OLD VIRGINIA.

Some Curious Facts and Relics of Her First History—Tobacco as Currency.

Chicago Times:

Tobacco in Virginia is indissolubly connected with the Powhatan pipe, says the Baltimore *Sun*, hence carrying us back to King Powhatan and his Indians. It is doubtless for this reason that the principal tobacco store in Richmond displays to day in its showcase two of the chief's teeth, decorated with ribbons and duly inscribed. "Jaw tooth and front tooth from the mouth of King Powhatan." Their size is one and three-quarters inches long and one inch wide; one inch long, one-half inch wide, respectively. The owner of this stock of dentistry, having been questioned as to its genuineness, quickly replied: "The identical spot where they were found can be seen any day on the Winccocomi or Nile road, not far from the battlefield of Seven Pines, and I know the man who picked 'em up. I admit they look rather large, but it is said the king rarely used his club when his teeth were on edge, and I suppose they got so big from long practice on his enemies." Powhatan, for the rest, had always been largely a favorite, and hundreds of citizens continue to be christened for first cousins to the sound with the old savage chieftain,s name. Citizens smoke "Powhatan" openly about the streets of Richmond, and are apparently proud of the act when so flagrantly caught. Tennyson, lord and poet, says he has tried many pipes, but he never yet found one to equal the genuine red article exported form the old dominion.

In the early days tobacco was exclusively the currency used. Even as late as the time of Jefferson we find by the records lately exhumed from the files of yellow parchment long stored away in a country house garret, that that gentleman, according to a letter of acknowledgement from one Fitzgerald, purchased with tobacco a copy of his friend's, the eighteenth century philosopher's, "Encyclopedia"—a work which, in its original influences, set him to thinking about the "Rights of Man," ultimately leading him up to writing the Declaration of Independence. In the older days still the tithes of the colonial parsons were paid in tobacco, sheriff's fees were charged in tobacco, goods were engaged indifferently "in cash or tobacco," wives freshly imported from old England were purchased, not on the auction block, however, as stated by some writers, in tobacco—that is, the expense of their voyage was defrayed by the yielding up of a certain amount of the weed. The marriage portion of a young lady of fortune was considered to be about 50,000 pounds of tobacco at from 7 to 8 cents per pound. There—that is not a matter of dollars, to be sure. In 1780 a hogshead of prime tobacco fetched in Richmond £75; low quality £30. In 1775 the export of tobacco from the colony was 101,828,617 pounds; in 1865 it was 233,901,913 pounds, and the traffic in the article yielded $20,000,000, considered a handsome revenue. The state pays $6,000,000 in tobacco taxes to the federal treasury.

The principal tobacco centers of the state are Richmond, Petersburg, Danville, and Lynchburg, each putting up the weed in its various forms in large factories, worked by negroes. The cake or plug tobacco is the chief manufacture—the standby of the trade—and is enclosed in boxes of buttonwood from Maine, the tree being preferred from the fact that its timber is free from taste and odor, so that it cannot affect the contents. The sweetened stems, removed from leaf tobacco before it is made into cakes, are shipped to Germany, where they are used in the manufacture of snuff for elderly people in France, Spain and Italy, where alone it is now fashionable for such elderly folks "to snuff," the people of all other countries chiefly using the weed for chewing or smoking. The Italian priests invariably "snuff." France and Italy are large purchasers of tobacco in the Richmond market—that is to say, the governments of those countries, which hold tobacco as a monopoly.

The Virginian historical society at Richmond, in charge of that well posted gentleman, Secretary Brock, has a collection of precious relics and curious bric-a-brac. The mace of the speaker of the house of burgesses, the mace before which Henry impeached George III., stands first on the list. Then comes a specimen brick—that is, a brick bearing this inscription: "This brick was taken from the ruins of the house in which Pocahontas lived as the wife of John Rolf, at Varlana in the county of Henrico; brought to Richmond April 15, 1850, by Richard Randolph" one of her descendants. It is a very good brick; its genuineness is undisputed, and a sufficient number like it would rear an excellent house. Some Indian bread, petrified, does not strike the beholder as very appetizing. The colonial paper currency on shelves look for the world like Bank of England notes of to-day, such is the similarity of style, print and paper. England keeps up the colonial style in many respects—she has not changed it so rapidly as Virginia found it incumbent and profitable to do. A French bronze tablet bears the inscription: "This tablet was placed as a mark of the domain of King Louis XV., on the river Oyo (Ohio), as a memorial of the taking of possession of the territory from the savages in the king's name in 1749." A nugget of iron is surrounded with more than usual interest as being a memorial from Falling Creek, on James river, seven miles below Richmond, the site of the first iron furnace in America, founded and operated by Archibald Cary, known as "Old Ironsides," from his persevering attempt in starting this first furnace in the new world, the precursor of the thousands that now deck the land. The iron nugget was some of "Old Ironsides" make—all honor to him as the father of such a potential great industrial branch. There are relics of Washington, Lafayette, etc., and the collection is extremely valuable and interesting to the historical student, especially the archives, and the unique set of printed pamphlets. Its souvenirs of the late war are plentiful.

In these archives are religiously preserved land patents, state papers, public and private correspondence of eminent men, miscellaneous manuscripts showing the customs and manners of the people from the first settlement. To the modern reader, the inherited eccentricities, the quaintness of style and language of these manuscripts is rather puzzling, but they may be said to display considerable polish, if compared with those of the stone age of the ancient Saxon tongue before it had been smoothed down by the Norman element and by elegant writers. A marked peculiarity of the epistolary intercourse is found in the way the gentlemen of the past vied with each other in the exchange of polite condescensions, actually practicing in letters of the most trifling import all the deferential pantomime of court etiquette. "I have the honor to be your most obedient, humble servant," was by no means equivalent to saying "I'll whitewash you," or "I'll black your shoes;" it was only court style. In many of the documents are also to be discovered traces of the broad distinction in social life which, even to a very late period, continued to exercise an important influence upon the inhabitants—an influence which impressed its effects more upon Virginians than upon the people of any of the older commonwealths. The force of example was chiefly instrumental in forming those manners of decorum, subordination and respect for authority which was formerly and yet to a perceptible degree so characteristic of the Virginia people. Thus when the executive council of the colonial era was in full operation, each individual member who dispensed its patronage was commissioned "colonel" by royal authority, and from that day to this everybody who has had the disposition of any bit of patronage under the state government has been called more or less "colonel," sometimes "general," sometimes "major," but always dubbed with a military title. Of course the late war left over a large number of genuine military titles and they are all the more handy for use.

THE OLD MAN AT HIS BEST.

Mr. Gladstone was himself again, and at his best, on the fatal morning. The magnificent peroration by which he hushed into awed silence one of the most turbulent Oppositions that ever jeered and interrupted a great orator, stands unequaled and unapproached by anything that has ever been heard in the House for many a long year. Of Mr. Gladstone it may be emphatically asserted that "none but himself can be his parallel," and for anything to compare with the splendid bust of dignified and sustained eloquence, the echoes of which are ringing through the land, we must go back to his famous speech of the second reading of the Reform Bill, in 1866, to which indeed, it is in some respects very curiously similar.

The peroration twenty years ago was as follows. Speaking of the reform bill, he said:

We stand with it now: we may fall with it in a short hence, and if we do, we shall rise with it hereafter. I shall not attempt to measure with precision the forces that are to be arrayed in the coming struggle. Perhaps the great division of to-night is not the last that may take place in the struggle. You may possibly succeed at some point of the contest. You may drive us from our seats. You may bury the bill that we have introduced, but for its epitaph we will write upon its gravestone this line, with certain confidence in its fulfillment:

"Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor;"

You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. The great social forces which move on in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb—those great social forces are against you; they are marshalled on our side, and the banner which we now carry, though perhaps at this moment it may sink over our drooping heads, yet it soon will float in the eye of heaven, and it will be borne in the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and not far distant victory.

"Time is on our side," said Mr. Gladstone then, His prediction was derided. The very next year Mr. Disraeli passed the household suffrage bill. The observation about the "flowing tide" will be justified conclusively but not perhaps so speedily.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

General Sherman says in his "Memoirs:" "I can see in memory a beautiful young city-bred lady, who had married a poor Second Lieutenant and followed him to his post on the plains, whose quarters were in a 'dug-out,' ten feet by about fifteen, seven feet high, with a dirt roof; four feet of the walls were of the natural earth, the other three of sod, with holes for windows and corn-sacks for curtains. This little lady had her Saratoga trunk, which was the chief article of furniture, yet, by means of a rug on the ground floor, a few candle-boxes covered with red cotton calico for seats, a table improvised out of a barrel-head, and fire-place and chimney excavated in the back wall or bank, she had transformed her 'hole in the ground' into a most attractive home for her young warrior husband, and she entertained me with a supper consisting of the best of coffee, fried ham, cakes and jellies from the Commissary, which made on my mind an impression more lasting than have any one of the hundreds of magnificent banquets I have since attended in the palaces and mansions of our own and foreign lands."

There are 184 pieces in a Columbia bicycle.

The oldest academy in Massachusetts is Dummer Academy, 123 years old.

The Prince of Wales' stables cost him over $80,000 a year. The Princess loves dogs. She has over eighty.

Talmage has preached thirty years and has lost but one day, and that throught sickness twenty-four years ago.

With George Gould, the beautiful Miss Chamberlain and Henry Ward Beecher on the same steamer, the *Etruria*, the New York *World* suggests a wedding at sea not an unnatural outcome.

A man, 46 years old, with $3,000,000 profitably invested, with an annual income of $100,000, with a handsome city residence, and a prize country farm—Chauncy M. Depew.

King Luis of Portugal has done something beside ruling a peaceful country. He has mastered half a dozen languages and translated five of Shakespeare's plays into Portuguese.

An authenticated Schiller relic—a gold ring containing a lock of the poet's hair, whose genuineness is attested to by Schiller's daughter—was sold in Berlin recently for £11 10s

A beautiful lily pond is to be one of the new features of Central Park. An attempt will be made to introduce the victoria regia, upon the leaves of which it is said a child may stand.

Bomby, the rhinoceros just imported and installed in Central Park as New York's latest pet in pachyderm, is the largest ever brought to America. He cost $5,000; is 5½ feet high and 12½ long, and weighs over two tons.

General Sherman has burned his St. Louis bridge behind him. Last Saturday he sold his carriage and horses at auction.

It is estimated that the iron output of the Gogebic range this season will amount to 800,000 tons. The range was opened last August.

New York and Brooklyn consume 21 per cent of the malt liquor of the Union. The total consumption in the Union for 1885 was 19,642,870 barrels.

The largest gathering of colored military ever known in Virginia will occur July 5th in Richmond, when the local colored troops hold a reunion of the colored military of Virginia, Washington and Baltimore. Governor Lee will review them.

Exactly fourteen people were willing to hear Martin Irons' lecture at Kansas City the other night. The receipts wouldn't pay for the gas, and the audience, therefore, received their money and departed. A rebel satrap when defeated will keep.

New York City gets 500 new policemen. An applicant must be 5 feet 7½ inches, and he may abandon hope if he is fat. No law, however, against growing so. He must be able to distinguish between the drunk common, the drunk disorderly, and know fits when he sees 'em.

Dr. Marshall, the evangelist, an Ohio man, ex-soldier, and ex-dentist, who is now laboring for the evangelization of Denver, says he regards the Pacific coast as the worst part of the country, and that in that section an exceedingly rare thing to find is a native young man who is a christian.

General Badeau says that no subordinate, however great or near, knew or suggested in advance the terms Grant would impose on Lee. Matters of such consequence Grant never decided until the moment for decision came, and he never arranged the details of any matter until presented to him for actual determination.

Captain Campbell Walker, who offers himself to Gladstone as something to run against in the Midlothians, was one of the original staff of *Truth*, but being too conservative altogether for Labouchere, he drifted off to the *St. Stephens Review*, which was started as a party weekly some few years since by Mr. Alison, and he is still a writer on that paper.

To veteran soldiers the fire of artillery, whether of exploding shrapnel or rattling canister, had no such terrors as the fusillade of a steady line of infantry. There is scarcely an old soldier who saw much of battle service who has not been hit more or less frequently, without being harmed, with canister, shrapnel balls, or splinters of shell. But how few in proportion were struck by musket balls and not seriously hurt! Even new troops though appalled, and bending down as they went on, as though moving against a driving rain would advance in face of a cannonade, if they were properly commanded; but a severe musketry only the very best of soldiers could endure without some sort of shelter.—*T. F. Gahagy.*

WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by Committee of the Saline County Woman Suffrage Association.

ABILITY HAS NO SEX.

Communications and Newspaper Clippings solicited for this column. Address

MRS. LAURA M. JOHNS.

A sixteen-year-old school-teacher in Pike Co., O., had among her pupils a big hulking boy of eighteen. He defied her authority, and she administered a switching. The weeping youth went home and complained to his parents, who had the teacher arrested for assault and battery. The appearance of the parties in court, however, was so ludicrous when comparison of sex, weight and stature were drawn, that the case was dismissed amid inextinguishable laughter.

The *Christian Union* says, concerning Mrs. Thompson and the Louisville post-office: "Her reappointment brings to mind the suggestion which has been made, that if all our third-class postoffices should be given to women, we should at once have civil service reform. But why third-class postoffices particularly? Is the feminine mind supposed to be inadequate to the management of a first-class or second-class postoffice?

The *Advertiser* says: "It is a curious feture of the home rule discussion now going on in England that the opponents of the measure are in a hurry to bring the debate to an end. They do not appear to have much confidence in their ability to advance their cause by continuing their discussion". In this particular the opponents of equal rights for Ireland resemble the opponents of equal rights for women.

Woman Suffragists, the prohibition of whisky isn't your fight. It is your business first to get over the fence. Let men, who have made the laws to protect whisky, repel them—if they will or can. You must first get your political freedom. Don't mistake the cart for the horse; for by doing so, you will only back your liberty car over the precipice of masculine domination and break it to pieces on the wheel of government intolerance.

Every school board should have at least one intelligent woman on it, and there is no reason why an equal number of our directors should not be women. They would do much to elevate the standard and aims of the directors of our public schools, and as they are ineligible to the highest political offices, they would be free from the temptation to sacrifice educational interests to ambition, as is common amongst men. Of course women do not "set up the boys" at the precinct saloons; they do not yell around the primaries; they do not organize ballot thieves, nor do they run with the machines; but every citizen who has a daughter to educate should feel the necessity of intelligent fidelity and refinement in the management of public schools.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A mistaken vote is better than none at all. Political indifference and political despair are the two greatest dangers to the republic. The machines best ally is the stay-at-home. Something can be said for a monarchy, for now and then it does put the government of the nation into the hands of a good man; something for an aristocracy, for it at least endeavors to entrust the government to the hands of the most intelligent and virtuous; something for a genuine democracy, for this ascertains the resultant wish from a comparison of the views of all, wise and ignorant, rich and poor, high and low. But absolutely nothing can be said for a bureaucracy, in which the government is left to be administered by the selfish, the ambitious, and the corrupt, while the industrious, the honest and the virtuous allow disgust, perplexity or indifference to keep them from the polls. Ingenuity can conceive no worse government than this. "Voting in the air" is better than not voting at all.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar will write regularly for the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and the Indianapolis *Journal* during her sojourn in Europe. She will write especially on the Irish and labor problems.

The effect on the health of women produced by sixteen hours per day of cooking, washing, dishwashing, sewing, sweeping, baby-tending, and the numerous other labors that constitute the sum and substance of housekeeping has never disturbed the digestion or conscience of men. They are concerned about the health of those women only who enter remunerative occupations or seek for "higher education."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

The New York *Home Journal* tells of a young woman who was riding in a street car when a respectably-dressed young man put his arm around her waist. The young woman had nerve, muscle, and presence of mind. She did not scream nor make a scene. She quietly drew from her dress a pin, and drove it to the head in the hand of the respectably-dressed young man, who gasped and groaned and speedily got out of the car. Unattended ladies are often the object of vexatious attentions from men, but if they would emulate this example, matters could generally be brought to a sudden and satisfactory termination.

With impudent hypocrisy Massachusetts men, year after year, celebrate the anniversary of the Concord fight and the battle of Lexington. Fresh from voting down the petition of women for equal rights, they go to the old battle fields where men died for equal rights, and with great swelling words they make pretence of respect for principles which they themselves trample under foot. The newspapers that mock at the petition of women echo the empty words. It is as if thieves paid respect to honesty, or liars pretended to love the truth.

All honor to the women of Washington society who devote themselves to the philanthropies as well as the courtesies of life. On Saturday afternoons there are several industrial schools for girls, in which the wives of high officials give their services as teachers, cutting and basting the work for poor little waifs. Regardless of political affiliation, these ladies will enter the colored mission schools, hospitals, and homes of the sick, sinful and friendless, to care for, aid, comfort, cheer and encourage. This side of life at the capital deserves appreciative mention.—*Journal of Education.*

The skill acquired by American troops in destroying railroads was extraordinary. They would form a line on one side of the road with crow bars and poles; then would thrust these under the rails, and, heaving all at once, would turn over many rods of the road simultaneously. The ties were then tied up and the rails put across the heaps, and the heaps were set on fire. The middle of the rails being heated, the ends bent down of their own weight; "but the soldiers to increase the damage, would take tongs, and one or two men at each end of the rail, carry it with force against the nearest tree and twirl it around, thus leaving rails forming bands to ornament the finest trees of Georgia." All this work was going on at the same time, there being a sufficient number of men detailed for that purpose, so that before the beating up of the last installment of road the rails previously taken up were already destroyed—Review of Grant's Book.

President Cleveland, in his fifteen months' term in office, has written more vetoes than Washington, Adams, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, J. Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Garfield and Arthur made in their over seventy years in the Presidential office, and he seems to have just got fairly started writing vetoes. His mission is to "make the veto odious."

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

Excursion tickets will be on sale at our depot ticket office until Sept. 15th, good to return on or before Oct. 31st, 1886, as follows:

Salina to St. Paul, Minn., and return $21.60
Salina to Minneapolis, Minn., and return 21.60
Salina to Clear Lake, Iowa, and return 21.60
Salina to Spirit Lake, Iowa, and return 22.00

A. L. HATCH,
Agent Union Pacific Ry.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

I have a full line of through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. Time, money and considerable trouble can always be saved by purchasing tickets and having your baggage checked through to destination. If at any time you desire to take a trip, I would be pleased to have you call on me for rates, maps, time-tables, and other information. No 10 is our telephone number.

A. L. HATCH,
Agent Union Pacific Ry.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXCURSION TICKETS via UNION PACIFIC RY.

Salina to Beaver and return ..... $20.
Salina to Pueblo and return ..... 25.
Salina to Colorado Springs and return..... 25.

Tickets will be on sale at our depot ticket office until Sept. 15th, good to return on or before Oct. 31st, 1886.

A. L. HATCH, Agent.

The Vertical Feed is used only in the Davis Sewing Machine. No others have the right to use this feed. By this new feed method, all manner of sewing is done perfectly, without beating, and there can be no "fulling" of the goods either above or below. Both upper and under plies of goods are always carried together, as the Vertical Feed works equally on both, instead of only on the bottom piece, as is the case with the old under-feed, as used in all other machines. This new feed does not stop at seams, but steps evenly over them. It is mainly this new feed invention, that places the "Davis" so far ahead of all other machines.

For sale by S. P. Ringquist.

Try It Yourself.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to try the article yourself. Oscar Seitz, the Druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption or any Lung affection.

This does of Going West

to Colorado or New Mexico for pure air to relieve Consumption is all a mistake. Any reasonable man would use Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for Consumption in all its first stages. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Pains in the Chest, and all affections that are considered primary to Consumption. Price 50c. and $1.00. Sold by Oscar Seitz.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously affected with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with the best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottle free at Oscar Seitz's drug store.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ills., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve 25cts. per box by Oscar Seitz.

A cough will carry you off,
And a coffin they'l carry you off in.
You can stop your cough and the coffin,
They will carry you off in,
By using Hill's Peerless Cough Syrup, which I guarantee to stop all this coughing, or money refunded.

OSCAR SEITZ

Remarkable Recovery.

W. H. Hill & Co, Fairport, Ills.

Gentlemen:—My little boy has been troubled with Worms more than a year. After trying every remedy I could hear of, and employing eminent physicians with no permanent benefit, I was induced by our druggist, Mr. S. Coventry, to try your Peerless Worm Specific. To our surprise and great satisfaction it relieved the poor little sufferer before we had used the first bottle. I can recommend it with the utmost confidence to any person who has little ones suffering from Worms. I would not be without it in the house.

LLOYD S. CRANDALL.

The above statement of Mr. Crandall I know to be true, and having used the Specific in my own family with the best of results, can truly say it merits all it claims.

S. COVENTRY, Lima, N. Y.

The Durability of the "Davis" has been demonstrated beyond a doubt. For sale by S. P. Ringquist.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00 *Trial size free.* J. J. Purcell. 2.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. J. J. Purcell will give any person a trial bottle *free of cost.* It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. Price 50 cents and $1 2.

A Fortunate Discovery.

A new light thrown on the subject of Consumption by Dr. Wagner Kemp, discoverer of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. A remedy that has proved itself to be a remarkable compound. It does its work thoroughly, stopping a hacking cough instantly. Sold by J. J. Purcell. Price 50c. and $1. *Trial size Free. Get one.* 2.

The Homeliest Man in Salina.

As well as the handsomest and others are invited to call on J. J. Purcell and get a *free trial* bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits, and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. Price 50 cts. and $1.

Blood Poison.

Three years ago I contracted blood poison. I took mercury and potash for six months without any benefit. I then took Swift's Specific, and it soon drove away every symptom of the disease. I recommend S. S. S., on every occasion, as it is really a boon to humanity, and every one suffering from blood poison can take it with great confidence. —PROF. ED. BARR, 234 East 23d Street.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25cts. per box. FOR SALE by Oscar Seitz.

Cause of Failure.

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. Oscar Seitz, the druggist, is not liable to fail for the want of confidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Pills.

W. H. HILL & Co., Fairport. N. Y.

Gentlemen—For years my wife has been a sufferer from Constipation and Headache, suffering beyond endurance. She has tried many remedies, and consulted eminent physicians, but found no help. About three months ago she began to take Cobb's Little Podophyllu Pills and she has had but one return of the headache, and that was caused by overwork.

Yours truly,
C. H. STEVENS, Lima, N. Y.
Sold by Oscar Seitz, Druggist.

Consumption.

It is said that 50,000 people die annually in the United States alone from this disease. In some sections of the country one death in every three is from Consumption. This can be and should be avoided our people are too careless about an ordinary cough or cold, and other symptoms of throat and lung affections that lead to this disease. You should arrest it while it is in the germ. Two or three doses of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup will relieve an ordinary cough or cold. It does not dry up a cough like many preparations on the market and leave the disease behind it, but acts directly on the throat and bronchial tubes, removing all the phlegm and morbid matter that accumulates in the throat and lungs. It allays all irritation and renders the voice clear and distinct. Sold by Oscar Seitz

Piles

Piles are frequently preceded by sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidney or neighbor organs. At times, symptoms of indigestions are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly after getting warm in bed, is a very common attendant. Internal, External and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumor, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. Do not delay until the drain on the system produces disability, but try it and be cured. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it, and when you cannot obtain it of him, we will send it, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua Ohio. Sold by Oscar Seitz.

Notice to Property Owners.

AT an adjourned regular meeting of the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Salina, Kansas, held on the 21st day of May, 1886 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Salina, Kansas, that it is an improvement necessary to be done to curb and gutter the west side of Santa Fe avenue from the south line of lot No. 120 to Walnut street in said city

Witness my hand and the corporate seal SEAL of the city of Salina, Kansas, this 21st day of May, A. D., 1886.

20-34 E. E. BOWEN, City Clerk.

Farm and Stock for Sale.

Consisting of 400 acres of valley land, under good cultivation. Good buildings, fences, hedges, fruit trees, small fruits, &c. Watered by two creeks and three wells. Situated on the line of the M. P. R. R., two miles north of town of Chico

Also 100 head of Cattle, mostly High Grades, and a fine lot of Stock Hogs, all in fine condition. Above Farm and Stock will be divided into lots and parcels to suit purchasers, as may be desired.

For particulars enquire of undersigned at store of E. W. Uber.

6-tf EASTMAN & BRUNGER.

Notice.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Kansas & Colorado Railroad Company, a corporation duly chartered, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas as a railway corporation, did on the 1st day of June, 1886, apply by petition in writing, to the Honorable S. D. Hinds, Judge of the 14th Judicial District, embracing the County of Saline in the State of Kansas, representing that it proposed to construct and operate a railway in and through the County of Saline, and was surveying and staking off and engaged in definitely locating its line of railway in and through said County of Saline; Beginning at the City of Salina, in said County of Saline, thence running in a south-westerly direction to a point on the south line of said Saline County, near the south-west corner of Section thirty-five (35), in township sixteen (16), south of range five (5) west of the 6th principal meridian; and that it proposes to construct its railway on the same is being surveyed and staked off, through said County of Saline, and praying for the appointment of three commissioners to lay off along the line of said railway a route for said proposed line of railway as provided by law, said petition and application has been duly filed, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Saline, as required by law, and reference to which is hereby made; said railway route to be one hundred feet in width, except for the purpose of cuttings and embankments, as much more land may be taken as may be necessary for the proper construction and operation of said railway, and lay of such land as may be deemed necessary for side-tracks, depots, water stations, work-shops, and all other things necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of said railway, and also for material for the construction of said railway, except timber, and the right of way over adjoining land sufficient to enable said railway company to construct its proposed road, and the right to conduct water by aqueduct; to make appointment of the value of any portion of any such quarter section or other tract of land, assess the damages to the owner provided by law; and upon the reading and hearing said application in writing, the said Judge of said District Court did appoint the undersigned, viz: S. D. Hinds, S. H. Bishop and E. L. Wilson, they being free-holders and residents of said Saline County, to perform each and every act all of the duties aforesaid, with power to adjourn if necessary from day to day, until their labors are completed, and a report thereof made and filed in the office of the County Clerk of said Saline County; all of which will more fully appear by the certificate of appointment which has been duly filed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Saline County, as required by law, and reference to which is hereby made. And said commissioners will meet at the Court House in the City of Salina, Saline County, Kansas, on the 6th day of July, 1886, and will present themselves to the performance of their duties aforesaid, and will, if necessary, adjourn from day to day until the same are completed.

THE KANSAS & COLORADO RAILROAD COMPANY.

By JOHN O. WILSON, Its Attorney.

S. P. HUGHES, H. S. BISHOP, E. L. WILSON, } Commissioners.

19-24

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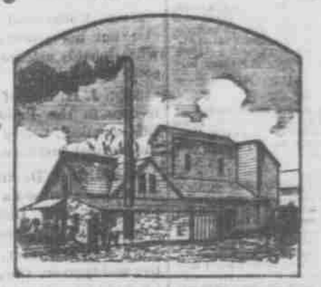

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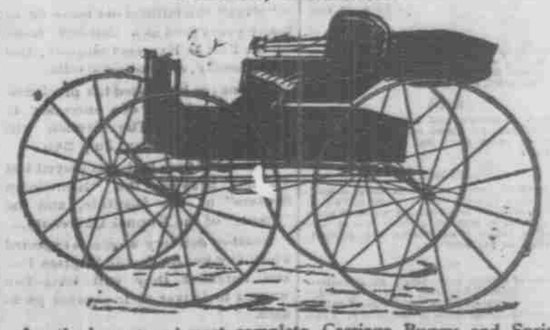

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