne	41	64	20	
70.00	West End	**	**	15	
d	Center	44	lowered.	10	
	Summit	44	raised.	45	
n	Fairmount	46	**	10	
er	DeVillo	**	66	30	
e-	Elma	44	lowered,	10	
200	Park		**	10	
or	SECOND (N I	IORSES.		
ıe	Eagle	44	lowered.	15	
	Barrie	44	raised.	30	
	Helendale	++	lowered.	10	
ed	West End, Freeman	+4	raised.	80	
	West End, Mellem	44	**	90	
	Grafton	66	**	20	
10	Charles and the same of the sa				

d	West End, Freeman	+4	raised.	80	**	
	West End, Mellem	44	44	90	44	
	Grafton	66	**	20	44	
3-	Center		lowered.	15	**	
e	Danton	44	raised.	10	44	
•	Dexter	+4	lowered.	15	44	
	Relford	46	raised.	50		
1	Brandenburg	+6	**	05	44	
	Summit	**	44	50		
	Fairmount		lowered,	10	44	
	Bright wood	44	raised.	15		
	Elma	44	44	45	44	
0	Park	44	44	95		
				~		
	THIRD O					
-	Walcott	**	lowered,	05	44	
el	" village	**		05	44	
	Colfax		raised,	50	44	
n	Barrie		**	20	44	
19	Helendale			10	44	
10	Sheyenne	**	**	10	66	
e	West End, Freeman	**	**	40	44	
	West End, Mellem	**	44	30	**	
	Grafton	**	lowered,	05	**	
	Abercrombie	**	raised,	15	**	
	Dwight	44	lowered.	05	44	
	Danton	**	raised.	20		
	Dexter	**	lowered.	30	44	
	Beltord	44	raised.	25	44	
	Brandenburg	44	44	20	44	
	Summit	**	+4	30	44	
	Fairmount	44	44	25	44	
	Fairmount village	44	lowered.	10	**	
	Elma	**	**	10	**	
e	FOURTH	ON	MULES.			
	Walcott		raised.	50	44	
-	Walcott village	44	**	60	44	
.	Colfax		6.6	20	44	
v	Barrie		**	25	**	
<i>y</i>	Sheyenne		44	10	44	
	West End, Mellem	**	**	25	**	
	Abercrombie			10		
-	Center	44	lowered.	15	44	
v١	Danton	44	raised.	10	4.	
	Dunton	1000	introcu,	10	35.00	

county commissioners, Fritz Wessel.

On motion the bond of Chas. P. man voting yes, and H. C. N. Myhra | Spotswood as county coroner was accepted.

On motion the board adjourned

present as before. Board commenced settlement with county treasurer. On motion the board adjourned

Two o'clock p. m. Board called to order by the chairman, members present as before. Board continued settlement with county treasurer.

until Friday at 9. a. m. Friday July 12, 9 a. m. Board called to order by chairman, members present as before.

Two o'clock p. m. On motion a county warrant was ordered drawn in favor of W. A. Easton, chairman of board of supervisors of Fairmount township for \$200 for the purpose of building a bridge across

On motion the Justice report of A. Bessie was allowed and warrants

On motion board adjourned untill 2 p. m.

Two p. m. Board called to order by chairman, members present as before. Board continues settlement with county treasurer.

until Tuesday, July 16, 9 a. m. Tuesday, July 16, 9 a. m. Board called to order by the chairman, January balance 285 00 Collections..... 773 48 members present, P. S. Larson, H. present as before, called to order by C. N. Myhra, Joakim Bauer, Peter Commissions... 30 24 Disbursements.. 1027 71 1057 95 Kramer, Fritz Wessel, chairman

On motion the board adjourned 24 acres that belongs to the St. P. Two p. m. Board called to order

ment with county treasurer. On motion the following resolu-

upon sw1 of 6, 135, 47 on account county treasurer was made. Whereas, it appears from the ac-On motion the board adjourned counts between the county and O. K. Ulsaker, treasurer there is due Two o'clock p. m. Members pres- from said county treasurer the sum ent as before, called to order by the of \$966.66 that the account of said treasurer be not accepted by the On motion the N. D. Elevator Co. board of county commissioners, and assessment in Farmington was settlement with said treasurer be refused, the said \$966.66 being the On motion the N. D. Elevator amount of said treasurer's salary assessment in Great Bend was from Jan. 8, 1889 to July 1st, 1889. paid contrary to order of county On motion the National elevator commissioners. The same being company assessment at Christene put to a vote it was carried as

at Abercrombie from \$2000 to N. Myhra, and Chairman voting yes, and P. S. Larson, no. JULY SETTLEMENT. ferritorial Fund-

January balance... 1544-14 Collections...... 8228-65 9772-79 Commissions..... 329 17 Disbursements 9006 16 9005 03 077 40 Stock Indemnity Fund-

January balance... 30 81 Collections... 113 92 143 83 Commissions 4 53 Disbursements 127 60 132 13 11 70 County General Revenue-January balance... 2327 64 Collections 14596 99 16921 63 County Road and Bridge-Collections January balance Dr. 3609 32 January balance.... 6632-83 Collections....... 3203-47 9856-30

County Sinking Fund-Commissions 128 17 Disbursements 1451 95 | 1583 12 | 8253 13 County General School Fund-January balance 6252 99 Collections..... 7911 09 14164 08 Commissions... 316 20 Disbursements .. 10045 45 Private Redemption Fund-January balance 1217 68 Collections 7365 55 8583 23 7360 35 1222 8 Disbursements .. Register's Salary Fund-

Collections FIRST ON LANDS. Commissions.... 75 72 Disbursements .. 1691 67 1767 39 Freasurer's Salary Fund-Collections Disbursements . 2316 85 460 S SCHOOL TOWNSHIP. engle-January balance 613 85 Collections 840 59 1454 44 848 50 605 9 Walcott-January balance Collections 750 09 927 85

Colfax-January Balance 460 60 Collections..... 1071 80 1532 40 Commissions... 42-87 Disbursements.. 1220-06 1981-93 250-47 Barrie-Commissious... 31 77 Disbursements.. 1057 08 delendale-January balance 423 68 Collections..... 400 67 Commissions.... Disbursements..

On motion the board of equaliza-

chairman.

Thursday, 9 a. m. Board called

until 2. o'clock. p. m. On motion the board adjourned

January balance 237 00 Collections..... 1075 95 1312 95 Commissions... 43 03 Disbursements. 1152 00 1195 03 117 92

Dexter-January balance 246 60 Collections..... 1011 42 1258 02 Commissions.... 40 45 Disbursements.. 1196 00 Belfordslough on section line between 28

On motion the board adjourned and O. H. Perry, auditor. airmount Village-

M. & M. Ry. Total assessment, by chairman, and members present

Eagle-Valcott-Colfax-

Barrie-

Commissions... Disbursements.. 805 71 122 14 Walcott Village-July balance.... 150 20 Collections..... 21 55 171 75 Commissions... 81 Disbursements.. 150 29

869 51

16 03 617 00

January balance 227 45 Collections..... 422 66

Commissions... 16 92 Disbursements.. 324 65

January balance 91 58 Collections 562 86

January balance 53 37 Collections..... 604 36

Commissions... 24 17 Disbursements.. 194 19

January balance 401 41 Collections..... 968 54

Commissions... 38 75 Disbursements.. 1137 41

January balance 118 47 Collections..... 1198 56

Commissions... 47 94 Disbursements.. 958 09

January balance 127 51 Collections..... 362 24

Commissions.... 14 49 Disbursements.. 472 00

Commissions... 7 18 Disbursements. 252 85

January balance 44 91 Collections..... 226 56

Commissions... 8 84 Disbursements.. 17 22

January balance 252 85 Collections..... 180 34 433 19

Brandenburg-

Summit-

balance 52 06 ons..... 345 57

West End-Freeman-

Commissions... Disbursements..

Commissions.... Disbursements...

bererombie-

1092 78

650 11

654 41

622 63 191 3

351 57 298 54

256 42 41 21

218 36 439 37

1176 16 193 7

405 74 754 64

1236 45

486 49

West End-Mellem

chairman appoint one as a commit- to order by the chairman, members Dwight-

On motion the board adjourned

January balance 460 56 Collections..... 1032 00

January balance 663 54 Collections..... 682 13 1345 67 Commissions.... Disbursements.. January balance Collections.....

1233 94 111 73 69 91 436 04 Independent School Dist. No. 1 of Brightwood-71 33 412 50 Commissions... Disbursements.. January balance Collections..... 151 58 837 89 984 47 Commissions .. 980 58 January balance 817 50 Collections..... 1138 18 2155 68 Commissions ... Disbursements.

January bal. Dr.

Disbursements.

July balance Dr.

January balance Collections.....

January balance Collections.....

711 74

274 35

259 32

405 60

143 37

332 42

13 92

635 30

595 74

100 47

12 63

11 57

7 92

\$26240 68

397 08 812 35

149 70

9 94

33 71

400 15 455 89

152 54

West End-

January balance Collections..... January balance Collections..... January balance 1106 43 Collections..... 2822 54 3928 97 Commissions ... Disbursements. 2604 73 January balance Collections.....

January balance Collections..... January balance Collections..... January balance Collections Commissions ...

January balance Collections..... 20 09 553 94 January balance Collections..... 749 18 364 71 1106 89 Disbursements.. 1051 72 1006 27

January balance Collections..... Commissions.... Disbursements... Brandenburg-January balance 111 25 Collections..... 173 93 285 18 Commissions... 6 96 Disbursements.. 111 25 118 91 106 9 January balance 18 20 Collections..... 576 04 594 24

January balance Collections..... January balance Collections..... Commissions.... Disbursements.. Fairmount-511 04 January balance Collections..... Commissions.... Disbursements... January balance 127 15 Collections..... 352 72 479 87 De Villo-438 98

14 10 424 88 January balance Collections..... Commissions.... Disbursements... January balance 190 32 Collections..... 370 11 560 43 Brightwood-14 80 524 32 539 19 . 21 31

January balance Collections..... Commissions.... Disbursements.. January balance 17 61 Collections 104 91 122 52 Elma-112 31 January balance Collections..... Commissions. January balance Collections..... 230 69 552 53 Disbursements ... 283 22 Park-

January balance Collections..... Dwight-January balance 160 56 Collections..... 626 59 797 15 619 91 177 24 Center-January balance Collections..... 60 91 373 62 Commissions.

Dexter-

January balance 261 85 Collections..... 189 64

Commissions.... 7 59 Disbursements... 361 85

January balance 331 75 Collections..... 416 73

January balance 133 45 Collections.... 120 60

Commissions ... 4 81 Disbursements.. 249 25

January balance 888 25 Collections. . . 319 42

July balance, Dr

January balance Collections.....

Disbursements...

Commissions ...

airmount Village

January balance Collections.....

Commissions.... Disbursements...

January balance Collections.....

Commissions... Disbursements...

January bal. Dr.

Commissions.... Disbursements...

July balance, Dr

January balance

January balance 38 60 Collections..... 186 01

Commissions.... 7 45 Disbursements.. 211 13

Commissions.... 176 00 Disbursements.. 5626 78

Brghtwood-

Collections.

Elma-

Wahpeton-

Eagle-

Walcott-

January balance Collections

January balance Collections.....

Commissions.... Disbursements...

January balance Collections.....

Commissions....

Commissions.

January balanc

January batance

Disbursements ..

Barrie_

Helendale-

Disbursements ...

January balance 339 76 Collections..... 141 02

DeVIIIo-

Rummit_

Fairmount-

16 67 643 75

3 69 95 68

33 S1 34 3 46

29 09

27 47

Wahneton-January balance Collections..... Commissions.... Disbursements... 5 12 153 04 bercrombie Noxious Weed Fund-Danton-January balance 155 94 Collections..... 21 27 Commissions 176 36

551 49

369 44

660 42

254 05

254 00

459 20

99 37

6 45

8 52

37 61

27 67

224 61

218 58

114 08

56 37

107 94

480 78

57 71

1483 28 4400 49 5883 77

DELINQUENT ROAD FUNDS,

Commissions.... 1 97 62 61 8 25 Total credit balance .. overdrafts-

Co. General Revenue.... Co. Road and Bridge.... Brandenburg Civil Town. Brightwood "Sheyenne Delinquent Road 3237 45 1897 27 01 2 48--5166 36 Balance..... \$21074 8 RECAPITULATION, JULY SETTLEMENT. FUNDS. DR. BAL. CR. BA 377 46 11 70

Territorial
Stock Indemnity
County Gen'l Revenue
County Road and Bridge
1897
27
County Sinking
County General School
Private Redemption
Register's Salary
Treasurer's Salary 8253 18 SCHOOL TP. FUND. Eagle School Township..... Walcott... Walcott Village....

Helendale
Sheyenne
Sheyenne
West Knd, Freeman

"Mellem
Grafton
Abererombie
Dwight
Center
Danton
Dexter
Belford
B randenburg
Summit
Fairmount Village
DeVillo
Bright wood
Independent
Elma

CIVIL TP. PUNDS.

Ragle.
Walcott.
Colfax
Barrie.
Helendale. Dwight..... Center Danton Dexter Belford

Dexter
Belford.
Brandenburg.
Summit
Fairmount.

Village.
De Villo.
Brightwood.
Kima.
Park.
Wahpeton. DELIN. ROAD FUNDS.

West End
Grafton
Aberc rombie
Dwight
Cepter
Danton
Dexier
Belford
Brandenburg
summit
Fairmount
DeVillo
Brightwood

Abercrombie Noxious Weed...
Sp'l School Dist.
Colfax Noxious Weed. Total Credit Balance..... Total Debit Balance..... \$5166 30 Net Total Cr. Balance.....

\$26240 68

Additional collections since July 1st, 1889..... Total to be accounted for.

Paid out since July 1st, 1889
Cash on hand exhibited by county treasurer...... \$15924 70-\$21674 60

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, SS Coupty of Richland. We the undersigned county commissioners hereby certify that the above is a true and correct recap-

itulation and abstract of the settlement made by us with O. K. Ulsaker, county treasurer, this 16th day of July, 1889.
In witness whereof, we have here unto set our hands this 16th day of

July, 1889. P. S. LARSON, Attest: O. H. PERRY, Co. Com'r. Co. Auditor. |Concluded next week. |

H. G. ALBRECHT,

HARNESS

Light and Heavy,

Collars, Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, Lap Robes, Turf Goods. 11 fact a full supply of everything in that line.

Fargo, Dakota.

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GENERAL HARDWARE

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Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

GURNEY Hot Water Heater

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Carries the Best Old Line companies doing business in the west. Agent for Steamship lines. Will write insurance at the lowest rates. Especially Cheap Rates given on Farm and Isolated Risks. Office over Post-office, 47

Wm F Eckes, (Successor to Anton Gilles & Co.)

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IOWA.

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Wahpeton, North Dakota, FRESH AND CURED MEATS, Poultry, Game, Fresh and Salt Fish At Greatly Reduced Prices for I Sell for Cash only. Free delivery. Prime Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Hides, Etc., always wanted.

Wm. NORTHEY, Proprietor. C. S. COMSTOCK, Painter & Decorator, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass,

Varnishes, Artist's Supplies, Etc. GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE. And the J. G. Eearhuff, Story & Camp and other Standard Organs and Pianos, sold on Installment plan without interest

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Is the best thing in the business, and the only ones in the county are owned by ERNST HOLZHAUER

e having just added another machine to his already complete facilities
and will in the future keep two outfits in the field which will enable him to do much more business than formerly and do it much more readily. This machine is acknowledged to be the best machine made for soil such as is found in the Red River Valley. It will sink a two inch pipe 312 feet in ten hours.

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