25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine *Salvation Oil* bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway.

GOING EAST.

8 Night Express	*1:20 am
12 New York & Boston Express	*9:48 am
2 Cleveland & Eastern Express	3:30 pm
4 New York Limited Express	*8:50 pm

GOING SOUTH.

9 Night Express	*2:25 am
29 Springfield & Cincinnati Accom	5:40 am
27 Delaware & Cincinnati Express	*8:00 am
29 Cincinnati & Indianapolis Express	10:00 am
3 Cleveland & Cincinnati Express	1:20 pm
5 New York & Boston Express	4:50 pm

ARRIVE FROM EAST.

9 Night Express	*2:20 am
27 Delaware & Cincinnati Express	*8:00 am
3 Cleveland & Cincinnati Express	1:20 pm
5 New York, Bos n & Cincinnati Ex	*4:50 pm

ARRIVE FROM SOUTH.

8 Night Express	*1:20 am
86 Dayton, Springfield Accom. fr t	8:50 am
12 New York & Boston Limited	*9:48 am
2 Cleveland & Eastern Express	3:30 pm
30 Cincinnati & Springfield Accom	5:25 pm
4 New York Limited Express	*8:50 pm

No. 12 has through sleepers to New York and Boston without change.

No. 8 is the famous limited express, composed entirely of sleepers, east of Cleveland. Through sleepers from Springfield. Makes New York in 26½ hours.

No. 4 takes free reclining chair car to Indianapolis and St. Louis. This train has a direct Chicago connection with only one change. Passengers for Kansas and Nebraska points have reclining chairs to Missouri free; also returning. Only one change to or from all western points.

G. H. KNIGHT,
R. R. Ticket and Ocean Steamship Agent.
A. J. SMITH, Arcade Depot,
G. P. A. Springfield, O.

Indiana, Bloomington and W. R. R.—Middle Division.

GOING EAST.

2 Night Express	*2:20 a. m.
4 Day Express	*9:35 a. m.
8 Accommodation	5:35 p. m.
6 Passenger	9:40 p. m.

GOING WEST.

1 Night Express	2:15 a. m.
5 Day Express	11:25 a. m.
7 Express	*5:00 p. m.

ARRIVE FROM NORTH.

Night Express	*1:15 a. m.
5 Day Express	9:45 a. m.
Express	4:40 p. m.

Ohio Division.

GOING NORTH.

2 Night Express	*2:45 a. m.
4 Day Express	10:05 a. m.
6 Express	5:35 p. m.

ARRIVE FROM NORTH.

1 Night Express	*1:15 a. m.
5 Day Express	9:45 a. m.
8 Express	4:40 p. m.

Ohio Southern Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Mail and Express	10:30 a. m.
Accommodation	5:35 p. m.

ARRIVE FROM EAST.

3 Accommodation	9:50 a. m.
1 Mail and Express	4:30 p. m.

Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis R. R.—L. M. Division.

GOING WEST.

1 Fast Line	*7:16 a. m.
9 Xenia Accom	8:40 a. m.
11 Cin. Mail	10:45 a. m.
7 Western Express	*4:30 p. m.

ARRIVE FROM WEST.

6 Xenia Accom	7:00 a. m.
4 Eastern Express	*10:20 a. m.
2 Limited Express	4:00 p. m.
12 Express	*6:30 p. m.

N. Y., Penn. & Ohio R. R.

[J. D. Phleger, Ticket Agent. Office at Grand Opera House.]

GOING EAST.

12 Atlantic Express	*2:25 a. m.
4 New York Limited Express	*10:23 a. m.
2 Accommodation	5:34 p. m.
8 New York Express	*9:35 p. m.

GOING WEST.

3 Pacific Express	*1:43 a. m.
1 Cin. and Western Express	*10:35 a. m.
5 St. Louis Express	*3:50 p. m.

All trains run by Central time, which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

N. B.—*Daily. †Daily except Monday. All others daily except Sunday.

SODA
WATER
—AT—
TROUPE'S CITY DRUG STORE
Only Pure Fruit Juice used in making Syrups.
THEO. TROUPE,
CITY DRUG STORE,
Cor. Main and Market Sts.

Mrs. Porter was very much benefited by the first bottle of Athlophoros, after having been so badly afflicted with rheumatism that she could not walk, and was soon able to walk. She sleeps well nights. Rev. Samuel Porter, Crete, Ill.

The proposed visit of Jeff Davis to Montgomery, Ala., has created a great demand for fifty-dollar confederate bills which bear his vignette.

Throw Away Trusses.

Cures guaranteed of every case of rupture undertaken. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. York.

Thirteen southern capitalists have organized a company, with $2,000,000 capital, and will build and operate eight iron furnaces near Birmingham, Ala.

Those who believe that nature will work off a cough or cold should understand that this is done at the expense of the constitution. Each time this weakens the system, and we all know that the termination of this dangerous practice is a consumptive's grave. Don't take the chances, when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure will safely and promptly cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle for chronic cases of family use.

The crime of the last boy sent to the New Hampshire reform school was the setting on fire of a passing load of hay, whereby the farmer sitting on top of it nearly burned to death.

"I was all run down, and Hood's Sarsaparilla proved just the medicine I need," write hundreds of people. Take it now. 100 doses $1.

The young ladies in a Connecticut female seminary have written sealed letters to each other under the solemn pledge that they are not to be opened until the day the recipient is married.

"Of the people who come here expecting to see Mr. Gould," said a young man connected with the railway king's office, "the women are the most sanguine and persistent. Sometimes a woman who has not a ghost of a chance of seeing the magnate will pace up and down the passage all day."

"The sweetest thing that ever grew beside a human door" was little May, until she took to having headaches—for a time she lost her beauty, but one bright day her papa bought a bottle of Salvation Oil, and lo! she is as sweet and pretty as ever. (Only twenty-five cents a bottle.)

OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

Important Public Questions Ably Discussed Before Council by the City Solicitor

In His Annual Report The City's Law Suits—The Sprigman Case—Warder & Barnett Injunction—The Paving Project and Prospective Market House.

City Solicitor A. N. Summers made a very "meaty" report to city council last evening which would make very interesting reading for the general public did space admit of its full reproduction here. The more important points, briefly stated, are as follows:

Among the more important cases to which the city is a party, now pending or disposed of during the year, is the old damage suit brought by George Spence in 1871, and remanded to Common Pleas by the Supreme court. The $3,000 damage suit brought by Munroe Filmore was disposed of during the year, plaintiff getting judgment in the sum of $350. F. M. Hagan vs. Thomas Dugan et al. to restrain the city from paying fees of lawyers Bowman and Harrison in the police commission suit is still unsettled. The damage suit of Mary McCarty vs. the city was continued at last term of court.

THE MARKET SPACE.

In regard to the case of Mary J. Sprigman et al. vs. Martha Sprigman et al., he says: "The plaintiff's claim that they and certain of the defendants are the owners of that part of the market space east of Market street, and bring suit to quiet title and for partition. No action has been taken in court beyond the filing of a demurrer to the petition. That part of market space which they ask to receive was conveyed to the city of Springfield in 1853 by Peter A. Sprigman and wife. The *habendum* clause of the deed reads as follows: 'To have and to hold the said premises and appurtenances to the only proper use and benefit of said party of the second part and their successors in office so long as the same shall be necessary for the use of a market house, and shall be actually used for that purpose and no longer.' In order to hold the ground it is necessary that the city shall maintain a market house wholly or partly upon it. What has been done by council towards the erection of a market house, it is unnecessary here to narrate. Independent of the location of a market house, whether upon the east side of market space or upon any part of it, it seemed to me of great importance that the city should hold the title in fee to the whole of it, for the erection of a new house on Market space would not dispose of it, but could only postpone claims to the land. The land could be held only by maintaining a house upon it for all time to come. Should the new house be erected on the site of the old, and in fifty years be destroyed or removed, the same danger would threaten the city's possession. Therefore considerable time and attention, with the assistance of Messrs. Lessner and Johnson, has been given to negotiating quietly with the Sprigman heirs, who are scattered widely over the country, for the purchase of their reversionary interests. We have, with very little expense to the city, succeeded in securing deeds from the heirs to one-half the interest. The widow of Peter A. Sprigman has recently died, so that a one-half interest only remains to be secured."

After reviewing the history of the water works injunction suit, he winds up as follows: "The pressing necessity for an increased supply of water is fully appreciated. The trustees have been tireless in their efforts to secure it, and prompt to act upon the suggestion of counsel. The delays have been and will be occasioned by matters over which neither they nor counsel have any control. The case will probably be heard at the next term of court."

RIGHT TO BUILD SEWERS.

The Snyder and Yellow Springs turnpike suits were reported in status quo. The sewer question was discussed at length in the reference to the suit of the city vs. Abram Lessner et al., (city council.) This suit was brought by the solicitor at the written request of several tax payers, and council was enjoined from constructing eight additional sewers for which it was advertising resolutions after the Center street sewer was finished and paid for. The statutes demand that the solicitor bring suits thus when written request of taxpayers is served upon him. The injunction was made permanent on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law authorizing the issue of bonds. The report proceeds: "There is about $5,000 in the Center street sewer district fund, arising from the sale of Center street sewer bonds. This amount council can use in the construction of a sewer in the Center street sewer district. A resolution has been passed by council directing me to prepare a law which in my opinion will be constitutional, authorizing it to issue bonds for sewer purposes. Any law, conferring corporate power, which does not relate to or include some one of the grades and classes of cities, into which the municipal corporations of the state have been divided by law, is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit of the constitution, if not special and unconstitutional. I can not, therefore, ask our representative to introduce an act which I can not consistently approve; and, besides, council would at once be enjoined from proceeding under a law of doubtful constitutionality. And I believe it would be useless to ask the legislature to pass a general law similar to the special law, under which most of the sewers have been constructed, for, practically, that would be asking it to change the entire scope of the sewer laws of the state. Council can now construct sewers in the manner and to the extent that the legislature has deemed it prudent to authorize and empower to cities in the state of the same class and grade, i. e., by assessing the cost upon the abutting property. The objection to this plan, however, seems to be that, while everyone wants a sewer when it is paid for by the district, no one does when he is to be specially assessed.

The city is thus congratulated on escaping damage suits this year:

"The city has been most fortunate during the year in that no claims have been filed for damages for personal injuries received by reason of imperfections or obstructions in the streets. For this the street commissioner is greatly to be commended, and council should render him all possible assistance by requiring the police to see to the enforcement of the ordinances relating to obstructions and displaying of red lights."

He gives the following advice in regard to

GRANITE PAVING.

Some time since council directed me to report the steps and proceedings necessary to be had in council, in order to pave with granite blocks certain streets of the city. My report is on file and the civil engineer is now engaged in the preparation of the necessary plans and specifications. You will permit me to say that, in my opinion, this work should not now be entered upon. Sewers have been constructed in but comparatively few streets, and the mains for natural gas have not yet been put in. Better wait until we can learn something of the satisfaction the work gives in Cincinnati.

The examiner of plumbers, in his last annual report, says of their experience with a part of High street on which a wooden block pavement was first put down and afterward asphalt, at a cost of $251,556 in the past eighteen years: "There may have been other cities that have had a similar experience in improving their streets, but I have never known a case here or anywhere else, in the way of road construction, where the people have received as little value for the money expended as the property owners on High street. Notwithstanding the large expenditure of money for improvements and repairs of the street, there has not been one-half of the time during the eighteen years that it has been in good condition; much of the time it has been in such a bad condition that it was a disgrace to the city, and it is now worn out to an extent that any further expenditure for repairs will be a waste of money." Not only that, but it will cost them $1.25 per lineal foot to get rid of the asphalt before they can begin to improve.

True, their experience has been with wooden pavements and asphalt but it is just as easy to make a mistake with granite. Our streets are in better condition than they are in many of our cities, and I venture the prediction that during the greater part of the year the present material would be preferred to granite. The city has been going into debt for years and the time has now come when we must begin to pay principal as well as interest. $30,000 of water works bonds mature the present year, and a similar amount each year hereafter until the whole amount issued shall have been paid. In two years from $5,000 to $10,000 of sewer bonds begin to mature each year. A market house is greatly needed and an act has been passed authorizing the issue of $150,000 of bonds for that purpose. You will be asked to levy a tax of something like $10,000 a year for an hospital. A new school building is now under contract and another contemplated, and then, too, the extension of the water works is estimated to cost something like $25,000. I do not mention the fire engine house which will soon be under contract, for the money for that is already in the fund, and the one which you expect soon to build for bonds will not be issued for that purpose. Our present bonded indebtedness, inclusive of the bonds opened by the board of education, is $546,400. The savings banks of Massachusetts are permitted to invest in the bonds of the cities of Ohio which have not a net indebtedness of more than five per cent of their valuation. Our valuation is about fifteen millions and it will not be long until we shall have reached the limit beyond which our bonds cannot be taken by the banks to which I have referred, and it may be, will not be taken by others. To pave with granite the squares for which I was directed to prepare the necessary papers, will, at a loose estimate, cost about $250,000, and about twenty-three per cent. of this, or in round numbers, $58,000, will have to be paid by the city. You will, therefore, see the necessity, if not the importance, of proceeding slowly. Without power to issue bonds for the city's part of the expense you cannot do the whole work in any one year. Special legislation will no longer help you and I question our influence to secure a general law authorizing the issue of bonds for this purpose. In any event, no contract should be made until after the tax commission has passed upon the levy for street purposes.

Respectfully submitted.
A. N. SUMMERS,
Solicitor.

PARSONS BOUND OVER.

Whitlinger and Wilson Discharged from Custody by Mayor Goodwin.

The Parsons trial was continued last evening and the testimony given was as follows:

On the evening of March 27th, at about 10 o'clock, there were five or six men seen standing on the corner of Pleasant and Limestone streets, quietly talking together. While here gathered, Will Parsons, accompanied by two women, came along. The men stepped to one side of the sidewalk, giving ample room for Parsons and his company to pass along.

Notwithstanding this Parsons very roughly pushed one of the men to one side with an oath. The three then walked on some little distance, when Parsons came back, and without any words began to assault one of the men named Wilson. He caught him by the throat and commenced to choke him, then getting his finger in the man's mouth tore the flesh so badly that it was necessary to be sewed up by a surgeon.

One of the crowd named Whitlinger stepped over to the two men and endeavored to separate them, but was not able to do so. Wilson being in such a position that he could do nothing feared for his life, so pulling his revolver he intended to shoot up in the air, when Parsons, in the attempt to snatch the gun from the other's hand, received the charge on top of his head. The ball only made a scalp wound, probably an inch long.

Six men swear that Parsons had a revolver in his hand. The attorney for the defense endeavored to set forth that this fight was all a set up job, as the crowd of men were all strangers brought here by Whiteley, but this didn't seem to go down worth a cent.

After weighing all the evidence carefully Mayor Goodwin discharged Wilson and Whitlinger from custody, as he did not think it at all probable that either was guilty, as charged, of shooting with intent to kill.

An affidavit having been filed against Parsons for carrying concealed weapons and the mayor concluded to hold him on that charge and therefore bound him over to the next grand jury in the sum of $100. He furnished the required bond and was released. It is not known whether Wilson will be re-arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons or not.

"Them'er" Sixth Ward Tickets.

In reply to the question of "what do you know this morning?" D. T. West, of the *Sunday News* said: "I know all about those prohibition tickets that were laid aside and not counted in precinct B of the Sixth ward. I am a citizen and a voter in that ward and voted for W. G. Michael, and took the trouble to investigate the alleged tinted ballots. I procured a ballot from one of the judges and submitted it to all the leading printers in the city, men who have handled tons of white paper. They were unanimous in the opinion that in both the conventional and technical terms of the trade, the alleged tinted ballots were printed on white paper. Anyone at all experienced in handling white newspaper is well aware that it ranges from a bluish to a yellowish color, all the more noticeable when held up to the light. I am surprised that any man of average intelligence should have objected to these ballots. Only ignorant or vicious partisanship would have excluded them. Of course they will be counted by the canvassing board and Mr. Michael seated. No man would dare defy public opinion in its present aroused condition."

A Dangerous but Successful Operation.

Drs. Russell and Miranda performed a very difficult operation yesterday afternoon on a Mrs. Williams, living on Lincoln avenue. The lady was suffering intense pain from a cancerous growth directly in front of the right ear, and so great was the pain that the invalid could not open her mouth to eat, but had to be fed by means of tubes, the same as any one suffering from lockjaw. The surgeons cut this growth in several places, thus releasing it from the natural flesh. Mrs. Williams is a lady nearly sixty years of age, and taking into consideration her extreme age and infirmity, she withstood the operation with wonderful fortitude.

He was a young man and had heard Ingersoll. Consequently he had acquired a certain degree of blasphemous bravado. "I would rather," he said, with as much empressment as if he were not working off a chestnut, "go to hell with Shelley, Galileo and Darwin than to go to heaven with some christians I know."

"Supposing you did go to hell with Shelley, Galileo and Darwin," remarked a bystander, "have you the remotest idea that any one of the three would recognize you?"

The discussion was not continued at length.—Washington *Hatchet.*

Mark Twain has conferred another bon mot on his generation. At a recent dinner party the subject of eternal life and future punishment came up for a lengthy discussion, in which Twain took no part. A lady near him turned suddenly toward him and exclaimed:

"Why do you not say something? I want your opinion."

Twain replied gravely: "Madame, you must excuse me. I am silent of necessity. I have friends in both places."—Erie *Dispatch.*

All thoughtful men are considering the labor question in all its relations and ramifications, and a way out of existing complications will be found or there will be anarchy, in which all will fall in common ruin.—Dayton *Journal.*

THE BLIND CHAPLAIN.

The Man Whose Prayers in the House Are Exciting Remarks.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the house of representatives, whose prayers are just now creating a sensation, is a remarkable man in more than one respect. Forty-three years ago he was told by eminent doctors that he would be dead within six months, and since that time he has traveled by actual computation 1,500,000 miles in his vocation. He is now physically, although in his sixty-fourth year, as strong and robust as most men of thirty, and his intellect is of more than common power. He can give more accurate descriptions of Westminster Abbey, Cologne Cathedral, Notre Dame and the other old world monuments he has visited than can the majority of those persons who have not been dependent on other people's eyes and on their sense of touch. He can describe the rocks, outlines and mountainous declivities of the Sierras and of the Rocky mountains and the picturesque beauties of the Blue Ridge with a force and vigor combined with accuracy, rarely equaled, even by writers who still retain their sight, while he has been blind since he was five years old. It is his wonderful power of thus describing in simple language the concrete things of life that renders his sermons and prayers so forcible and attracts to them such widespread attention. His first invocation to attract notice in the house was a vigorous denunciation of stock gambling, but yesterday he cast all previous alliterations in the shade by referring to the present labor troubles in such a manner as to call forth from a representative the remark that it was "an incendiary speech."

A reporter found Dr. Milburn last night enjoying the delights of a long-tenoned pipe. At the reporter's entrance the doctor arose, and, in a hearty voice, said he was glad to see him. The reverend gentleman is of tall and commanding presence. Broad-chested and inclined stoutness, he is the picture of health. A full, untrimmed gray beard floats away down his vest, while his black hair, streaked with silver, is brushed back from his high forehead, and hangs in bushy luxuriance on the collar of his clerical coat. His strongly marked features bear a kindly expression, and his features are every now and then lit up by a pleasant smile. While talking he fixes his eyes on the person whom he is addressing, and the sightless orbs appear to look straight into the soul of the listener. He is a most entertaining talker, and one of his favorite hobbies is the subject of health and its promotion. He is a very Jew in the selection of his food, positively eschewing all hog meats, and he treats himself to a regular course of curry-comb and rough towel, cold water, oil, and sun baths every morning. As he himself says, he is one of the best groomed men in the country.

"I believe," said he, in answer to a query from the reporter, "that prayer is a statement of our needs to God. Different states of society, of course, have different needs. In mediæval times the prayers which were used and which have come down to us on vellum and parchment, expressed tell few and simple wants. The conditions of society today are much more complex than they were then, and it is impossible for me, as chaplain of the house, to express all the needs of this society in a prayer of the necessary briefness. Accordingly I have had to deal them forth piecemeal, as it were. I have been struck by the evils existing in our time, and I think I am justified in petitioning the Almighty for their correction. I see Mr. James this morning objected to my prayer as an incendiary speech. But I have no desire to get up and make speeches before Congress, and I am more conservative than incendiary. I have not made use of the same prayer twice this session. I believe the true principle of prayer is contained in the Lord's Prayer that which commonly goes by that name. But later, if you remember, St. John gives us another and much longer prayer, in which Christ devotes a whole chapter to explaining the needs of his disciples and telling them what they were and what they were going to be."

"Are your prayers made on behalf of Congressmen in particular? For instance, in that of a few days ago, when you made reference to bucket shops and stock gambling?"

"Oh, no. I had no one congressman in my mind when I made that prayer. But when I speak as the chaplain of the house to the representatives of the people I feel that I am addressing the nation and am their representative. I am told by men who are in positions to be able to judge that the south has lost, since the war, in wheat and cotton gambling a billion of money. One small southern town, the editor of a newspaper tells me, has lost in the last twenty years over $10,000,000 in this same way. It is such enormous evils as that I had reference to. To think more money had been gambled away than would have been sufficient to restore the south to its former wealth! Then I referred, also, to the fact that men and women, professors of Christianity and members of churches (and I have heard of even pastors of churches), would stake their all on the chances and mischances of Wall street.

"It was to these things that I drew the attention of the nation, not to the sins of any individual congressman. I have, of course, no means of knowing the private lives of the representatives, although I have called on most of them, and intend to visit them. But I have been surprised to find, among those whom I have met, so many sound, true, good-hearted men."

The doctor then drifted in a little autobiography. He related how, when he was five years old, a playmate, preparing to cast away a piece of glass, threw back his hand and accidentally struck him in the left eye and cut the ball. A scar appeared and the doctor in charge attempted to remove it with nitric acid, which burned terribly, but which removed the scar. It appeared again, however, a couple of weeks later, and the doctor, wishing to make a neat job of it, again washed the whole eyeball with nitric acid and effectually destroyed all its sight. The other, through bad treatment, also became useless, and Dr. Milburn passed through his school days and college life with a shade over his right eye, and his hook at the end of his nose. Since then his sight has entirely departed.

Credit is due the German women and physicians for first using Red Clover blossoms as a medicine. Best results are obtained when combined with other medicinal roots and herbs, as in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malaria diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents.

George Ebers, the biographer of Alma-Tadema, says that Alma is a fancy name, adopted by the painter partly because it has a pleasing sound and partly because it enables him to have his picture entered on the first page of art catalogues.

John H. Kimball, of Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., writes May 20, 1885, that he was suffering with rheumatic fever, and had constipation so bad that many times he went twelve days without an evacuation. Given up by physicians, he as a last resort took Brandreth's Pills, two every night for seven weeks. Now he is an entirely well man, and never uses any other medicine for himself or family. He will answer any inquiries.

A rouge pot full of rouge still fit for use was lately excavated at Nauratis, so that the modern young lady might appear with all the color of the Grecian belle, if she could borrow the rouge pot.

Dr. R. Butler, M. A., Cambridge University, England, says St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic.

Miss Gill, a Boston tourist, met with a strange death on the Ocklawaha (Florida) steamer last Wednesday. The steamer struck a tree in a sharp turn of the river, and the jar broke off a rotten limb overhead which fell on Miss Gill's head, crushing her skull. She was sitting on the neck between her father and mother. The former was struck by the limb and rendered insensible, but was not seriously injured.

The only cough mixture that does not nauseate or depress—Red Star Cough Cure.

Switzerland is about to regulate by law the amount of corset pressure the ladies may put upon themselves.

The prettiest sight in the world is a pretty woman's foot in a Jersey Lily boot, and since Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures all sorts of colds all women can wear them.

TYPES OF GIRLS.

The Docile Girl, the Elegant Girl, the Animated Girl and the Brilliant New York Girl of Today.

Blakely Hall in Town Topics.

What has become of the gentle, soft and docile young girl? She flourished once, and was usually considered to be about the most fetching thing in girls extant. Recently she placidly drifted out of sight, leaving in her stead the dashing, wide-eyed and blooming girl who holds the field today. There is something plaintive in the memory of the docile young girl. She was the dude of femininity. She did not row or bowl or ride or walk, but was content to drift modestly along, blind, serene and dove-like, wearing her eyes aloft, her hair in pretty curls and her hands folded submissively in her lap. When she timidly entered the room and took her seat in a far corner—a bit of lace handkerchief in one hand and Lucille in the other—and began to coo in her mild and earnest way about the hollowness of life, large, bony and robust men fell prostrate before her, and she meekly gathered them in. She did it mildly, but she gathered them in.

She was succeeded by the girl who was usually described as "elegant." This particular fashion in girls was never very popular with men, but it was immensely affected by women. The elegant girl was graceful in men, polite, refined, and usually furnished in a dim and unfounded mystery spoken of in meaning whispers by her companions as an "affair." The "elegant" girl never impressed me much. I confess in a degreatory way that after I had left her I was wont at times to go off in some secluded corner, where nobody but the man in the moon could see, and indulge in giggling to a wholly indecent extent. She was a deep girl. I have known her at times to surreptitiously accomplish the erection of a romance which concerned the love of a soulful girl with a tangled mass of blue-black hair for a lambent eyed man, whose distinguishing characteristics were a rare and brilliant smile and a fondness for talking about things he evidently knew nothing whatever about in words ten syllables long. She called him Egbert, Bryce or Clare, and usually signed the romance "Marione." I don't know why she added the final "e"—neither did she.

The animated girl with a gush of artificial merriment came romping on the scene, and the "elegant" girl stood disapprovingly aloof and stared at her. But the gayety—fictitious or genuine—of the latest thing in girls drove all the others out of favor, and for a time New York would have no other girl than the one who was perpetually on her toes and squeaking out her rapturous delight at everybody and everything on earth. She chatted of "society," of "sets," "classes" and "families," and though she may at heart have been artful, cunning, crafty and insincere, or simply sentimental, weakly and insane, her manner was ever that of a pure and artless young thing. Was she ever tiresome? Did her perpetual outbursts of enthusiasm and delight cause you at times to step aside and drop a hot and scalding tear of pity for her? It did. Of all the fashions in girls this was by far the least lovable.

Which brings us to the New York girl of today, with her red hussar jacket, smart little turban, erect carriage and easy swing. She owns the world. The easy play of the features, the superb color and the eyes that look a man square in the face and achieve his manslin subjection at a glance are familiar to us all. We forgive her affectation of the English, for when she speaks of "rowdy-dows" it is with a quizzical smile, and her boldness is never anything but charming. She is natural at least, and at her best, and no man dare remind her of the time when she was "docile" or "elegant" or "animated"—and for that matter no man cares to, for the present fashion in New York girls is not to be lightly tampered with or treated with anything but abject and entire admiration.

Some lumbermen of Jeanmerettee, La., caught a genuine wild man on the banks of Lake Sauvage last week. He was quite naked, and his hair had grown to a great length. He struggled hard at first, but after yielding proved by his own story to be an Ohio man. He said that his wife had betrayed him, his friends robbed him, and that he did not want any more human society. He had been in the woods since the war, but had lost all reckoning of years and months and day, only knowing that it was spring.

The theory that the Indians are decreasing in number is not sustained by information from Sitting Bull's people. During the month of February among those enrolled at Standing Rock, Dak., there were 17 deaths and 21 births.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your Cuticura Remedies. When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a good deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little over a year old, of consumption, scrofula, of course. He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the Cuticura remedies, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the Cuticura Resolvent, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a foul matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would gradually grow loose and were finally taken out, then they would healed rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain; his hands are strong, though we once feared that he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the Cuticura Remedies and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
May 6, 1885. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him every day, became accustomed to the disease. MAGGIE HOPPING.

Cuticura Remedies

Are sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, $1.00; Soap 25 cts. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send For "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply and Oily Skin Beautified by Cuticura Soap.

Catarrhal Remedies.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase humanity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

Sanford's Radical cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Aching Muscles

Relieved in one minute by the new, original, elegant, and infallible anodyne to pain and inflammation, the Cuticura Anti-pain Plaster. No ache or pain, or bruise or strain, or cough or cold, or muscular weakness but yields to its speedy, all-powerful and never-failing, pain alleviating properties. All druggists 25c., five for one dollar; or of

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling" is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep, had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly, could get up without that tired and languid feeling, and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Keno, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

He was Too Sedentary.

The minister lost his health by being too quiet. He would spend hours and hours in his study, poring over books and sermons, and neglecting bodily exercise. Liver became torpid; stomach grew weary; bowels acted irregularly; nerves yielded to prostration; minister was a gloomy failure until Brown's Iron Bitters revived him. The Rev. Mr. Zehring, of Codorus, Pa., says: "I was paralyzed in my right side. The use of Brown's Iron Bitters enabled me to walk." Hundreds of other ministers testify to its worth.

De Jones—Say, have you heard the news? Smifkins is going to marry Miss Lamb, the wealthy butcher's daughter.

Podgeson—No, you don't mean it? That animated possession?

De Jones—Fact, I assure you, I heard it this morning.

Podgeson—Well, one thing will make this lamb palatable.

DeJones—What's that?

Poegeson—Mint sauce.—Chicago *Rambler.*

Accounts show that the saltpetre beds of Nevada are far better situated for their development than the nitre region of South America, which is an arid desert. Water for all purposes is condensed from ocean water and carried to the nitre fields, fuel being procured from the mountains in South Chili. In Nevada the saltpetre deposits are in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant supply of water and wood at hand.

A Boston lady last summer attended a funeral in a country church. After the singing of a hymn, a man who was sitting beside her remarked: "Beautiful hymn, isn't it, ma'am? The corpse wrote it."—Boston *Beacon.*

LOCAL NOTICES.

What the Shakers Believe About Disease.

They have learned from many years experience that nine-tenths of all the diseases of mankind arise from imperfect digestion of food; for this reason they have spent years of labor in preparing the Shaker Extract of Roots (Siegel's Syrup) and it operates like a charm in all cases of indigestion.

It is not what we eat that makes us strong, but that which we digest. This is the doctrine of the Mount Lebanon Shakers. People who are weak and languid, tired and feeble often wonder. The reason is that the food eaten does not give strength because it is not digested. The Shaker Extract of Roots (Siegel's Syrup) will restore the digestion to a healthy condition and drive away the headache, the pains in the side and back, the distress after eating and make the sleep afford rest.

B. B. Moore, druggist at Champlain, N. Y., writes: "We are using your medicine in my family for constipation, resulting from dyspepsia, with the most satisfactory results."

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means failed.

Carefully read advertisements of the Albert Medical Institute. 217tf

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases,

Dr. C. C. Lockwood, New York, says: "I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious."

They Will Surely Find You.

They are looking for you everywhere. Drafts of air in unexpected places, going from hot rooms to cool ones, carelessness in changing clothing; in short, anything which ends in a "common cold in the head." Unless arrested, this kind of cold becomes seated in the mucous membrane of the head. Then it is catarrh. In any and all its stages this disease always yields to Ely's Cream Balm