ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, subject to the action of the Republican convention of Sedgwick county.
C. E. PEAIRS.

New Drinks.

A new drink every day in the year at Wallace's drug store, 331 East Douglas. 36-tf

Buy fresh fish, fresh meats, smoked and pickled meats, lard, etc., from Joe, 214 N. Main st., and live well, and cheaply. 51 2t

Hack Line.

Exchange stables at Orlando and Still water. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Traveling men's patronage solicited. SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

The place to buy meats is at Whitlock's, 213 East Douglas. Salt pork 5c, 10 lbs 50c; hams 10c; bacon 8c; fresh meats, best in town, lower than anybody else. Try us once, and be satisfied. Phone 298. 34-tf

Miss Tepfer, Chiropodist, will treat ladies and gentlemen during this week at the hair dressing rooms of Mrs. Ward, Topeka and Douglas. 50 3t*

OFFICIAL ROUTE.

Go to St. Louis with the crowd via the Santa Fe Route. J. W. Breidenthal and ex-Governor Lewelling, transportation committee, People's Party national convention at St. Louis, July 22, have selected the A., T. & S. F. Ry., as the Official Route. One fare for the round trip; tickets on sale July 19, 20 and 21. All desiring to go can arrange for accommodations in special by calling on W. TORREY, Agent.
'Phone 139. Santa Fe Route.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

REDUCED RATES TO ST. LOUIS VIA THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tickets on sale July 19th to 21st, inclusive.
Wichita to St. Louis, one way..$10.60
Wichita to St. Louis and return.. 13.40
Remember the Missouri Pacific is many hours the quickest.
Leaves Wichita at 2:30 p. m. and arrives in St. Louis at 7:20 next morning. Night express leaves Wichita at 9:10 p. m.

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.

OMAHA, NEB., AND RETURN FOR HALF FARE.
ACCOUNT YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION CONVENTION, VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tickets on sale August 15th, 17th and 18th, good to return as late as September 13th, by depositing ticket with joint agent. The Missouri Pacific is the direct line to Omaha.
City ticket office, 114 North Main St.

OF COURSE YOU ARE GOING to the Silver and Populist convention at St. Louis. Remember that "The Great Rock Island Route" is the best. Tickets one fare for the round trip; on sale July 19, 20 and 21, good until July 27 for return.
First train leaves 12:15 a. m., July 19, enabling passengers to reach St. Louis 12 hours before they can via any other line.
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.
'Phone 190. Wichita.

One fare to Topeka and return on July 15th and 16th. The Great Rock Island Route will sell round trip tickets, good to return July 18, at one fare round trip. Trains leave Wichita at 12:15 a. m. and 9:35 a. m.
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A., Wichita.

Mason fruit jars, quart, per dozen.. 60
Mason fruit jars, half gal., per doz 80
Granulated sugar, 18 pounds.....1.00
Fresh country butter, per pound.... 10
Sample shoes, retail, at wholesale prices. RED FRONT RACKET.
49-5t Second and Main.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION, VIA SANTA FE ROUTE AND FRISCO LINE.

On July 7 and 21 the Santa Fe Route and Frisco line will sell round trip tickets at the rate of one fare plus $2.00 to points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, and points in Louisiana, west of La Fayette. For particulars call on or address W. TORREY, Agent.
Phone 139.

The ticket offices of the Santa Fe route and 'Frisco line in Wichita are at the Douglas avenue station.
W. TORREY, Agent.
Telephone 139.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND BACK FOR ONE FARE.

On July 14, 15 and 16 "The Great Rock Island Route" will sell round trip tickets to Milwaukee, Wis., at rate of one fare for round trip. Tickets good for return until Aug. 5. Through sleepers and chair cars to Chicago.
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,
50 2t Wichita, Kan.

CUT RATES TO ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST!

On July 19, 20 and 21 "The Great Rock Island Route" will sell one way tickets to St. Louis at rate of $10.60 from Wichita and round trip tickets $13.40. Proportionate reduction to all eastern points.
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,
'Phone 190. Wichita, Kan.

HARVEST EXCURSION.

On July 7 and 21, The Great Rock Island Route will sell Harvest Excursion tickets, good 21 days, at one fare plus $2.000 round trip, to points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arizonia. Call on or address HAL. S. RAY,

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., ST. PAUL, MINN., SEP. 1 TO 4.

The Missouri Pacific Railway will on August 30 and 31, sell round trip tickets to St. Paul, Minn., at rate of $17.00. Wichita to St. Paul and return. Tickets can be made good to return Sep. 30. For further particulars call at City Ticket office, 114 N. Main street, Wichita, Kan. E. E. BLECKLEY,
P. & T. A.

KANSAS CITY TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The Wabash railroad is now running through cars to Cincinnati on their fast mail train, leaving Kansas City at 6:30 every evening, making practically no change of cars from Kansas City to Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and shortening the time to all above places from five to eight hours. The Wabash is the only line that does this.
H. N. GARLAND,
146 tf Western Passenger Agent.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
(Official.)

Council met in regular session, Mayor Cox in the chair and all councilmen present except Sawyer and Throckmorton.

The minutes of the last regular and all intervening meetings were read and approved as read.

Communication from Councilman Sawyer was then read, as follows:

Hon. L. M. Cox, Mayor:

Dear Sir—I hereby tender you my resignation as councilman for the First Ward, and beg that it may be accepted as soon as possible.

I assure you that it is with regret that I do this, but owing to ill health it is impossible for me to attend to the duties devolving upon a member of the city council.

My relations with yourself and the members of the council have always been most cordial, and I take pleasure in saying that I appreciate the many courtesies shown me by all.

I feel, however, that with the many important matters which will be acted upon by the council, it is my duty to resign, under the circumstances, so that the First Ward may have a member who can devote the time and attention to these matters which they require. Again thanking you I am

Most respectfully yours,
J. K. SAWYER,
Councilman First Ward.

Councilman Burton moved that the resignation of Councilman Sawyer be accepted. He made this motion, he said, with deep regret, and only because that in the judgment of Councilman Sawyer the interests of his health demanded that this action be taken.

On motion of Councilman Minnick the following resolutions were adopted:

Be it Resolved, By the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Wichita, that in the resignation of Councilman Sawyer from our body the council loses a valued member, whose every action and thought has been to faithfully perform the duties assigned him; and

Resolved, That we hereby extend to him a vote of thanks for his earnest labors, and valued help while a member of our body.

Resolved, That the city clerk be instructed to send him a copy of these resolutions.

Mayor Cox then appointed Mr. John F. Knoblauch a councilman from the First Ward to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Councilman Burton the appointment was unanimously confirmed.

His Honor requested the different committees and chiefs of departments to make an estimate of the amounts necessary to be appropriated for their departments for the next fiscal year and to report by the first of August.

The matter of locating a fire plug at corner of Thirteenth and Topeka was referred to the Fire Marshal to report at the next meeting.

The attention of the city engineer was called to the condition of the sidewalks of Topeka and Emporia avenues between Douglas and William street.

Councilman Handley moved that G. Gorse be appointed to collect the license taxes and that as compensation he be allowed 5 per cent of the amount collected.

Councilman Burton moved as an amendment that the city clerk be instructed to collect the licenses without compensation. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Councilman Shults, the amount overpaid by Mr. Mathews on license was ordered placed in the appropriation ordinance and a warrant drawn in his favor for the amount.

On motion of Councilman Minnick, the city attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance requiring all persons while riding or driving to keep on the right hand side of the street.

The matter of making a monthly appropriation to the Wichita Hospital was referred to the finance committee for report at the next meeting.

The amount due the city physician to July 1 was ordered placed in the appropriation ordinance and that he be discharged as city physician.

Ordinance No. 1372, entitled an ordinance making appropriations for miscellaneous purposes was read and adopted.

Ordinance No. 1373, entitled an ordinance making appropriations for prospecting purposes was read and adopted.

Ordinance No. 1374, entitled an ordinance defining, regulating and controlling employment agencies was read and adopted.

Ordinance No. 1375, entitled an ordinance providing for the improvement of certain streets and avenues by building sidewalks thereon, and providing for the payment therefor was read and adopted.

All bills filed against the city to date were read and referred to the proper committees.

The matter of placing more insurance on the City Hall was referred to the finance committee.

The petition for a cinder sidewalk on Waco avenue from north side of Thirteenth street to No. 1436 North Waco was referred back to the petitioners for the reason that it had not the requisite number of legal petitioners.

The matter of repairing the sidewalk on North Emporia avenue from Douglas avenue to the Bayless block was referred t the city engineer with instructions to report on the matter at the next meeting of the council.

A petition for an arc light at the corner of Thirteenth street and Topeka avenue was referred to the light committee.

A communication from the board of directors of the Children's Home relative to restoring the appropriation was received and referred to the finance committee.

The reports of the police judge for May and June showing collections of $1,618.10 and $1,617.05 respectively were received, also the report of the city engineer for the year was read as follows:

Hon. Mayor and City Council:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to submit my annual report for engineer, sewer and street departments for the year beginning May 26, 1895, and ending May 26, 1896, covering entire expenditures for each department, work accomplished and materials used.

EXPENDITURES—ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Salaries	$1,280.20
Incidentals	37.90
Total	$1,318.10

SEWER DEPARTMENT.

Labor	$1,620.90
Water for flushing sewer	665.70
Catch basins	100.85
Dam across race	53.00
Repairs	45.00
Incidentals	21.00
Total	$2,506.45

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Clearing gutters on paved st's.	$2,757.05
Mowing weeds	838.09
Keeping in repair 5,130 lineal feet of bridging, also repairing boxes and culverts all over city and all carpenter work	2,770.00
Cleaning gutters and grading 61.5 miles of streets	5,429.40
Bringing sidewalk to grade for permanent walk	488.00
Lumber	656.54
Hardware, repair and tools	571.88
Grading machine	175.00
Total	$13,683.87
Sum total for all departments for the entire year	$17,508.42

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Sixty-one and one-half miles of streets graded.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine loads of debris hauled from gutters on paved streets.

Forty-two hundred and thirty loads of cinders hauled on streets.

Fifty-eight hundred and eighty loads of dirt hauled.

Nine hundred and seventy-two loads hauled to fill sidewalk for grade.

Keeping in repair 5,130 lineal feet of bridging, also all box culverts in the city.

Keeping in good condition 67 miles of sewer and latterals with 275 flush tanks.

Giving grades for permanent sidewalks, issuing permits, slaking out and fixing gradients for 247 miles side and center lines for streets.

Giving grades for repairing streets and all engineer work required.

Total number of men given work, 458.

Total number of days worked, 8,036.

By wards as follows:

First ward	1357 days
Second ward	1397½ days
Third ward	1313 days
Fourth ward	1238 days
Fifth ward	1120 days
Sixth ward	1610½ days

Respectfully submitted.
H. L. JACKSON,
City Engineer.

Bids for the construction of the cinder sidewalk on Emporia avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets were opened and the contract awarded to Warren Smith at 9 cents per lineal foot.

On motion of Councilman Shults council adjourned. L. M. COX, Mayor.
Attest: C. S. SMITH, City Clerk.

(Published July 17, 1896.)
ORDINANCE NO. 1375.

An ordinance providing for the improvement of certain streets and avenues by building sidewalks thereon, and providing for the payment thereof.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Wichita:

Section 1. Legal and sufficient petitions having been presented to the mayor and council for the building of the sidewalks hereinafter provided for, it is hereby declared necessary by the mayor and council to improve the following named streets and alleys by building sidewalks thereon according to plans and specifications thereof now on file in the office of the city engineer:

A 5 1-3 foot wide permanent walk on east side Main street from Kellogg to Morris.

A 5 1-3 foot wide permanent walk on north side Central avenue from Waco avenue to Riverview.

Sec. 2. That said improvements shall be paid for by an assesment on all the lots and pieces of ground abutting on said improvements, according to the front foot thereof.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Daily Eagle.

Approved July 14, 1896.
Attest: L. M. COX,
C. S. SMITH, City Clerk. Mayor.

ARE YOU GOING TO ATTEND

The Free Silver convention at St. Louis July 22. If so, don't forget the "Short Line" The Missouri Pacific railway. The fast express leaves Wichita at 2:30 p. m, landing you in St. Louis next morning 7:20. Night express leaves at 9:10 p. m. Call at City Ticket office, 114 North Main street. Tickets at half fare on sale July 19, 20 and 21.

CRIPPLE CREEK.
THE GREAT GOLD FIELD OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Is easily reached via. the Great Missouri Pacific Railway, either via Pueblo, Colorado Springs, or both. Colorado express leaves Wichita daily at 5:20 p. m. arriving at Pueblo or Colorado Springs for breakfast. Cripple Creek is only a few hours ride from Pueblo or Colorado Springs.

THE FREE SILVER ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS

Is the Missouri Pacific railway. The shortest and quickest route by many hours. On account of the National Populist and American Silver convention which meets in St. Louis July 22, the Great Missouri Pacific Railway Co., will sell tickets to St. Louis at Half Fare. Tickets will be on sale July 19, 20 and 21, good to return up to and including July 27. The Fast St. Louis Express leaves Wichita at 2:30 p. m., daily and arrives at St. Louis next morning 7:20; night express leaves Wichita at 9:10 p. m. For further particulars call at City Ticket office 114 North Main street, Wichita, Kansas.
E. E. BLECKLEY, P. & T.A.
No change of cars between Wichita and St. Louis.

GOING TO TAKE A VACATION THIS SUMMER?

If so, remember that the Great Rock Island Route is making very low rates almost everywhere, in fact, Half Rates to many points.

Now is the time to take the long-needed rest, and the Rock Island people are always glad to furnish such information as to rates, routes, etc., as you desire.

Through vestibule express trains with Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair cars. Call on or address
Phone 190 HAL S. RAY, D. P. A., Wichita, Kan.

WICHITA TO ST. LOUIS IN SIXTEEN HOURS AND FIFTY MINUTES VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC.

"The Kansas and Nebraska Limited" train leaves Wichita at 2:30 p. m., daily and arrives at St. Louis next morning 7:20. No need of hurrying yourself to catch a morning train. Eat your dinner at home. Take your after dinner nap, after which you can take the Missouri Pacific Flyer and reach St. Louis for breakfast. Same time as though you had left on a morning train. Quick time. Elegant service. City Ticket office, 114 North Main street.

TAKE THE MISSOURI PACIFIC, "KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LIMITED" FOR ST. LOUIS.

Leaves Wichita at 2:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning 7:20, making direct connections with all lines east. No change of cars. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and Wichita Sts.

EXCURSION RATES TO GEUDA SPRINGS VIA FRISCO LINE.

The Frisco Line will sell tickets to Geuda Springs and return during the summer months limited 30 days. Trains leave Wichita at 12:25 p. m., arriving at Geuda Springs at 4:46 p. m., returning leave Geuda Springs at 10:40 a. m., arriving at Wichita at 3:45 p. m.
W. TORREY, Agent.

FACTS WORTHY OF STRONG EMPHASIS.

The time from Wichita to St. Louis via Santa Fe route and Kansas City including thirty minutes lay over at Kansas City, is only 15¼ hours, making the actual running time 14¾ hours. This is the quickest time to St. Louis. Smooth track, elegant equipment and everything for comfort.

If going to St. Louis or beyond try the quick time Santa Fe route.
Phone 139. W. TORREY.

Through tickets, baggage checks, maps, time tables and full information about the Santa Fe route and 'Frisco line can be obtained from their ticket office at Douglas avenue station, which is open until 10:40 p. m. every day. All questions cheerfully answered.
W. TORREY, Agent.
Telephone 139.

HALF RATE EXCURSIONS!

On dates named The Great Rock Island Route will sell Excursion tickets to the following points:

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14, 15 and 16, and August 23 and 24. One fare for round trip.

Omaha, Neb., August 15, 17 and 18. One fare for round trip.

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 8 and 9. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip.

St. Paul, Minn., August 30 and 31st. $17.00 from Wichita for round trip.

These are but a few of the cheap excursion rates in effect this summer.

For full information call on or address,
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,
Phone 190. Wichita, Kan.
11-tf

The best way to Colorado is over the Santa Fe Route. The fast train which leaves Wichita at 3:45 p. m., arrives at Colorado points the next morning. For information call upon or address
W. TORREY, Agent,
Phone 139. Douglas Avenue Depot.

Do You Know

That the Frisco Line (St. Louis and San Francisco railway) is positively the only line running two daily through passenger trains from Wichita to St. Louis, without change, leaving Wichita at 12:25 p. m., and 10:40 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:30 p. m., and 7:15 a. m. The equipment of these trains is first class in every particular, consisting of elegant reclining chair cars (seats free) and Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.

If you are going beyond St. Louis remember that connection with all lines for the east, northeast and southeast is made in the magnificent new Grand Union station, St. Louis, the largest and handsomest passenger station in the world.

For sleeping car berths and all information relative to rates, routes, etc., call on or address
W. TORREY, Agent,
Santa Fe Union Depot.

REMEMBER WELL AND BEAR IN MIND

That the Missouri Pacific railway is the shortest and quickest route to all Colorado points. Leaves Wichita at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Pueblo 7:50 a. m., Colorado Springs 9:20 a. m., and Denver at 12 noon. One hour quicker time than any competitor. Summer tourist tickets now on sale. City Ticket office 114 North Main street. Telephone 211.

NATIONAL POPULIST CONVENTION AND AMERICAN SILVER CONVENTION VIA FRISCO LINE.

The Frisco line will sell tickets to St. Louis and return at one fare. Tickets on sale July 19, 20 and 21, limited until July 27 returning. A double daily train service. Pullman sleeping and free chair cars through without change.
44 W. TORREY, Agent.

SILVER STATE CONVENTON, Topeka, Kan., July 16.
VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Tickets on sale July 15 and 16, one fare for the round trip.
W. TORREYY, Agent

ANNUAL MEETING, BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLES' UNION OF AMERICA, MILWAUKEE, WIS. JULY 16 TO 19, 1896.

For the above annual occasion the Missouri Pacific Railway company will sell tickets to Milwaukee and return for one fare for the round trip. Dates of sale July 14, 15 and 16, good to return as late as August 5. For more complete information, call at City Ticket office, 114 N. Main street, Wichita, Kan.
E. E. BLECKLEY,
P. & T. A.

MILWAUKEE AND RETURN VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

On account of the annual meeting of the Baptist Young Peoples union of America, the Santa Fe route will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip. Dates of sale July 14, 15 and 16 Tickets can be extended until Aug. 5. For further information call on
44 W. TORREY, Agent.

CHEAP RATES TO ST. LOUIS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

$10.60 one way. $13.40 round trip. Tickets on sale July 19, 21 and 21. 44

GOOD ADVICE
TAKE THE SANTA FE
for
CRIPPLE CREEK;
it is the
BEST ROUTE.
Phone 139. W. TORREY, Agent.
Office—Douglas Avenue Station.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

is the ony line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:05 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:20. This train is made up at Wichita, and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

CHEAP RATES TO ST. LOUIS VIA FRISCO LINE.

$10.60 one way. $13.40 round trip. Tickets on sale July 19, 20 and 21. 44

FOUND!

That the passenger who goes to either St. Louis or Chicago or to points east via the Great Rock Island Route, has far the most enjoyable and comfortable trip. Best service, quick time and sure connections. If you want everything the best, be sure your ticket reads "via The Great Rock Island Route."
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,
Phone 190. Wichita, Kan.

TAKE THE SANTA FE ROUTE FOR THE NATIONAL POPULIST CONVENTION AND AMERICAN SILVER CONVENTION, ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 22, 1896.

Tickets on sale July 19, 20, and 21, good returning until July 27, one fare for the round trip. For further particulars call on or address
44 W. TORREY, Agent.

Scotch Eggs.

One cupful of lean cooked ham, cut very fine, and six hard-boiled eggs. Cook one-half cupful of sweet milk with one-half cupful of stale bread crumbs until mixed to a smooth paste, and mix it with the ham; add one-half a teaspoonful of mixed mustard, one-half saltspoonful of cayenne and one raw egg. Mix well, remove the shells from the hard-boiled eggs and cover each with the mixture and fry in hot fat for two minutes, then drain and serve. If any are left over they may be served cold, or may be reheated for a moment in a hot oven until the outside coating is crisp and brown.—Philadelphia Press.

Dentists are not the hard-hearted beings that one writhing under their manipulations feels them to be. They are on the constant search for anæsthetics. The latest medium for this purpose is electricity. It has long been known that the passage of an electric current would carry chemical solutions deep into the tissues, and this property of electricity is now utilized to carry cocaine into the deeper structures of the gums and even to the dentine and nerves of the teeth. The process is known as catapheresis and has been employed successfully in many ways.

ANTIPODEAN ANGLING.

Edible Fishes Are Found in Large Numbers.

Fortunes Await Fishermen Who Go to Australia to Engage in the Business—Where Pilchard and Herring Abound.

Deep-sea fishing is an almost unknown industry at the antipodes, although the Australian coast, especially that of New South Wales, is regularly frequented by immense shoals of pilchards, herrings, sprats and other edible fish, of excellent flavor, and readily captured by those possessing the requisite skill and experience. Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby, of the Sydney museum, alluding to this, says: Notwithstanding that for many years it has been so well known that our seas teem with herrings, and that great fortunes await those who make an effort to gather this harvest of the deep, and that in comparison with such countries as Scotland, Canada and the New England states of North America we are favored with all the advantages accruing from serener skies and more peaceful seas, we are, nevertheless, content to sit idle year after year and make no attempt to gather the wealth thus prodigally spread out before us; while at the same time, we are annually expending thousands of pounds in conveying across our more fecund waters the salted, tinned and potted products won from the tempestuous and frigid seas of the North Atlantic by our hardier relatives.

The pilchard and herring are found in immense quantities off the New South Wales coast during the colder months, the spawn of the former being found in abundance on the less frequented portions of the shores. The pilchard has a wide range throughout the Pacific ocean, from the shores of North and South America westward, but nowhere is it more abundant than in the seas of New South Wales and those of New Zealand. In the latter colony it has already attained to considerable celebrity, and to some value, as an article of export in its smoked form, when it is widely known and generally esteemed under the name of "Pictou bloaters." The herring follows the same course as the pilchard, but is not so rigorously oceanic in its habits, nor so strictly a migrant as that fish; at all events, small consignments of them are not unfrequently sent to the Sydney market, and at most seasons a few specimens may be found among silver bellies (gerridae) and other fishes of like appearance and habits. The herrings are short and deep, grow to nine inches in length, and are blue above and silvery below, the back being traversed longitudinally by from one to three more or less distinct golden bands margined above by dark blue stripes; when fresh they are of excellent and delicate flavor, and would be of superior quality for canning.

The fresh-water, or Napean herring, is abundant in all the coast rivers of New South Wales, and affords some sport to anglers by rising with avidity to the fly, but is of little value as an edible fish. Among the larger herrings is the chiro, which is a uniform silvery fish, having, for a herring, an exceptionally elongate body, with a proportionate depth of from one-fifth to one-sixth of the total length. It is a large and powerful fish, attaining to a length of at least three feet, and is an inhabitant of all tropical seas, wandering, as is natural in a fish possessed of such powers of locomotion, far into the temperate regions, and wherever found is esteemed as a delicacy. The tarpum is the most common of the large herrings, and few seasons pass without a number of specimens finding their way to the Sydney market. Like the chiro, it is of uniform silvery, but the body is much shorter and deeper proportionately, its depth being from two-sevenths to one-fourth of its length; but its most noticeable characteristic will be found in the elongation of the last dorsal ray, which is prolonged into a filament similar to what obtains in the bony bream of the Murray river system, and the thread herrings of the tropics. The tarpum grows to three feet, or even more, in length, and is an excellent table fish.

The sabalo is the largest of all the clupeiform fishes, attaining to a length of five feet, and having a strong external resemblance to the true salmon (salmo salar), from which, of course, the absence of an adipose dorsal fin, of teeth, etc., at once distinguish it. Its flesh is held in different estimation, in some places being eaten with avidity, in others being considered poor, dry and tasteless; it is rarely brought to market, but is largely used as bait. Blue sprats are frequent visitors to the New South Wales coast, the maximum size being five inches. They are beautiful little creatures, and, like all members of the herring family, swim in closely packed masses near the surface, the dark blue color of the back making them distinctly visible to their enemies at a considerable distance. Other kinds of pilchard, herring, sprat, etc., are known to exist, but, owing to want of suitable appliances for the capture of ocean surface fishes, little practical information is at present obtainable, although there is sufficient to prove that the deep-sea fishing industry would prove a mine of wealth to those engaged in it under proper conditions. —Sydney Cor. Columbus (O.) State Journal.

BOWLING IN DUTCH DAYS.

Game Was Greatly Different from That Now So Popular.

Bowling has recently made rapid progress as a winter pastime. As a summer sport the game is linked in legend and tradition with the jolly Dutchmen of New Amsterdam, who were the founders of our city.

The name Bowling Green still clings to the circular plot of ground which marks the lower end of Broadway. This piece of land was leased in the early days of the colony at a yearly rental of a pepperoorn by three Dutchmen prominent in New Amsterdam, Peter Jay, John Chambers and Peter Bayard. They inclosed the ground and laid it out as a bowling green. A map of the city dated 1728 also shows a bowling green situated on the west side of the public gardens on the "King's Farm," near the foot of Murray and Warren streets.

The game as played by the Dutchmen differed materially from the present game, though it must be regarded as its progenitor. The game which they played resembled modern "quoits," the main difference being that the bowls were rolled instead of tossed as in the latter game. The alley was marked on the green sward 21 feet in length, the width varying greatly according to the nature of the ground. At each end of the alley was placed a stone ball or "jack." The object of the first player was to roll the bowl so that when it came to rest it might lie as near as possible to the mark. The opposing player strove to strike his opponent's bowl so as to drive it away from the mark and interpose his own bowl. The bowl resting nearest to the mark scored a point for its owner. This game was extremely popular among the early citizens of the city. The substantial men of colonial New York used to enjoy the game during the quiet afternoons of Indian summer with frequent though moderate interludes of pipe and tankard. This recreation formed a good digester of the heavy two o'clock dinner of beef and pudding.

The game was then in its chrysalis stage and during its subsequent development lost some of its old features and gained others. It cannot be gainsaid that bowling as a pastime in this city is still associated with the pipe and tankard, for the majority of the public alleys are connected with saloons—and even in the private clubs the game appears to be somewhat influenced by its early associations. Bowling has become an indoor rather than an outdoor game, and consequently distinctively a winter pastime, although it is played to some extent at the summer hotels and excursion resorts.

In this respect the game has gained during its development, and hundreds of women are now numbered among its enthusiastic devotees. The buxom maids and matrons of Stuyvesant's day did not participate in the sport, but contented themselves with sitting quietly upon the porches of their homes, which lined the square about the green, busying themselves with knitting as they watched the burghers bowling on the green. No doubt the husbands were rebuked by their wives for their enthusiastic devotion to bowling, but at any rate the game as then played did not keep the men up at night, because darkness always put an end to the sport.

Bowling has been for a long time popular among the German women of this city, and two years ago a women's tournament was held in which more than a hundred took part. It is within only the last few years that bowling has taken a firm hold upon society women.—N. Y. Sun.

HOUSES IN TREE TOPS.

The Indians of Guiana Build Beyond the Reach of Floods.

Interest in the Guiana country naturally centers about the most fertile region, that which commands the mouth of its great waterway. As you approach the Orinoco from the gulf of Paria, you still see that picturesque sight to which Humboldt refers in his travels, "innumerable fires in the tall palm trees"—the dwelling places of the peaceful Guaraunos.

The legend that this strange tribe of Indians, once the masters of the Orinoco, live in trees the entire year, results from the great annual rise of the Orinoco. At Ciudad Bolivar, 390 miles up, this amounts sometimes, in a contracted place, to 90 feet. On the broader delta it is always sufficient to cover islands and low ground; therefore the inhabitants very wisely build their houses well above the ground. For this purpose four tall palm trees are selected, and the crosspieces which form the foundation for the houses are lashed to the main support by pieces of a tough vine indigenous to the delta. Upon these is laid the flooring, and then the sides and roof are thatched with large palm leaves, to which the Indians have given the poetic name of "feather of the sun."

There are many advantages which this particular palmleaf possesses over others of the same family, the principal one being its similarity to asbestos in the quality of resisting fire. In the location of his house the Guarauno takes another wise precaution in building, and it is one that carries with it a lesson for the government under whose sovereignty he lives.—W. Nephew King, in Century.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—London's new census shows a population of 4,411,271 for inner London, and of 1,756,421 for outer London, a total of 6,167,692.

—Our English friends in London got the news of the St. Louis disaster in this fashion: "Steamship St. Louis wrecked and 1,000 lives lost." It caused great excitement and for hours the American line's office was besieged by anxious inquirers whose friends had crossed the ocean on that vessel.

—Chou Han, who was the author of many violent attacks on foreigners which incited the Chinese in the Yangtse valley to attack Europeans and who escaped punishment through the Chinese authorities reporting that he was insane, is now in Hunan, studying Christian books and asking for missionary instruction.

—Verdi has deposited in the Banca di Milano the sum of 400,000 lire as the first installment toward establishing the Verdi House of Repose for aged and destitute musicians and libretto writers. He will give three times as much for the completion and endowment of the institution, which, after his wife's death, if she survives him, will also receive a large part of his estate. The architect of the building is Camillo Boito, brother of the librettist.

—Mlle. Couedon obtained $25 damages from Le Jour instead of the $5,000 she asked. The court held that while there was no doubt that she had been libeled, and the article in Le Jour was extremely coarse and vulgar, the extravagant publicity which the plaintiff had sought partly justified it. The court refused to order the judgment to be published at the defendant's expense on the ground that the case had abundantly advertised the plaintiff.

"Don't mosquitoes nearly worry the life out of you?"

"Oh, no; baby generally sleeps with me."—Chicago Record.

Modern Definition.

Teacher—What is a pedestrian?

Johnny—A person who doesn't ride a bike.—Odds and Ends.

DIAMOND DIGGERS.

Laws Which Are Made to Keep Them Honest.

The Detective System and Its Workings in Mines of South Africa—How the Precious Gems Are Shipped.

Of course the expenses of a company owning a block of claims are enormous, and a large number of stones have to be found before the margin for a dividend arrives. The expense and difficulty of reaching the diamond field in the early days kept away the rowdy element to be found in our western mines.

Such diggers as have remained on the fields since the "early days" seem never to be tired of talking of the life they then led as the happiest they have ever known. Then each would peg out his claim and go to work therein with a pick and shovel, depending scarcely at all upon the uncertain help of the lazy kaffir, and with his own strong arm attacked the hard, pebbly soil in which the diamond was imprisoned and in a primitive way "washed" the soil for diamonds. They are not to be picked up walking through the streets or over the "floors" where the soil lies pulverized by sun and rain. It is illegal to own a diamond unless one is a claimholder or a licensed buyer. If a private individual wishes to purchase a stone or two for himself he must first obtain a permit from the authorities.

These precautions will be seen to be necessary, because the value of the diamond, its portability, the facility with which it can be concealed and the uncertainty regarding its existence make it a source of temptation to dishonesty among all classes. It is therefore against the law for anyone, even if a licensed buyer, to purchase a diamond from anyone not a claimholder unless he can produce a permit.

The law has become so stringent and the detective force so active that terror has stricken the I. D. B.'s (illicit diamond buyers), for it is a matter of "15 years' hard" to be convicted of buying a stolen diamond. Before this stringent law was passed many went away rich in a few years who could not possibly have made their pile in any legitimate business in that length of time. Men who have been suspected for years but have managed to evade detection have been pounced upon by detectives at most unexpected moments, but the temptation is so strong that, despite the penalty, the practice still goes on, but to a smaller extent than before.

It was astonishing to find out how often the culprit turned out to be a man in a good and responsible position, and often the very men who were the loudest in the denunciation of the crime were themselves practicing it. The writer was in a cafe one evening when there was a sudden hush, followed by a startled buzz of conversation, and he heard the name of a well-known man, followed by the word "detectives." A man standing near, who was suspected of carrying on the same trade, became suddenly pale and bit uneasily on his visor, and, with a careless laugh, said: "Serves him right," then continued in a scarcely audible tone: "What a fool not to be more careful!" Before the writer left the camp that same man was working in convict dress.

Detectives themselves have been tempted to dabble in the trade, and have been trapped and are now working in convict dress by the side of the men they have helped to hunt down. This fascinating trade of gems offers great temptations to the weak willed, and it takes a certain amount of bulldog courage, combined with caution and patience, to continue in this dangerous business.

On mail days great envelopes of diamonds are sent to London. Some of these packages contain flawless diamonds, others smoky diamonds used in machinery for polishing and cutting the stones, others, again, would contain stones of all colors, sizes and purity. One package, worth many thousands of pounds, contains yellow diamonds, selected stones in size, color and purity. Those of yellow tinge are bought and worn by the East Indians.

The pure white stone is of more value than the yellow, because not so plentiful. It is a strange fact that these diamond merchants seldom wear diamond jewelry; they prefer rubies or corals to the too common gem, the diamond.

The mines have now drifted into the hands of a few large companies, and the Transvaal is the Eldorado to which all eyes in Africa are turned. — St. Paul's.

The Poison of Viper's Blood.

Messrs. Phisalik and Bertrand, who have been studying the properties of viper's blood for some time, and who claim that it contains the same poisonous substance as the venom of the same reptile, gave an account of additional investigations before a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences. They had supposed that the viper, which resists inoculations of its own venom did so because it was accustomed to this poison. But they now find in the blood, besides the poisonous substance another substance that neutralizes the effects of the former. These two substances are destroyed by heat of different temperatures. The toxic substance disappears if the blood is kept at a temperature of 58 degrees C. during a quarter of an hour, while the anti-toxic substance remains. If the blood thus heated be injected into a guinea pig, not only does the animal not die, but it can endure an inoculation of fresh viper's blood. — Public Opinion.

The Guinea.

It is a mistake to call a guinea an "imaginary coin," as there are many actual guineas in existence. It is not now, as it once was, a current coin but should be styled a "money of account." In the same way a sovereign is a current coin, but a pound, which no living person has ever seen, is merely a money of account. So the Portuguese rei is now a money of account, having been so depreciated that a vintem (20 reis) is only of the value of a half penny. Prices are calculated in milreis, a silver coin equivalent to 1,000 reis—4 shillings 5½ pence, or in 100 reis—5½ pence. The real, which in Spain is a silver coin, value 2½ pence, is in Portugal a money of account equivalent to 40 reis, or two vintems. — Notes and Queries.