The Louisiana Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEXANDRIA. - LOUISIANA.

STANLEY IN OMAHA.

A Chapter from the Great Explorer's Early Newspaper Career.

In the year 1866 Stanley was sent out to the Western country by the New York Herald to report the war then raging with the Nez Perces. Stanley was not sent out to do this assignment because of any great fitness as a war correspondent, but because he was faithful and had the reputation of getting his matter to the paper sooner than any other reporter on the staff of that great journal. He came, and the way he did his work was the marvel of the country, as he constantly and repeatedly sent in his messages a day before the other great papers of the day had heard from their special correspondents. This was done by Stanley himself carrying his own messages to the nearest telegraph station immediately upon the termination of a battle.

No matter the danger, no matter what risk of losing his life he may have to undergo, he bravely carried his account right through a country that was practically in the hands of hostile Indians, and capture meant death, most probably a horrible one, too. Nothing daunted, and shoving all obstacles to one side, he bravely did his duty to his paper, and he arrived in Omaha directly after General Crook had effectually squelched the uprising, and a handsome check from his employers was awaiting him. Ere the winter was hardly half gone the young man's money had disappeared. In a penniless condition he was glad to get something to eat and a warm place to sleep, and St. A. D. Balcomb, who at that time was proprietor of the Republican, permitted the young fellow to sleep in his press-room.

This condition of affairs ran along almost all the winter, but early in the spring Stanley received word from the Herald that he should report immediately, as he was wanted—that they were going to send him to report the Grecian war, which was then raging. Stanley immediately started for Gotham, and Omaha never knew him more.

He was sent to Greece, as history relates, and an incident happened in that country that made him the redoubted explorer he is to-day. The story is a long one, but can be shortened into one word—love. Stanley fell in love with a beautiful Grecian lady, and the lady's family investigated the young correspondent's standing in his native land, which evidently did not conclude satisfactorily to the ardent young lover, as his suit was afterward refused.

For some time after this nothing was heard from him, with the exception of several letters written to friends in this country, in which he avowed the intention of doing something that "would shed a luster about his name," not approached by any of the aforesaid young lady's family. He said that he had "loved once and forever," and that he was going to become renowned or die.

It was not a long period after this that the report that a daring young man named Stanley was going as the representative of the New York Herald to make an attempt to discover the whereabouts of Livingstone, who, it was thought, had lost his way in the Dark Continent. Years passed and no news from the brave but reckless man who had thus exposed his life to every danger imaginable, and people had begun to say that he, too, had perished in the same way that the man for whom he was hunting had disappeared.

At last a messenger arrived at Cairo, Egypt, which brought news of the safety of the travelers, as well as a brief but vivid account of the trials and hardships endured by Stanley and his party; telling of the finding of Livingstone and later of his death. This brought the name of Stanley to the front as an explorer, and there it has remained ever since and ever will remain.—Omaha Republican.

PENNY PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Latest Fad in the Ubiquitous Automatic Delivery Machine.

The latest fad in the penny automatic delivery box will be placed before the long-enduring public in this city shortly in the shape of a portrait-making machine. The machine is a unique affair and one that will probably be greatly patronized. The machine is in the form of a large square box mounted on a hollow pedestal. On the front center is a small lens, surmounted by a mirror, and a slot for the penny is in the top left-hand corner.

The person to be photographed takes his stand in front of the lens, with his back to a post or rail fixed at a distance of three feet from the machine, and adjusts himself so that his full face shall be reflected in the mirror. With his left hand he drops a penny in the slot and remains motionless for five seconds, when the sound of a bell announces that the impression is complete. In forty seconds more the finished photograph, on a metal plate, drops through the delivery hole on to a small shelf and the process is complete. The impressions resemble those of the cheap glass position photographs, only that tin-plate is substituted for glass.

The mechanism is at present a secret, but the principle appears to be that of a rotary arm, which carries the plate through a series of chemical baths till the impression is developed and fixed. The machine, it is thought, will give good satisfaction to all of those who are in the habit of dropping a cent into the slot machines. A company will place the machine upon the market in this country and Europe at about the same time. Between these machines and the amateur photographers, which are swarming the country in numbers, the professionals will be badly pressed for work.—Philadelphia Times.

The Length of Pastoral Calls.

How long should a pastoral call be? A Massachusetts clergyman settles this question in an original way. He has a fine dog which always accompanies him in his pastoral calls, nestling down in the parlor beside his master in respectful silence. When the dog brain, with the absolute accuracy of dog instinct, decides that the proper limit of the call is reached, he lifts his head, rises erect, puts his nose on his master's knee and winks at him, saying: "Time's up." And, thereupon, the good man makes his adieus and gracefully departs. How much better this is than the further consultation of a watch.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE MORIBUND SURPLUS.

Facts and Figures Which Should Set People to Thinking.

In his annual report Secretary Windom stated that the aggregate receipts into the treasury from all sources during the last fiscal year were $387,050,059, and the total expenditures, including sinking fund, were $329,579,929, leaving a clear surplus of $57,470,130.

The Secretary also reported the aggregate receipts, actual and estimated, for the fiscal year which ends with this month at $385,000,000 and the aggregate expenditures, including sinking fund, at $341,321,117, leaving a clear surplus of $43,678,883.

The Secretary also estimated that the aggregate receipts for the next fiscal year would be $385,000,000, and the expenditures, including sinking fund, $341,430,478, leaving a surplus of $43,569,522. And the President embodied these figures in his message, adding the remark that this estimated surplus for next year "is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written us."

In the light of events since the report and the message were written, what is now the prospect in regard to the increase or reduction of the surplus?

During the current year the receipts have exceeded the estimates. For the expired eleven months of the year they were $364,587,000, which would indicate a total for the year of about $397,700,000. If the revenue laws should remain unchanged we might expect a revenue next year of $400,000,000, and perhaps somewhat more.

Now as to expenditures. The appropriation bills, all of which have been framed and most of which have been passed or reported, call for $410,-820,013, including permanent appropriations and sinking fund. The river and harbor bill and the additional pension bill are likely to call for still more before they become laws, swelling the total to some $415,000,000, and perhaps more. The prospect is, therefore, that instead of a surplus in excess of the estimates we shall have a deficit of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000, even allowing for a revenue $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

But it is Mr. McKinley's latest estimate that his bill will cut off between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 of revenue. This means a deficit of $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 in case the bill becomes a law, or a deficit of $11,000,000 to $26,-000,000 even if the payments into the sinking fund should be suspended.

A Republican Congress at the very outset of its career proposes to expend nearly $70,000,000 more than its Democratic predecessor appropriated for this year and upward of $80,000,000 more than it appropriated for the year before.

How do the people relish such extravagance? Some of them may say it is immaterial because Congress can set the presses in motion and print all the money needed to cover any amount of deficit. But rational men know that the money to meet these extravagant expenditures must come out of the pockets of tax-payers, and they will let Congress know what they think about it in about five months.—Chicago Times.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

Mrs. Harrison's Acceptance of That Cape May Cottage.

Mrs. Harrison is the proud possessor of a cottage at Cape May, which was a gift from some Philadelphia gentlemen. The gift was a surprise to the amiable mistress of the White House, but she was not sufficiently surprised to decline acceptance of the deed to the property.

On the face of it this is a private transaction, with which the public has no concern. But when we dive beneath the surface we observe a point that is of public interest, and it is of that we propose to speak.

If Mrs. Harrison were not the wife of the President of the United States would she to-day be the owner of the Cape May cottage?

The good old lady is pretty well advanced in life, and according to her own statement this is the first piece of real estate she ever owned. If she had continued to live in Indianapolis, as the wife of plain Lawyer Harrison, would ever it have occurred to Mr. Wanamaker and his friends to present her with a home at a famous summer resort?

The point that the public is interested in is the indirect method these Pennsylvania protectionists have adopted in bribing the Chief Executive of the Nation. The Chief Magistrate of this great country has no right to allow himself to be placed under obligations to any individual. This was the view that Andrew Johnson took of it when some admiring friends presented him with a span of horses soon after his inauguration. He thanked the donors but declined the gift.

If the present of the Cape May cottage was intended as an expression of good will for Mrs. Harrison, the donors took a most inopportune time to manifest their kindness. She needed it more before she became the mistress of the White House than she does now, and it would come in better place to her after General Harrison's $50,000 salary has been stopped.

There would be no ground for criticism if she had received the gift either before or after her residence in the Executive mansion. But as things now stand, it was a very doubtful compliment. Cæsar's wife should not only be pure, but above suspicion.—St. Paul Globe.

Without the People's Consent.

The McKinley tariff bill increases the taxation of the people most grievously.

It was passed by the vote of 126 Congressmen from fourteen Northern States, who represent 3,386,399 voters, or 26,900 each.

It was opposed by forty-seven Democratic members from the same fourteen Northern States, who represent 3,074,-165 voters, or 65,408 each.

It had a majority of seventy-nine Republican votes in the Congress by the seventy-nine Republican members, from seventy-nine districts, representing only 3,952 votes each.

It was passed, and it could only be passed in opposition to the will of the people by the shameless Republican gerrymander of the North, through which the Democratic voters of thirty-eight Congressional districts have been robbed of their representation in Congress.—N. Y. World.

——The Washington Post (Rep.) thinks that the Senate ought to take into consideration the protest of the importers against the tariff bill. It adds: "A defective or grossly unfair tariff law passed by the present Congress would be a great boon to the Democratic party."

POLITICS IN IOWA.

Republicans Disgusted with Their Party and the McKinley Bill.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette, a leading Republican paper of Iowa, publishes interviews with over one hundred representative Republicans of that city with reference to the protective tariff and the McKinley bill. The result is decidedly suggestive. Iowa is a State heretofore considered solid for high protective tariffs. Yet of the Republicans interviewed by the Gazette not eight per cent. are in favor of the McKinley bill. The Gazette says with reference to this showing:

"Remember, those men are Republicans, not Democrats or mugwumps. They mean business. That a few of them suggest even a higher tariff than the McKinley bill is no surprise. For there are a good many people who actually believe in a prohibitory tariff. But the general showing is a powerful knock at the McKinley bill.

"No wonder there were five bolters among the Iowa Congressmen on some features of the McKinley bill, and we have most reliable information that if the Iowa and many other Congressmen were not sure the bill would be trampled to death in the Senate, they would openly bolt the whole business. But Allison will tack it up. He is naturally a low tariff man, although he got off badly since the last Presidential nomination, as the 'managers of Iowa' had wrongfully led him into the belief that Iowa was hot for a high tariff. But he has been home among his people since then and learned a thing or two. Mark these words, Allison will knock the McKinley bill higher than a kite, and come mighty near being nominated for President in place of McKinley, who is fishing for the nomination with his protection bait."

Iowa is certainly not "hot for a high tariff" by any means. Neither are Minnesota, North and South Dakota. If a close canvass were made of even the Middle States the high tariff contingent would be found weakening. The change is becoming more apparent daily. Not only Senator Allison, but many other leading Republicans, with clearer vision than McKinley, read the unmistakable signs of the times and are acting accordingly.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.)

CHARGES AGAINST RAUM.

The Pension Commissioner Makes a Very Weak Defense.

The charges against General Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions, are, first, that he has borrowed $25,000 or some large sum of money from George E. Lemon, a claim agent doing business before his office or upon his indorsement. General Raum does not admit nor does he deny this charge, but it is probably true. He does assert, however, that his private business relations with Captain Lemon have no influence whatever upon his official conduct, and that Lemon has received no advantages in the Pension Office that are not enjoyed by other men in his profession.

Second, he is charged with soliciting or allowing others to solicit subscriptions from the clerks in his department to the stock of a company of which he is president and one of the chief owners. This he denies and says that if any clerks in the Pension Office have bought stock in the corporation referred to—which is a refrigerator car company—it has been done without his knowledge or approval.

Third, he is charged with having turned over to his son, John Raum, the pension claims that were placed in his hands for prosecution before he became Commissioner, and with having given these claims precedence over the cases pending before the office. This he denies and says that the business his son brings to the office takes the same course as the rest and is given no less, and no greater advantages, but all the grist that comes to the mill is treated alike.—Washington Letter.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

——Quay believes in the early-closing movement as applied to the mouth.—Philadelphia Times.

——The tariff does not bring down the price of woolens, but it brings down the woolen mills.—Bangor (Me.) Courier.

——Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson says he is not going to resign. There are several more postmasters to decapitate, and Clarkson is too thrifty an official to leave his work half done.—Madison (Wis.) Mail.

——Whether a Democrat's majority is 700 or 7,000 makes no difference to the Republicans who want his seat in Congress. A wink from Quay and a nod from Dudley overcomes a 7,000 majority in a twinkling. It beats buying Blocks of Five.—St. Louis Republic.

——Modern methods in our National House of Representatives are fairly presented in this formula: "You may speak five minutes a pop, but must shut up in a couple of days, for we intend to pass the bill then, if we have to count a quorum!" O! tempora! O! mores!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

——A Nebraska farmer jotted down the tariff taxes on the goods he used for a year, and made a total of $142.02. His other taxes, paid to county and State, were only $76.82. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that he is now an ardent tariff reformer. Go thou and do likewise.—St. Louis Chronicle.

——At this time the genuinely good policy of protecting American industry is in danger, not from what the free traders are doing, but from what the McKinley group of so-called statesmen are doing to create and foster trusts and to destroy foreign competition in the home markets.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

——"Ever since I have been in the Post-office Department," says Headsman Clarkson, "I have worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day." Not even Danton, Marat and Robespierre, working on the co-operative plan and sitting up late nights to dispatch unfinished business, ever accomplished so much between sunrise and sunrise.—Brooklyn Eagle.

——Congressman Walker, a Massachusetts manufacturer, says that "the workmen get every dollar of the increase of price on account of the tariff." Why, certainly. The magnificent town houses, the country and seaside palaces, the yachts and fast horses and the purple and fine linen generally of the protected wage earners are known to all observers.—N. Y. World.

——Mr. Blaine has confidentially informed a friend in Maine that he shall not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1892. This time Mr. Blaine is undoubtedly sincere. Men less experienced in politics and less familiar with the Harrison Administration than he already see clearly that there is no possibility of the election of a Republican in 1892.—Chicago Herald.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Strawberry Preserves: To a quart of fruit allow three-fourths of a quart of sugar and half a pint of water. Boil the sugar and water to a sirup, put in the berries, cook twenty minutes, and seal.

—Green Pea Soup: Boil three pints of green peas in two quarts of water till done. Drain them, saving all the water in which they are cooked, and press the peas through a puree sieve, then moisten them with the water. Heat the soup till it boils. Serve with sippet of fresh bread.

—Lamb Cutlets: Trim cutlets carefully, lay them in a little warm butter for half an hour, turning them several times; then broil them on a gridiron, using care that they do not drip into the fire; butter, pepper and salt each one, place on a warm platter, garnish with parsley and lemon.—Boston Herald.

—Strawberry Acid: Dissolve four ounces of citric acid in two quarts of water and pour over two gallons of ripe strawberries. After standing one day, drain off the liquid, add one and one-half pounds of sugar to each pint of juice. Boil, let stand three days and bottle.—The Housekeeper.

—Sago Custard: Soak two tablespoonfuls of sago in a half pint of cold water for an hour and a half, then boil it in the same water till it looks clear; add a tumbler of sweet milk and let this boil for a minute or two, and sugar to taste; when taken from the fire add one well-beaten egg and flavor to taste.

—Those who are in the habit of indulging in raw onions, says a medical man, may be consoled for the social disadvantages which ensue by the fact that onions are about the best nervine known. No medicine is really so efficacious in case of nervous prostration, as they tone up a worn-out system in a very short time.

—The housekeeper must be exceedingly careful lest she pass the line between good taste and tawdriness. The demarcation is not very exact, and it is only by careful selection and a close study of the capabilities of her room that she can fit in them graceful airy bits of furniture to keep them looking graceful and airy.—Christian at Work.

—Hasty Muffins: Two cups flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful mixed butter and lard, two teaspoonfuls white sugar, one teaspoonful baking-powder, salt-spoonful salt, one cup milk. Into the eggs, beaten very light, stir the melted shortening, the sugar, the milk, and the flour, well mixed with the salt and baking-powder. Stir well, and bake in thoroughly greased tins.—Harper's Bazar.

—If bread becomes too dry and stale, no necessity of making puddings or toast of it all, of which one tires of too much, but dip slices quickly in cold water so they will keep their shape and not get soaked, place in a well-greased tin, "cob-house" fashion, and set in the oven until heated through. It is an improvement on steamed bread, especially in cold weather when steam is an objection.—The Household.

SHORT FASHION NOTES.

Points Picked Up Here and There by a New York Correspondent.

Gray or all-black silk underwear, with skirts and corsets of the same, are in great request this season in making up traveling outfits.

A stylish costume of flowered silk shows the blossoms in a rich damask color upon a ground of shrimp pink. Coat of reseda green velvet of Louis XVI.

New Figaro jackets formed wholly of rich passementeries in silk and metal are now exhibited, which have with them bands of the same garniture for skirt decoration.

Great art is exercised in the creation of some of the summer bonnets, and the flower bonnets are triumphs of floral grace and beauty. The newest are of rose-stalks, with brown leaves and thorns intertwined.

The Directoire parasols are designed to accompany promenade and rich visiting costumes. These have handsome silver handles, and are made variously of faille, brocade interwoven with gold or silver, or of striped or plaited silk.

French mohair, plain or figured, white, black and gray, composes several new very effective models for demi-dress uses. The plaited skirts are still very fashionable; the folds give with every movement of the wearer, falling back into position immediately after. They have a closely clinging effect, consequently are in full consonance with the models of the present hour.

For a special full-dress occasion is made a black and white costume of rather unique style. The skirt is entirely of white silk, trimmed with white silk embroideries. It has a last century coat of black velvet, lined with white brocade.

A great number of handsome gray dresses appear upon the promenade. Some are richly embroidered with steel and silver, with the trimming repeated on the bonnet and sun-shade. Others are relieved with white. Gray looks its coolest when combined with white.

Some of the light India cashmere toilets are combined with striped silks that are figured with tiny polka-dots in white or colors. These dresses are made with graceful princess backs and jacket-fronts of the cashmere, with sleeves, fronts and blouse vests of the striped silk.

Ecru batiste is a very popular material this year, the fabric being barred, striped, flowered or bordered. The bodices are made in ways both ample and elaborate, but all the skirts hang full over silk petticoats of the same shade, the batiste dresses having no foundation skirts.

A picturesque dress of gray-blue English cloth is made in the style of the riding-habits of the last century, with flaps and wide pockets and large silver buttons. The waistcoat and front of the dress are made of palest tan-colored French camel's hair, with a deep embroidery of gray-blue silk and silver. Tan-colored gloves and shoes to match are en suite.—St. Louis Republic.

—In one of the interior counties of Maine a case was called that had long been in litigation. The Chief Justice—who at that time was plain Judge Peters—thought it impracticable to keep the suit longer in court, and advised the parties to refer the matter. After due deliberation they assented, agreeing to refer the case to three honest men. With a grave smile, in perfect keeping with judicial dignity, Judge Peters said that the case involved certain legal points which would require one of the referees, at least, to have some knowledge of law; therefore he would suggest the propriety of their selecting one lawyer and two honest men.—Argonaut.

TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

The population of Chili on the 1st of January was 3,165,289. This includes 50,000 Indians.

The proprietors of the new hotel near the Pyramids of Gizeh intend to build an elevator up one of the pyramids.

The site for the Watkins Tower, the English rival of the Eiffel Tower, has been fixed in St. John's Wood, in the northwest of London.

Germany has decided to adopt the time standard which came into use here in 1883. By it official time all over Germany will be one hour earlier than Greenwich and seven hours earlier than Chicago time.

There is a great demand for metal furniture in Australia, not only for household use, but in places of business, school-houses, etc. The demand is caused by the ravages of the white ant, which eats all kinds of wood.

The money offerings at the Vatican during the past four months by pilgrims from France, Germany, Italy, Austria and America have amounted, it is stated, to about $200,000, of which the Americans left the largest sum—$60,000.

The train which recently carried the Emperor of Japan to Nagoya made, it is said, the best record ever reported over a Japanese road. It traversed the distance of 226 miles between Toyyo and Nagoya in nine and a half hours including stoppages.

When the King of Samoa ratified the treaty with the United States, in the presence of 250 representatives of his people, he wore a white derby hat, a white cotton shirt and a white sheet folded around his loins. He was barelegged and barefooted.

Much indignation is felt in theatrical circles in Paris, because the rank of officer in the Territorial army has been refused to an actor of the Odeon Company. Actors say that the times no longer exist when their profession was excluded from the pale of the church, from the army, and from the Legion of Honor.

The Italian military engineers are building fortifications on the top of Mount Cenis and the Alps near Nice, in order to prepare against French invasion of Italy at those points; the works are being pressed forward, as the military authorities consider them urgent in view of sudden changes liable to occur in France at any time.

The boy Meladschek, the favorite of the Shah when last in England, is betrothed. At a fete the other day—the most magnificent ever given in Teheran—in honor of this boy, the Shah arose, and in a loud voice proclaimed Meladschek's betrothal to his youngest daughter, to the great consternation of the Persian nobility present.

The Waterloo ball-room, where once there was a sound of revelry by night, and all went merry as a marriage bell, just before Napoleon's overthrow, is for sale. It is the upper story of a now deserted brewery in the Rue de la Blanchisserie, Brussels. It is a very large room, with rough beams supported by a row of six wooden pillars in the center, and the upset price is 192,000 francs.

Since the order went forth that all dogs in England should be muzzled in consequence of many outbreaks of rabies, the number of cases of the disorder reported has fallen from eighty-one in the last quarter of 1889 to thirty-nine in the first quarter of the present year and the decrease is still going on. What is more to the point, nine of the rabid dogs seized since the order was issued were found to be secretly muzzled and thus prevented from mischief.

Intelligent People.

When an intelligent person makes up his mind to try Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., he will not be persuaded by his druggist to take some other remedy. He will insist on his druggist getting the medicine he wants, even though he may have to wait a week for it. When a family has once used Smith's Tonic Syrup and experienced its quick effect in curing all symptoms of malaria, chills and fever, summer colds, etc., they never allow themselves to be without it. An intelligent father would as soon be without flour in the house as to be without Smith's Tonic Syrup. The children like it, and its effect is always satisfactory.

The diplomatic barber acts a part when he goes over the head of a bald-headed customer.—Washington Post.

The Demon of the Marsh.

The evil spirit that hovers about stagnant pools and inundated lowlands, is no materialized bogey, no phantasm of a disordered imagination, but a power of evil far more malignant than any familiar anathematized by Cotton Mather. It is Malaria, which has for its destructive progeny fever and ague, bilious remittent and dumb ague, conquerable with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as are dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, etc.

No language can express the feelings of a deaf mute who steps on a tack in a dark room.—Elmira Gazette.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Restaurant-keepers are always ready to steak a man when he has money.—N. O. Picayune.

One of the most deplorable results of "man's inhumanity to man," is the demand which it creates for lawyers.—Van Dorn's Magazine.

"You seem to be pretty far gone," said the almanac to the calendar. "Yes," replied the calendar, "I fear my days are numbered. I think I had better turn over a new leaf the first of the month."—Terre Haute Express.

"Here, waiter, is a dollar for a tip. I've just been looking over the bill of fare. Now, tell me honest, what you can recommend?" Waiter (in a hoarse whisper)—"Go to some other restaurant."—Fliegende Blatter.

A man can not "rest assured" just because he has taken out an insurance policy on his life. He is compelled to hustle in order to keep up his payments.

If people generally would only try half as hard to secure health as they do to obtain wealth this would be one of the healthiest countries on the face of the earth.—Scranton Truth.

A little tin makes the nutmeg grater. It also makes it finer. And it is the same way with a man, when you come to think of it.—Terre Haute Express.

It is unfortunately the case that only too many people interpret the words, "day of rest," to mean the privilege of going to sleep in church.—Philadelphia Times.

The husbands who kick vigorously if their wives ask them to carry home a package only three inches square, will carry home a big, heavy "original package" without a murmur.—N. Y. Tribune.

"What I am trying to do now," said the man who has started the paper, "is to bring this thing to a successful issue."—Washington Post.

The man who boasts that he wants but little here below is always complaining when he hasn't plenty of room in a crowded railway carriage.—Jury.

It is not always proper to address the young man behind the soda fountain as doctor, even though he is a fizzician.—Toledo Blade.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

The expenses of an electric company may be summed up as current expenses.—Lawrence American.

The most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria was given, as an experiment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Malaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. *One dose* cured her; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known Antidote for the poison of Malaria. Sold by druggists.

Water is good in case of fever, but watered stock makes the market feverish.—Texas Siftings.

Many of the worm medicines and vermifuges sold by druggists irritate the stomach of a little child. Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers never do. As harmless as candy, yet they never fail. Try them.

The dude has his greatest swing in society when the hammock season arrives.—N. O. Picayune.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

Some lawyers are always poor, while others in the profession meet with fee-nominal success.

My wife had chills and fever for nearly a year and tried every thing. At last Smith's Tonic Syrup broke them. I now prescribe it in my practice.—*A. W. Travis, M. D., Silver Lake, Kan.*

The best illustration of mingled hope and fear is a lazy man looking for work.—Ashland Press.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

You can easily fill the public eye if you only have the dust.—Terre Haute Express.

Rheumatic Pains are greatly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

The phonograph needs no eulogy. It speaks for itself.—Binghampton Journal.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

All masons are supposed to be "squares" fellows.—Rochester Post-Dispatch.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Sand-bagging may be classed among the too base hits.—Texas Siftings.

BANDS, MILITARY COMPANIES, FIREMEN and EVERY ONE WHO ★ Wears a Uniform ★ Should write to G. W. SIMMONS & CO. for their MILITARY or FIREMAN'S CIRCULARS. Those who play Tennis or Base Ball or Ride the Bicycle should SEE THE SPORTING CIRCULAR sent to any address on application by mail! This is the month for FLAGS and BUNTING—you should remember that the greatest number of the flags and bunting used in the United States comes From G. W. S. & Co. ☞ Write for FLAG Circular if interested.
C. W. SIMMONS & CO., Oak Hall, Boston, Mass.
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