THE JOURNAL.

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Horses boarded by the day or month—Good stalls—Tools attached.

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By the use of
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For the cure of Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach and impure blood.
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Orders by telegraph or mail for Wedding Parties, Funerals, &c., will receive prompt attention. N. W. Cor. Brookville Quincy Sts. (One Block from Railroad car line.) SALINA, KANSAS. Send for price list.

Pacific House!
Jeffries & Pontevault, Props.
Opposite the Court House, Salina, Kan.
Free 'Bus to and from Trains.
THE Pacific House is a new building and contains the conveniences of a first class hotel. A spacious dining room has been opened and furnished in the rear of the hotel. In connection with the dining room, there will be a lunch counter, where gold lunch will be served to all times with or without extra charge. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Saline County Journal.

VOL. XIII. SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1883. NUMBER 24

Palace Store!

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

Litowich & Wolsieffer. | LITOWICH & WOLSIEFFER. | Litowich & Wolsieffer.

In Boots and Shoes we are ahead of them all, both in prices and quality We also carry a large stock of the best Clothing.

We are carrying the Largest Stock of General Merchandise in town, and are selling more goods than any store in Town.

Litowich & Wolsieffer. | Litowich & Wolsieffer.

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Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Litowich & Wolsieffer. | LITOWICH & WOLSIEFFER. | Litowich & Wolsieffer.

The reason why we sell so many goods is plain: we buy our goods in large lots for cash, and we take advantage of all the discounts, and we give the benefits thereof to our customers.

Call and see us and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We pay the highest market prices for country Produce.

We are agents for the White, American, New Home and Queen Sewing Machines.

Litowich & Wolsieffer. | Litowich & Wolsieffer.

Litowich & Wolsieffer,

Palace Store!

FATHER TOM BURKE, the most eloquent priest that Ireland has produced in many years, is dead.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC writes that if the empire is powerless Bonapartists should support the Comte de Paris.

SENATOR MITCHELL has no doubt that the next election in Pennsylvania will find all the Republican elements closely united against the Democracy.

CAPT. ROWLEY, for several years a successful agent and correspondent of the Kansas City *Times*, is now employed in the same capacity by the Kansas City *Journal*.

THE Right Rev. John McMullen, Catholic Bishop of Davenport, Iowa, died Wednesday after a long and painful illness. Deceased was formerly pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, Chicago.

FOR unknown reasons the four commissioners and Clerk of Grand county, Colorado, were shot by masked men Wednesday morning, two being killed instantly and two others being mortally wounded.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL died at St. Martens, Ohio, at a quarter to 12 P. M., July 4th, in the 83d year of his age. He was created archbishop of the Catholic church in 1860, and was a most learned prelate.

THE "mayor of Topeka case," or the state against J. C. Wilson, came up before the Supreme court Thursday. The state had not filed a brief and was given twenty days to file one, which throws a decision on the demurrer over till the September term, there being no term in August.

THE Lincoln Center *Beacon* has got the *Union* after it for having attacked the Presbyterian church of Junction City. There are two things the editor of the *Union* is very sensitive about, and they are the Presbyterian church of Junction City and its former pastor, Rev. John A. Anderson. They are the two grandest things on earth, according to the *Union's* belief.

THE late Democratic State Convention in Ohio refused to approve of the civil service reform bill passed by the last Congress. All the reform which the average Democrat wants is that kind of reform which will take the civil offices from the Republicans and give them to the Democrats. The accomplishment of such a purpose is to the average Democrat, the highest purpose of government.

It is intimated that Blaine is quietly investigating as to his chance for the presidential nomination for 1884. The story was set afloat by a Washington writer, who in an article, said that Blaine is the strongest and most popular man with the people to-day, and that he had been taking stock of his political strength. Blaine certainly does command a large number of warm admirers and is unquestionably very popular with the masses.

THE unexpected sentence of the gambling paymaster, Wasson, will create a great sensation among the poker players in the army. In the meantime seemingly no effort whatever is made to capture the thief Howgate who embezzled something near a quarter of a million. The great trouble with Wasson was that he stole only a paltry $9,000. The army etiquette won't stand such ungentlemanly pickpocket stealings as that.

Does prohibition prohibit in Maine? This absorbing question occupies considerable space in the papers of late. Some writers who think they know, assert it does not, and that liquor is drank there and can be got very easily, while other writers who have been there and are equally well informed in all the facts of the case, assert that liquor drinking is exceedingly diminished and that it is awful difficult to get hold of any, and that prohibition is a success.

THERE is no mistaking the indications that the Mormons will make a strong fight for the admission of the territory of Utah as the state of Deseret in the next Congress. There has been for several years a compact existing between the Mormon church and the Democratic leaders, by the terms of which a Democratic Congress is to admit Utah, the church to return the favor by permitting the election of a Democrat as one of the United States Senators from Utah. Opposed to the admission of Dakota and in favor of Utah, is the probable attitude of the Democracy in the future.

LAST week two prominent Topeka people had an encounter which was not very bloody nor very fatal to either of the high-encountering parties. Maj. Tom Anderson met Capt. W. H. Ward—late private Secretary of ex-Governor St. John—in a drug store. Ward questioned Tom Anderson's right ad department commander of the Grand Army, to appoint such a man as P. H. Coney on his staff. Out of this grew up a formidable altercation, from which Tom Anderson's bald head issued with great welts caused by Ward's cane, while Ward himself had a very black eye. They were fined $5 each.

A DEMOCRATIC member of the next House of Representatives promises to introduce a resolution at the commencement of the session in December calling for an investigation of the often-published charge that Jay Gould paid $100,000 into the treasury of the Republican Committee, in 1880, for the privilege of naming Justice Stanley Mathews for the vacancy upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. While very few believe this story to be true, it is hoped that the Republicans will aid this investigation, if demanded, by all means in their power. The late Stephen W. Dorsey, who is supposed to know so much of the "true inwardness" of the campaign of 1880, is called upon to tell us what he knows of this transaction, before he gives the Democratic party the benefit of his purity and patriotism as he has for several months proposed to do.

The threshers are busy.

Now prepare for the county Fair.

Col. Spivey spoke at Lindsborg on the Fourth.

Big vegetable and grain display at the Fair this year, surely.

The water company think they will be ready for business by Aug. 1st.

How is gunpowder manufactured? See "People's Cyclopedia," p. 850.

Very few of the Salina Post will attend the Grand Army reunion at Denver.

Dr. Wm. Bishop's Fourth of July oration is highly spoken of by the Manhattan papers.

The frame work of Mr. P. L. Gebhardt's new residence on South Santa Fe is being put up.

J. C. Rush & Son are supplanting the cracked plate glass of their store front with new glass.

A number of citizens talk of "taking in" the cheap excursion from Kansas City to St. Paul.

Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the K. P. Land Deparment, with his family, were visiting their relatives here last week.

Nearly all the old soldiers we have met during the past week favor the proposition for a "camp fire" during the Fair in September.

One of the Great Lakes is so deep it reaches 400 feet below the ocean level; which is it? See "People's Cyclopedia," p. 1084.

Mr. Frank Goodnow, and son Robbie, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. M. Goodnow, and his uncle, Mr. Theodore Williams, arrived from Ohio last week.

Just as it was becoming dry and the corn was in need of rain, there was a fine fall of rain last Friday which, as near as we can learn, fell in all parts of the country.

J. H. Snead, an old-time politician and lawyer of Saline county, has been in town for a week past. He is engaged in agriculture and says politics are a fraud. Depends on where a man works.—*Junction City Union.*

The only complaint the farmer can possibly make this harvest is that he is compelled to go to so much expense to build cribs and granaries for his grain. It is constitutional for him to growl, all the same.

The "Abilene colony" bound for Washington Territory, passed through town Saturday morning. Messrs. Knox and V. P. Wilson were among the number. It is only a trip of recreation with Wilson.

R. W. Jenkins, of the Union Pacific, went out last Thursday to adjust the claim of Farmer Gordon against the company, for setting fire by an engine to a wheat stack. Mr Jenkins allowed the claim of 225 bushels at 70 cents per bushel.

Snow never melts on the tops of the high mountains and is constantly falling; how is it they do not increase in height? See "People's Cyclopedia," p. 897.

Salina will feel proud of her High School and the work done by Prof Fitzpatrick, as two graduates of that school have lately been selected by Topeka as teachers in the public schools. The selection of these teachers is also a recognition of true merit exhibited by the colored people, as the teachers were both colored ladies, Misses Narcissa DePriest and Lula Hine, who graduated with high honors.—*Leavenworth Times.*

A lightning runaway last Thusday afternoon. The team was stopped at the pavement of the First National Bank, but not before the wagon box loaded with green apples was turned upside down and the apples scattered in the street. The small boys were on hand in a jiffy (and some big ones too) and a good article of green-apple stomach-ache was distributed to the crowd.

We hear of entire wheat failures very often down east, but that is something which never occurs here. In Kansas, with all her drouths and grasshoppers, there have been less crop failures of any kind than anywhere else. In this section of Kansas, if there has been an entire wheat failure, it is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

What are the principal causes of rain, and why is it rain never falls in some parts of the earth? See "People's Cyclopedia," p. 1061.

It is sad to record the death of Mrs. Jack Taylor, of Ellis. While pouring some gasoline into the reservoir of her gasoline stove while it was burning, the oil became ignited, starting fire to the house and Mrs. Taylor was burned to death also. Mrs. Taylor was formerly house-keeper of the Railroad House at this place. Mr. Taylor has the sympathy of this entire community in this hour of trouble.—*Brookville Transcript.*

The brothers E. B. and William Bishop recently purchased a fine young horse for $125, which was killed in a singular way last Thursday. While the brothers were engaged in breaking the horse at their garden south of town, the animal became unmanageable near an almost perpendicular river bank, over which the horse and wagon were precipitated, the horse being killed. The boys saved themselves by jumping at the right time. The wagon was afterward recovered from the river.

Mr. Ed. Lotz has lately constructed a bath house at the river near his ice house. It will be well patronized this warm weather. The building is substantially constructed, with two large apartments; one for ladies, the other for gentlemen. It is a floating bath house, securely anchored, with gangways leading to each apartment. The water is pure and clear, the house being so constructed that the water is not stagnant. People will be surprised to find so good an establishment, in which they can stand in water of good temperature up to their necks, and even swim about if they so desire.

Women were allowed to vote in one State ninety years ago; which was it? See "People's Cyclopedia," p. 1232.

Soldiers whose names have been omitted in our published lists will oblige us by informing us of the fact. We desire a complete soldier list.

The following items are from the Minneapolis *Sentinel:*

Mrs. A. G. Smith, daughter of Israel Markley, has been up from Salina the past week visiting kinsmen and friends. A. G. came up Friday to see the folks and shake hands with old friends.

What will history say of a man who on the 4th of July, in America, went to the calender to see what day of the month it was? Yet, that event occurred in Minneapolis on Wednesday.

Intelligence has been received that Rev. T. C. Eaton, who left here a short time ago for California, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Price, in Oakland. He was sick for several weeks. His age was about 75 years. He was quite an old settler of this valley.

Mr. Sam. Jones returned from the West Saturday morning. He left Col. Phillips at the Colorado river, who went from thence to Los Angeles. The Colonel will return with the children to Salina the last of the week. There is no more news concerning David L. Phillips, the Colonel's brother. There is just one chance in a thousand that Mr. Phillips may have wandered to the mountains, about fifty miles from the track, where there is fresh water and where the Indian tribes remain during the hot weather. Should he have been so fortunate as to do so, there may be a chance of his reappearing. Mr. Jones says that one week ago last Sunday, at the point where he was then stopping, the thermometer indicated 130° in the shade.

The Salina, Lincoln & Fremont railroad project seems to have created quite a flurry in the Northern direction. It has put the B. & M. surveyors on the track over about the same line, and the B. & M. movement has stirred up the Union Pacific, who may make active movements in the valley of the Blue river. We hope that out of all of these strategic movements the iron horse will become a real, moving, snorting fact—bearing our freight and citizens with lightning speed to and from the Queen city of the West. We prize highly the northern route. It is incumbent upon our citizens to give all the encouragement possible, for the least stumbling block thrown in its way may carry it either east or west of us—off in the Indian Territory direction.

Notes from Torry.

Samuel Baldorf is enjoying a visit from his aged mother.

If we were asked the definition of *hell*, we would take the inquirer, one of these latter June days, and place him behind or on a cultivator in a cornfield.

Harvesting the wheat now commences in earnest. The wheat is good. J. H. Kingman showed us some heads of the Oregon variety that numbered forty seven grains.

Bridge No. 2, on Spring Creek, between Gypsum City and Bridge is once more completed and in good order. Waiting for the waters to subside, scarcity of help, in these thriving times, and the very hot weather somewhat delayed the work.

The authorities are indebted to Mr. Kingman for his public and accommodating spirit.

Mr. Roselle Hogatsom has proved himself a good mason.

Charles Everhart numbers eleven stacks on his Gypsum Creek quarter.

Bates is now a bachelor, but is just as anxious to sell goods as ever.

John Kingman is the coolest man in the township, having plenty of ice at his place.

Half the people we met last week appeared from the expression of their countenances, as if they had just taken a dose of salts, or some other thing equally nauseous. To our anxious inquiry they replied "O that mutton," and "thereby hangs a tale."

M., of Bridge, is authority that sober hogs will kill the drunken ones. Human ones just do the reverse. Speaking of this quadruped; we looked into the pens of S. A. Kouns, on Spring creek, a few days ago. His Berkshire, with a springling of Poland present a very marketable appearance. From the large number of hog-pastures and corrals along Gypsum and Spring creeks, a change of name would be suggestive, to that of Hog creeks—or to put it more nicely, Swine runs. But we say let the hog have room and good treatment and respect him as we do men for the money that is in him. Judging from the number of pens and the broad and long stretches of corn along the valley, Mr. Porter is likely to be a formidable factor in the financial showing of the country.

June, the "Sweet sixteen" of the year, is past. May her every return be as beautiful and as richly laden with prosperity to Central Kansas as the June of 1883 has been.

ANNOTATOR.

July 5, 1883.

While the memory of John Howard Payne has been properly honored, Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," rests in an obscure corner of the Frederick, Maryland, cemetery. A small head stone, 24 inches high and 20 inches wide, is all the monument that has been erected above his grave.

The probable effect of the Egyptian cholera on the wheat prospects of this country is a matter that is now claiming some attention in speculative circles, not from the actualities, but rather from the possibilities of the question. Though it is evident that the cholera has broken out in Egypt from some carelessness on the part of the English administrators of affairs in that unhappy country, it is not at all likely that it will be allowed to spread to a sufficient extent to interfere seriously with the navigation of the Suez Canal. That artery of commerce is altogether too important to the well being of English affairs generally to allow of its being closed even for a single week. But if by some strange fatality, as is possible if not probable, it should be temporarily closed to commerce, the future of the country's crop is magnificent. A very considerable percentage of the wheat used in England comes from India, and if this source of supply is cut off recourse must be had to two other quarters, Russia and America. Of course the wheat buyers of England will go where they can buy cheapest, and the experience of the past has shown that America is the place. It is unfortunate for the farmers that no matter what the prices are, they get little benefit from an increase, and were this not the case they would have reason to rejoice at the misfortune of Egypt, but no matter what the price may be, the men who buy and sell and not those who raise, will make all or most of the profit.

ATTRACTIONS AND PECULIARITIES OF THE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES BARRE, Penn., June 15, 1883.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—To a stranger who happens to be in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, if he should travel about to any extent among the villages or boroughs whose dominant industry is coal mining, with all of its attendant institutions, everything would doubtless be of great interest, and weeks of patient investigation might be made with profit without fear of the interest flagging. I doubt if there are the same number of square miles on the continent, exclusive of the confines of the large cities, where the opportunity for sight-seeing is so varied, dazzling, attractive, and I might say intoxicatingly unique, as that encountered within the boundaries of the mountains that loom up so mystically, overlooking the great anthracite basin of Luzerne.

It isn't exclusively the landscape with its cluster of hamlets and villages resting under the shadows of these mountains, with almost every evidence and impress noticeable in the way of business activity, that contributes to make these black, murky coal regions so attractive to the chance visitor, as well as the tourist; but it is, in a great measure, the people, with their fascinating and gyrosiefied customs, so varied and different by virtue of the large mixture of foreigners, almost every nationality of the globe being well represented. Yet there are many of their customs that are hideously barbaric and heathenish.

The Hungarians seem to be void of all sense of decency which is usually inherent with humanity. They are dirty and filthy to the extreme. The females are compelled to act the part of a menial in everything. They live together about as promiscuously as pigs and as stated above, are about as cleanly. In one place known as the Hungarian quarter, in the northern part of this city, there lives in one house 25x28 feet in dimensions, twenty-four men and one woman, and she does the cooking for the whole of the tribe. A large brick oven in the rear of this house is used to cook by. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which they live together. They live in extreme filthiness wherever they are; extreme promiscuity prevails in their marital relations, and they have hundreds of degrading habits which are of the most disgusting kind, repugnant to American ideas, and should not be tolerated. They are the most swarthy-visaged of any of the nationalities that inhabit the coal regions. A party of them meet upon the street, and should there be any quantity of luggage among them, it is all piled upon the shoulders of the females and the poor beings go wearily along without a murmur. A few days ago a man and woman of this nationality were coming down Market street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, the woman laboriously carrying a large trunk on her back, while the man was sauntering along leisurely, smoking and peeping into the show windows of the stores, until a crowd of sympathising Americans noticed the imposition he was practicing upon the woman, and commenced hallooing and motioning to him to take the trunk until finally he became frightened, seized the trunk, and taking his companion by the hand, they hastened away as though fleeing from the clutches of a mob. It is needless to add that the crowd that had gathered enjoyed the perplexity of the poor fellow immensely. I have seen the same Hungarian many times since, and in passing along the street he always appears very timid, especially in the locality where the matter occurred.

I started out with the intention of enumerating a number of the customs of various foreign residents, which have come under my notice, but fearing to try the patience of the reader, editor and compositor, I will desist. Whether outside of the immediate precincts of a borough or city, or not, wherever is located a breaker or shaft, whoever has the honor of having it named after him, also has a miniature village or cluster of miner's huts or cottages that does homage to him by also adopting his name. For instance, Broderick's shaft has a number of houses near it occupied by the miners of the colliery, and it is called Broderick's Patch. Every place is a patch. Waddle shaft has a Waddle Patch, Conyngham shaft, Conyngham Patch, Whippoorwill shaft, Whippoorwill Patch; and so it extends throughout the regions. If you inquire of a miner where he lives, the invariable reply is: "In ——— Patch!" wherever it may happen to be, and then must follow countless numbers of interrogations ere you gain the desired information. It seems to be almost an utter impossibility to get them to reply to the name of the town or township in which they live, and hence the inquisitiveness that follows.

Another peculiar custom, and a lamentable one too, to my mind, is the almost universal prevalent mode of running monthly store accounts, that seems almost inoculated among the working people of the valley. It is an impossibility for a cash store to thrive in this valley. Almost every family has its pass-book, which is presented on the occasion of their purchases, and the items and amounts inserted in them; at the end of the month the bill is settled, generally without even an inspection of a single item on the part of the head of the house. This mode of trading is generally assisted by the fact that as a rule the suburban stores keep all descriptions of merchandise, and there is generally a pretty fair assortment to select from. If the merchant or his assistant are anywise unscrupulous an advantage can easily be taken over the purchaser by charging a few cents extra. It is folly to claim as many people here do, that any kind of goods can be purchased as cheaply by running accounts as when the cash is paid at their purchase. This monthly system of credit is a prolific source of extravagance, especially where children are permitted to make purchases. It teaches even the elder people to make needless expenditures many times for articles which could well be dispensed with, and certainly should be, considering the meagre wages they receive. Several times movements have been inaugurated by the merchants to alleviate the wrongs this pernicious custom does to them as business men, and as well the working men and those dependent upon them, which are the consumers, but eventually they become discouraged in their efforts to benefit their patrons, and cease. It is surprising to me that they cannot see, apparently, wherein they would be benefitted by the cash system. The majority of them receive their wages once a month, in a bulk, and by judicious expenditure something might be saved for the "rainy day," where now scarcely a month goes by finding them free from debt. Of course there are exceptions to this statement, but a precious few of them. Such is the short-sightedness of some people.

To a close observer, the way of wearing the heards by the different males of the valley, is amusing. Hungarians for instance, always go clean-shaved or wear simply a mustache, and Polanders likewise. The Polish Jews invariably let their beard grow uncombed or brushed, and consequently are a forbern-looking out; yet they possess that sharp, shrewd, wily look that seems to be imparted to every representative of the Jews. Welsh and English miners as a class let the full beard grow, while the Irish and Germans are great ones for changing their facial appearance.

If a mine is without that common household pest, the rat, it is mighty soon without a mule or boy to labor in it. Why? I don't know as I can tell you why. There doesn't any adequate reason seem to appear on the surface. I can only point you to the superstition that prevails on shipboard among the sailors. If the rats desert the ship in port the sailors invariably do likewise, asserting as their reasons therefore, that some disaster will befall them at sea, if they remain aboard. A like superstition, if it may be called so, is among the miners, and when the rats lead for the surface they quickly follow. You may inquire how the rats get down into the mines so far below the surface—oftentimes one thousand feet—when there is only the perpendicular hole through the rock for them to descend. Even the greatest *habitues* of the mines cannot fully explain it, but they think these pests are "timber climbers," and thus take the side beams as their roadway.

The leading people of the various nationalities are prone to celebrate the different holidays of the nations of which they were a part before their emigration, and they usually celebrate with pretty good-sized pomposity, and these many gala days, added to those of the United States, gives us our full quota of holidays. A stranger remaining in the valley a few months readily remarks this peculiarity.

Efforts have been made from time to time to induce the miners to abandon a custom that prevails among them, that is greatly to their injury financially, as well as their employer. Whenever one of their number is killed in a mine while at work, every man in the colliery where the accident occurs stops work. By this movement frequently one thousand employees stop work for two days. There appears to be a deep superstition that prompts this peculiar exhibition of respect for the dead, and it is impossible to uproot it.

There are no organized relief societies existing among the miners, and consequently when one of them is killed, if he happens to be a man of family, his wife and offsprings are left penniless widows and orphans. There is a custom that prevails among them that does its commendable work very well. Being quite a frequenter of the printing offices of this city, I have noticed one of their principal methods many and many a time. Every printing office in this region is visited weekly by persons wanting raffle tickets. They pay one dollar per hundred for them. They are headed "Raffle for a cook stove," clock, bureau, table quilt, or some other article of domestic use. The announcement is made that the raffle is to benefit "Widow Smith," or some injured man, and the tickets sell readily for fifty cents, generally yielding fifty dollars. The affair is in charge of a committee, whose names appear on the ticket, and after settling the expenses incurred, which seldom exceeds five dollars, the proceeds are given to the person designated. Everybody understands the circumstances, and all cheerfully respond, and no trouble is experienced in disposing of the full number of chances in the raffle. The night of the raffle the persons holding chances assemble at the designated place, and not a few others join them; when a fiddle is brought out, the floor cleared, and all join in a dance—lasses, lads, old men and women—and enjoy themselves until midnight, when the raffle occurs. The names of the ticket holders are put together in a hat, well shaken, and a card drawn out, the name announced, and the winner accepts the article, only to turn it over to the beneficiary committee, and the article may be contested for again in a similar manner a number of times. The fifty dollars expended is cheerfully felt by the party; the company became up having enjoyed a good time, and feel as though they had done a kind deed. That amount of money goes a long way in keeping the wolf from the door of that poor widow and her orphans.

Another commendable custom prevails among the miners. A year is a long time for a comely and chastity woman to remain a widow at the mines, no matter how many children she may have. A miner is killed today, and possibly before the summer ends a miner, who has been his close friend, insists on marrying the widow. The deceased miner's orphans become his children indeed, and everything goes smoothly on. Methinks if you go below the surface it will be found that the action of the friend of the deceased miner was that of pure charity and true friendship. How strong the bonds of fraternal brotherhood in between these poor drivers under the ground only an observer can see, for words fail to portray it adequately. I am told that it is a matter of record that when the terrible Avondale disaster occurred, so many widows and orphans who were well nigh helpless were left, that the matter of caring for them was discussed and was quickly settled by propositions of marriage. Within a very short time after the calamity the household of every victim was protected by the brawny hand of a miner husband and father. This same spirit exists throughout the regions to-day, and it is a successful shield against distress.

Yours truly,

H. C. MEL.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Victor Hugo, who is now a hale old man, rides every afternoon on the top of an omnibus through Paris.

Professor Owings made a balloon ascension at Keokuk, Ia. The balloon has been found but the professor is missing.

The reduced postage law does not take effect until the 1st of October prox. Until that date the old three cent rate on letters will be maintained.

People who have been petition in the use of hydrant water on their lawns are now discovering that it kills the blue grass or at least produces other grasses.

An absent-minded editor wrote a love-letter and an editorial at the same time. The love-letter he sent out to be set up in type by the printers and a long editorial on the tariff to his girl. There was fun at both ends of the route.—*The Judge.*

But with the *Junction City Union* it is different, and Martin's position, considering the big job he has taken on his hands, the election of John A. Anderson as a Republican Senator, is inexplicable. Perhaps his course will win, perhaps it will not, but we opine that John A. Anderson will want to be delivered from his friends long before the contest is over.—*Wyandotte Gazette.*

Governor Butler's name occupied the usual place on the front page of the Harvard commencement programme in these words:

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, LL.D.
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION
AND OVERSEER
OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

It has been suggested that the narrow-minded Mr. Hoar begin to cut this out and paste it on the door of his number six hat.

A French investigator after having given the subject a thorough comparative test, declares that a bee can, in proportion to its size, pull thirty times as much weight as a horse. Our experiments with one end of a bee have got an amendment to the figures of a substitution of elephant for horse.

Bloomington, Ill., July 7.—Miss Maria Von Glatzer, known to the musical world as Mlle. Marie Litta, died at her home in this city at 6 o'clock this morning. She was born in Bloomington, June 1st, 1856. She was educated in Europe, and has sung in opera and concert in all the principal cities of America, and in London and Paris. She was taken sick at Negaunee, Mich., on a concert tour, and brought home four weeks ago. Her fatal disease was cerebro-spinal meningitis, superinduced by over-exertion.