Chariton Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. A. HUDSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year (in advance)	$1 50
One copy, six months	75
One copy, three months	50

C. T. HOLLAND, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Office opposite *Courier* Office, in brick row.

J. T. ALDRIDGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Can be found at residence of Thos. J. Hancock.

O. F. SMITH, Keytesville, Mo. A. W. MULLINS, Linneus, Mo.

SMITH & MULLINS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Will practice in Circuit and State Courts of Missouri.

A. MACKAY, JR., St. Louis, Mo. W. W. RUCKER, Keytesville, Mo.

MACKAY & RUCKER,

Attorneys at Law & Notary Public

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Will practice in the Courts of Chariton and adjoining counties.

☞ Special attention given to collections.

H. C. MINTER, Keytesville, Mo. JNO. R. CHRISTIAN, Huntsville, Mo.

MINTER & CHRISTIAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

The above firm will give prompt and earnest attention to all Circuit Court business. They give special attention to the criminal law, and solicit criminal cases; also, divorce suits, and suits in partition, attachment and for damages. Mr. Minter can always be found in the Court-house in Keytesville, where he will take charge of cases for the firm, and also write any and every kind of deed, contract or conveyance.

L. D. ISBELL. R. W. GOLDSBY

ISBELL & GOLDSBY,

Attorneys at Law & Notary Public

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Office over Wilson's furniture store, in brick building, west of Mackay's hotel.

Will do a general legal business. Will practice in all Courts in this and adjoining counties; also in Supreme Court of the State. Special attention to probate business. Also, to matters affecting wills, homestead, guardians, inventory, appraisement or sale of property, etc., etc. Abstracts of title to lands accurately prepared. All collections of claims and accounts faithfully attended to. Will always be found at office.

BANK OF KEYTESVILLE.

WILLIAM E. HILL, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business.

Accounts invited. Buys and sells Drafts on St. Louis and New York.

MACKAY'S HOTEL

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

This large and commodious house is always kept well furnished for the accommodation of guests. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords.

Guests can be furnished with conveyance to any part of the county.

A 'bus line makes regular trips to every train.

TERMS REASONABLE.

GEORGE WILSON,

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

UNDERTAKER

AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

Keeps constantly on hand all sizes and styles of

Metalic Burial Cases, Walnut Coffins.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

CURE BY ABSORPTION!

Without Dosing—The Better Way.

HOLMAN

LIVER & AGUE PAD

AND

AUXILIARIES: *Medicinal Absorptive BODY & FOOT PLASTERS and ABSORPTION SALT for Medicated Foot Baths.*

These remedies, which are the sole exponents of the **Cure by Absorption** *as opposed to* **Dosing**, have been proved the cheapest and Most Effectual Remedy for all Diseases Arising from Malaria or a Disordered Stomach or Liver, and it is a well-known fact that nearly all the diseases peculiar to the human system can be traced directly or indirectly to these two organs.

Numberless Cases, Finally Acknowledged to be Beyond the Reach of Medicine, have been Saved under the Mild Action of These Remedies Alone.

The HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.'s Remedies are sold only by their Agents, who are competent to give full advice and intelligent directions as to their application. Those desiring to adopt the treatment will always find any of the Company's representative agents ready to give free consultation at their offices or by letter.

The public is earnestly cautioned against imitations and spurious articles springing up all over the country.

We submit a few names of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis for reference, who have used the remedies in their families:

PROF. D. A. LOOMIS, M. D., Laryngitis.
HON. THOMAS RICHESON, Dyspepsia.
JAMES DANERI, 418 N. 3d, Chronic Rheumatism.
E. NICHOLS, 519 Franklin Ave., Gastrodynia.
HORACE STONE, 519 Locust St., Catarrh and Chronic Liver Troubles.
CHAS. H. BUCK, 810 N. Main St., Chronic Chills.
JOSEPH C. CABOT (firm of Chase & Cabot), Chronic Malaria.
JNO. S. GRIFFIN, Mercantile Agency, Acute Neuralgia.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

REGULAR PAD—$2.00; Incipient diseases, first stages Chills and Fever, etc.
SPECIAL PAD—$3.00; Chronic Liver and Stomach Disorders, and Malaria.
SPLEEN BELT—$5.00; Enlarged Spleen and Liver and Chill Cake.
INFANT PAD—$1.50; Preventive and Cure of Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints.
BODY PLASTERS—50c. / FOOT " pair—50c. — Auxiliaries for Nervous and Circulative Troubles, throwing off obstructions and removing pains.
ABSORPTION SALT—1 box, 25c; 6 boxes, $1.25. — Auxiliary for Colds, Sick headache, numbness of extremities, etc.

For further information as to diseases reached by the Pad and its Auxiliaries, consult our pamphlet. Address,

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
Rooms 2 and 3, Singer Buildings, St. Louis Mo.

MARTIN & APPLEGATE,

DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agents for the sale of Holman Liver Pad Company's Remedies in Keytesville, Mo.

CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME VIII. KEYTESVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879. NUMBER 20.

CURRENT NEWS.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The National-Greenback party of Wisconsin held a State Convention at Watertown on the 15th and nominated a full State ticket headed by Col. May of Vernon County for Governor. The platform does not differ essentially from that adopted last year.

The Iowa Prohibitionists met in State Convention at Cedar Rapids on the 16th. An ineffectual effort was made to exclude all who had taken part in the Republican State Convention. After quite a heated discussion, a resolution was adopted—yeas 41, nays 32—declaring it expedient, "in view of the great questions of the perpertuity of the Government which are now prominent," to nominate a third State ticket. After adjournment a meeting was called of those dissenting from the action of the majority, and a full State ticket was nominated, headed by Prof. G. T. Carpenter of Oskaloosa for Governor.

The regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association was held at Keokuk July 15-17. The principal races were the four-oared gig race, which was won by the Peoria Club; the four-oared shell race, won by the Shoe-wa-cae-mettes of Monroe, Mich.; the six-oared barge race, won by the Peorias; and the senior single-scull race, won by A. M. Butler of the Minnesota Club.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has been peaceably turned over to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company, by order of the United States District Court.

Prof. Carpenter positively declines to accept of the Prohibition nomination for Governor of Iowa.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has enjoined the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company from giving the American Union Telegraph Company the right to erect wires along the line of that road. The American Union is Jay Gould's new company, and threatens to open up a lively opposition to the Western Union, which is controlled by Vanderbilt.

Gen. Miles's expedition left Fort Peck on the 15th. It consists of seven small companies of cavalry and about as many infantry, together with a three-gun battery and 150 Indian and white scouts.

Napoleon Bonaparte, colored, was hanged at Sardis, Miss., on the 18th, for the murder of Tom Butler, colored, in August last. The execution was witnessed by a crowd of 3,000, principally negroes.

The will of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey of Mississippi, which bequeaths nearly the entire property of testator, said to be valued at $250,000, to Jefferson Davis, is to be contested by S. Percy Ellis of Brooklyn, N. Y., a brother of deceased, on the ground that the testator was mentally incapable of making a will and that she was subject to undue influence and prejudice in favor of Mr. Davis. It is not alleged, however, that the latter used his influence with any ulterior design.

The furniture-makers of Chicago have inaugurated an eight-hour strike.

Secretary Schurz will deliver four political addresses in Ohio during the State campaign. Secretaries Thompson and Sherman will also make several speeches.

One of two Mormon priests who were actively engaged in preaching and proselyting through Walker and Catoosa Counties, Ga., is reported to have been killed by a mob of indignant citizens, who undertook to run them out of the neighborhood and met with some resistance.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 16th, nominated D. E. Barr of Allegheny for State Treasurer, the only State office to be filled this fall. The platform denies the right of the Federal Administration to use the Army for the purpose of supervising or controlling elections; favors a currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin; opposes Government subsidies, etc., etc.

The situation at Fall River remains about the same, manufacturers and operatives both seeming firm. The operatives have received assistance from many different points. At a recent meeting of operatives a delegate was chosen to visit the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company and to report as soon as possible as to their condition, with a view to emigration and settlement of lands by operatives.

Anthony Zabriskie of Central Morrisania, a suburb of New York City, was accidentally killed by the cars on the 16th. He was a very rich man, the value of his property being estimated at $10,000,000.

In February last the mutilated remains of a woman packed in a trunk were found floating in the Sagus River, at Lynn, Mass. The body was identified as that of Jennie P. Clark, a servant girl, but the detectives for a long time were unable to get evidence sufficient to criminate the parties suspected of her murder. On the 16th, however, arrests were made of Mme. C. C. Goodrich, a female physician, and Dr. Daniel F. Kimball, who have a joint office at 21 Lagrange Street, Boston, also of Mr Allen N. Adams of Highlands, at whose house Jennie last worked, and of two women nurses living in Somerville, at whose house she is supposed to have died. The latter are not charged with criminal complicity in the murder, and it was upon their statements that the other three arrests were made.

Wednesday, July 16, was the hottest day of the season throughout the East. In New York City the mercury reached 102 degrees in the shade.

A very severe storm occurred in Massachusetts on the afternoon of the 16th. At Boston, Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Springfield, Worcester, and other places great destruction of property by wind, hail and lightning is reported, and many lives were lost by disasters to shipping along the coast.

Postmaster-General Key and a party of friends are making a summer tour through New England.

Chastine Cox, the negro who killed Mrs. Hull in New York City, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of August.

Governor McClellan of New Jersey has respited until August 15 Covert D. Bennett and Mrs. Smith, sentenced to be hung for the murder of the latter's husband.

Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull in New York, will not be hung on the 29th of August, as the Court has granted a writ of error and likewise a stay of proceedings which carries the case over until the October term.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives has passed a bill regulating railroad passenger and freight tariffs.

FOREIGN.

A Berlin dispatch intimates that the key of Bismarck's present policy towards the Vatican will be found in a recent speech, in which he said it was praiseworthy under certain circumstances to fight a quarrel out to the bitter end; but when the ways and means presented themselves of toning down the acerbity of the conflict without affecting the principle at stake, he would not deem himself justified in neglecting such a proffered opportunity.

Hanlan, the champion sculler, received a grand ovation upon his return to Toronto, on the 16th.

The steamer State of Virginia, from New York for Glasgow, went ashore at Sable Island during a storm on Sunday, the 13th Three women and five children were lost in the surf while landing. The remainder of the 74 passengers on board were rescued. The ship was a total loss.

A Berlin dispatch says the cholera has made its appearance in Smolensk. The terrible epidemic diphtheria continues its ravages in Bessarabia, where the Governor has ordered the universal fumigation of the dwellings and clothing of the peasantry.

In consequence of the depression in Lancashire, England, large numbers of operatives are emigrating to America.

The new German tariff it is estimated will give the Government $30,000,000 more than hitherto. The support of the German States was secured for this measure by amendments providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue amongst the States.

A plot to wreck the Queen's train between Windsor and Osborne, on the 19th, is said to have been discovered and thwarted. A pilot-engine was started over the road in advance of the Queen's train and removed the obstructions that had been placed upon the track. No arrests made.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed Ferry's second Educational bill, which provides for excluding the religious element from the Superior Council of Education.

By the capsizing of a yacht at Toronto, on the 19th, Mrs. Octavie DeLisle, Emily La-Rue, Louis Lefebre and son, Louis Gauvin, Sevier Garneau, Ferdinand Blais and Dr. Ernest DeLisle were drowned.

GENERAL.

July crop reports to the Department of Agriculture show a slight falling off in the condition of cotton, as compared with last month's report. Corn crop in bad condition in all Southern States, on account of drought; in Texas not one-half a crop. Northern States generally report fair crops, while Northwestern States show a very high average. Spring wheat is largely affected by drought throughout the entire West, but New England reports are up to the average, and California not much below. There is a very nice yield of winter wheat throughout nearly all the Southern Atlantic States, particularly in Georgia, where sufficient has been grown for home consumption. Texas shows a short crop on account of drought and loca storms. The New England States have a good crop; Middle States below the average. The small crops of Alabama and Mississippi are in good condition. Northwestern States give very favorable reports, while the Pacific States are much above the average. There is a decrease in the acreage of tobacco throughout the country and the crop is not up to the average.

Ex-Senator Ramsey of Minnesota, it is stated upon what seems to be pretty good authority, is to be the successor of War Secretary McCrary.

A quarterly commercial report shows that the number of failures in the country for the second quarter of 1879 has been smaller than for any previous quarter in five years, and that there is an increase of over 20 per cent. in business.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Havana (Cuba) dispatch of the 15th says: The Commission appointed by the National Board of Health of the United States for the purpose of studying yellow-fever symptom, development and treatment in Havana, is prosecuting its work here assiduously. During the last week there were 117 deaths from yellow fever in Havana.

The Tennessee State Board of Health, on the 15th, decided to suspend after the 21st inst. the quarantine regulations at Memphis, in case no further cases of fever appeared. Quarantine against Memphis was also abolished at New Orleans, Cairo, and some other points.

On account of quarantine against Memphis mail matter for Arkansas and Texas will be sent via St. Louis, as was done during the yellow fever epidemic last year.

The yellow fever excitement at Memphis, which for a few days had been almost entirely allayed by reason of no new cases being reported, on the 17th received a fresh impetus, five additional cases of unmistakable fever being announced by the Board of Health and rumor placing a number of other suspiciously sick people among the yellow fever victims. The five cases reported were members of two families named Hester, residing in a smal double tenement at 84 and 86 Clay Street about 100 yards in a direct westerly direction from the residence of Judge Ray. Rober Hester and wife and Mrs. James Hester and her two children were the persons afflicted. Mrs. James Hester died at noon on the 17th with black vomit. Robert and James Hester are both river men. There were said to be 13 other people sick in the same neighborhood with what the doctors called intermittent fever. The official announcement of these cases resulted in the speedy determination of many other people to leave the city, although there was no evidence of a panic such as prevailed on the first announcement of yellow fever cases.

The brig Shasta of New York, from Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, bound to Chester, Pa., was reported in great distress 12 miles below Philadelphia on the 17th. Of nine men on board seven were down with yellow fever. Four deaths had occurred, the captain being among the number.

On the 18th, five new cases of yellow fever were officially reported in Memphis, and there was one death, that of Fred. Eckers, a barber, residing at 101 Beale Street. He died within three hours after being reported. The other sick were J. M. Williamson, Mrs. B. Adams, Miss Mollie Hammerle and Miss Kate Watson. These latter cases were all in the vicinity of the Hester residence. The sporadic theory of the disease was pretty generally abandoned in view of recent developments showing its probably contagious character. The exodus of citizens continued, and business was almost entirely suspended. The Manhattan and Emmett Banks closed their doors, turning over their business to the remaining banks. The Chickasaw Guards and Bluff City Guards go into camp at Clarksville, Tenn. Quarantine against Memphis was re-established at points where it had been temporarily suspended, and Galveston quarantined against New Orleans, on account of the latter city raising its embargo against Memphis.

There were seven new cases of yellow fever officially reported to the Memphis Board of Health on the 18th, with one death—that of Mrs. Robert Hester. On the 19th 10 additional cases were reported and four deaths, the latter being Hiram Athy, Louis Dotto, James Whelan and Louis Brumond. Among the new cases reported are two negroes. Officers of the Hebrew Hospital Association furnished 100 Jewish families with the necessary funds to obtain means for transportation to distant cities. The city authorities were also sending all widows and children out of the city. The daily papers will all be cut down to half-sheets. All small towns adjacent have quarantined against Memphis.

Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, on the 21st, ordered limited quarantine restrictions against Memphis. The quarantine at Cairo is absolute, no boats being allowed to land and all Southern railway trains being compelled to passed through the city with locked coaches.

Thirty-six new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Memphis Board of Health on the 21st, and there were three deaths from the disease—Dr. J. C. Harris, F. Lorenz and N. C. Coppinger. Many of the new cases reported were of several days' standing and not previously handed in. The exodus continued; nearly every prominent business house in the city was closed, and the streets were nearly deserted except by the fleeing citizens.

At the request of Representative Young of the Memphis (Tenn.) District, the Secretary of War on the 21st ordered sent to Memphis 1,500 tents and rations for 10,000 people for 20 days, to be used in aid of sufferers from yellow fever.

The Tennessee State Board of Health, in session at Nashville, on the 21st, declared quarantine against Memphis for the whole State.

The brig Akbar, from Havana for New York, was recently spoken at sea with the Captain and three men sick with yellow fever, one man having died the day previous, and her former Captain having died in Havana. A navigator was put on board.

A sailor of H. M. S. Bellerophon, who died of yellow fever, contracted at Jamaica, was buried at Halifax, N. S., on the 19th.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Suggestions by the National Board of Health.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Health invites the attention of all State and municipal authorities and sanitary organizations to the fact that they should without delay endeavor to secure the best sanitary condition of places and people under their charge. Whatever opinions may be held as to the causes of yellow fever and of the recent appearance of that disease in Tennessee and Mississippi, it is wise to act as if it were a disease due to a specific particular cause, which is capable of growth and reproduction, transportable, and may be destroyed by exposure to temperture above 250 deg. Fahrenheit, or by chemical disinfectants of sufficient strength, if brought into immediate contact. It is also prudent to assume that the growth and reproductions of this cause are connected with the presence of filth, in the sanitary sense of that word, including decaying organic matter and defective ventilation, as well as of high temperature. The cases of yellow fever recently observed should be considered as due to causes surviving from last year's epidemic, and not to recent importation from other countries. It follows that there is a liability to appearance of other cases in places visited by the epidemic of last year, and that there is danger of the spread of the disease to the North and East. The object of the present circular is to advise that all cities, towns and villages be at once made clean in a sanitary point of view. The first step towards securing cleanliness is to obtain reliable information as to what parts of the place are clean and what foul. The results of careful sanitary inspection in almost any city or town will show the existence of collections of decaying and offensive matters, previously unknown, and which every one will admit should be promptly removed and destroyed. Such inspection, to be of value, must be thorough and made by pesrons competent to recognize foul soils, water and air, as well as the grosser and more palpable forms of nuisance. They should also be made by persons who would report fully and frankly the results of their observations without reference to the wishes of persons or corporations. When the whereabouts and extent of the evil is known the remedy is usually almost self-evident. The National Board of Health will furnish, on request, blank forms as a guide for such inspections.

What We Would Do.

The prodigies of good we should accomplish under certain circumstances are somewhat marvelous. If we possessed the money of this one, the leisure of another, the strength and talent of a third, the firm health of our neighbor, the education of our first cousin, the experience of this friend or the happy temperament of that, mankind would be largely benefited by our example, we fondly believe. We build castles with materials belonging to others, which would be a perpetual rebuke if they could only descry the towers thereof against their mental horizon. It is a kind of amelioration of our own infelicities and imbecilities to perceive how little the superior conditions of our fellows have availed them. We are not glad that they have wrapped their talent in a nap kin instead of putting it out at interest, but we fancy it excuses our own shortcomings in a degree: if *they* failed, with such odds in their favor, what could be expected of us, already overweighted for the contest by poverty or infirmity, or by want of proper training? If we were as rich, for instance, as our great-uncle Crœsus, how differently we should employ our surplus income! We should send anonymous bank bills to genteel and indigent families we wot of; we should increase the welfare of certain good clergymen *sub rosa;* we should replenish the coal bins of widowed washer-women; we should order no end of water-color drawings from the young women who are trying to keep their heads above water, we should even do violence to our own æsthetic taste, and purchase some of the crude work of artists not born to fame; we should plan pleasant surprises for poor shop-girls and teachers; we should pay seamstresses a little more than they demand, and remember the birthdays of poor relations. The value of our gifts should be great in proportion to the slender means of the the recipient; we should not only educate certain youths who show signs of talent, but lend a helping hand to those who gave no sign, as being in the greater need of development, it may be; we should, moreover, have no picked-up dinners and wear no patched garments, while the naked and hungry are always with us. What languages we should master, what sciences should we not make our own, if we possessed the leisure of certain acquaintances! Does any flower blossom whose times and seasons we should not know? or any bird fly whose habits and notes we should not recognize? What acquaintance we might cultivate with the literatures of the wide world, and what time might we not lend to the teaching of others? But the chief danger in thus considering the mote in our neighbor's eye lies in the fact that we are apt to become so engrossed in the analysis as to ignore the responsibilities of our own position, and leave room for others, even less favored of fortune than ourselves, to find similar causes of dissatisfaction in our use of our own advantages.—*Harper's Bazar*.

A CALIFORNIA correspondent writes: Paper bricks, now being made in Wisconsin, strike us as exactly what we want here. One of our paper-mills made a few, which need but a touch to bring conviction. It is papier-mache compressed. San Francisco shanties will soon tumble to pieces. Yet brick is objectionable in this damp atmosphere. No country on earth has more or better fibrous material. Aquatic rushes cover all our still waters, and one of our mills uses that material for its pulp. Then we have the paper cactus in vast forests, in our southeastern deserts, which excels all others for bricks. Such houses would need no plaster, and they would be easily moved on wheels. The soles of all Chinese shoes are made of paper after this fashion. Their shoes have more sense than ours. They are made without elevated heels, and so shaped otherwise that neither corns nor bunions can be generated.

FASHION NOTES.

—Polk-dotted fans are among the novelties.

—New balmorals are made of pale-blue bunting.

—New jet combs are in the shape of a horseshoe, with balls of cut jet attached.

—Dresses for little girls are of unbleached muslin trimmed with bandanna plaids.

—Handsome half-shawls are of black chenille, netted and finished with deep fluffy fringe.

—The latest caprice in hosiery is embroidered Balbriggan in fern and in shamrock patterns.

—Short dresses for dancing are made with over-dress of pompadour brocade, very slightly draped.

—An odd and pretty fan is of brocaded velvet in palm-leaf design, and is finished with tips of peacock feathers.

—Beige, light woolen serge and light camel's hair cloths are materials in demand for making the traveling costume.

—Elegant India pongee walking costumes are trimmed with Hamburg bordering, in point de Venise patterns.

—Linen serge slippers, with a mille fleur bouquet embroidered on the toe, are among the attractive caprices for house wear.

—Black and white dresses have suddenly become the fashion for evening dresses, while the gayest colors are seen in the street.

—The Queen Anne sacque is a favorite novelty with ladies of artistic tastes who delight in bric-a-brac, Queen Anne furniture, etc.

—English dress-makers are using garnet maroon and blue sateen for walking-skirts. The overdresses of these costumes are made of pekin.

—Mountain dresses for young girls have single skirts, plain in front and kilt-pleated behind, and trimmed with three rows of white braid.

—Bretonne lace dresses are an entirely new development of fashion, and will probably be as popular as they are chaste, airy and graceful.

—Few very fine real lace mantles are imported now, as the shapes change so frequently that ladies are not willing to buy very expensive ones.

—Coarse torchon lace and woven Russian lace are extensively employed in trimming costumes of zephyr cloth, satine, and other wash fabrics.

—The latest parasols are of India pongee, embroidered in parti-colored sprigs, on the ground, and a garland border. They are mounted on a rattan stick.

—The new silk gloves, with long, open-worked wrists, are the novelty, and will be much sought after during the reign of the short sleeve now so fashionable.

—Parasols of the gay bandanna plaids are exhibited as novelties at the leading houses, but do not find favor with many ladies, as they are too conspicuous.

—Two colors appear in the fashionable Parisian stocking; but they are so distributed that the world is none the wiser for one of them. The leg is of one tint and the heel and toe of the other.

—Traveling shawl-cases are of ecru ducking, canvas, black enameled cloth and gossamer india-rubber cloth. They are bound and strapped with soft calfskin or Russia leather, and finished with a handle and buckles.

—Shawls of colored thread woven in shell patterns are light and cool for morning wear in the summer. They are large squares finished with fringe, and are found in amber, pale blue, rose and white. They cost $3.50.

—After so long a run of chip and heavy braids, the reappearance of the Neapolitan braid bonnets is refreshing. As yet they are very scarce in the market and rank among the daintiest and most elegant of millinery features.

—The popular dust-proof traveling cloak is a modification of the "Ulster," of steel-gray mohair. It is slightly fitted in the back, with the front loose, and in some models a deep circular cape is set in with the side seams of the back, and the garment called "Ulster Dolman."

—There is a special fancy this summer for shirred bonnets or round hats of cotton goods that may be renewed by the laundress when no longer fresh. Ladies save pieces of their lawn, batiste, and simple plaid gingham dressess to make the round hat which is to be worn with them.

—A new way of arranging alternate black and white flounces is to graduate them from wide white and narrow black flounces to narrow black ones, and gowns which have the vest and sleeves composed of ruffles arranged in this way, and curtain draperies drawn back to show flounces disposed in the same manner, are said to have a ray-like effect.

—A novelty this summer known as the Spanish long shawl is really a scarf, three yards long and about three-fourths of a yard deep, made of either black or white Spanish lace. It is to be worn as a coiffure at the watering places. The middle of the scarf is thrown over the head, one long end is caught up on one arm and the other hangs to the foot of the dress.

—New cuffs and collars have the entire outside of solid colored gingham, either pink, buff or light blue, while the inside is of white linen, with the rolled-over English points at the throat, wrought in rows of fine embroidery that spread outward like a fan. This embroidery is the color of the gingham. The cuffs have a single embroidered point turned over on the colored surface.

Recalled to Life.

The recall of a country girl to life by a sister's shriek is one of the local topics of the *Journal*, of Evansville, Ind. The young lady had been quiet ill for weeks, and was thought to be dying of consumption. She had grown so weak and emaciated that her strength was no more than a child's. One afternoon, while lying upon her couch, her sister came in from a walk and sat by the bedside. A conversation began, and the invalid began to speak. As she uttered the first word, she felt a bewildering weakness, and a sinking flutter of her breath. Her eyes became fixed, the lower jaw dropped as in death, and the body became motionless, while consciousness disappeared. The sister leaped from her seat, and ran to the door shrieking to her mother that her sister was dead. The sound of the shriek penetrated through the veil of death, and roused the sinking faculties. The blood, which had congested in the lungs, was sent back by the nervous shock, and gathering her strength by a strong effort of will, the invalid opened her eyes and awoke to life again, breathless and amazed at the thrilling peril she had escaped.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.

—Proctor, the astronomer, will return to this country next summer.

—Henry Greville (Madame Alice Durand) has written eight novels within three years.

—The preface to Mark Twain's latest book says: "Written by one loafer for another loafer to read."

—The London *Spectator* thinks that Tennyson's sentimental narratives have too much microscopic minutiæ.

—Prof. Max Muller has ready the first three volumes of his translations of the Sacred Books of the world.

—Mrs. Agassiz has written a letter to the women of Massachusetts, congratulating them on their newly acquired right to vote on school questions.

—Mr. Henry James, Jr., the novelist, began to contribute to the leading magazines about 12 years ago. He is unmarried and lives at present in London.

—Gerster's magnificent voice was first discovered by a musical director of Vienna, who heard her sing at the head of a Roman Catholic procession in a Hungarian village.

—Miss Anna Dickinson has written a book, which the Harpers will publish shortly. It is called "The Ragged Register," and is made up of reminiscences of life at the various summer resorts.

—Christine Nilsson recently said to a reporter: "I am, as you hear, a peasant born, and I am proud of it;" and then, added the admiring pencil-pusher: "The fair head was flung back, the blue eyes threw out a fairer ray, and the soft curls were shaken."

—P. W. Joyce, LL. D., has written a grammar of the Irish language for the use of schools in Ireland. It is mentioned with regret by the London literary papers that the Irish language is fast dying out. Societies have been organized for its preservation.

—Mr. G. W. Smalley writes to the *Tribune* that in a recent conversation in London with the great tragic actress, Sarah Bernhardt, she expressed her determination to visit the United States professionally during next year or the year following. She will be accompanied by a French company capable of presenting the plays in which she has made her most marked success.

—Florence Marryatt (says a London letter-writer) was married to Col. Lean last week. All's well that ends well. Having now got the man of her heart, I hope she will write some less cynical novels than those which she penned when she was in a very agitated state of mind. I believe her disagreements with her former husband began when she went over to Rome. She is a devout Catholic.

Science and Industry.

—Coffee-growing has proved successful with some planters in Southern Florida.

—Congressman Martin of Delaware will send 40,000 baskets of peaches to market this season.

—An article of increasing export from this country is machine-made joinery. One hundred thousand doors have been sent to England in a year, and windows are sent in considerable quantities, but rarely blinds, which are little used there, except in the form of cotton or linen.

—There is more coal in Illinois than in the whole of England, and more in several other States than in Illinois. An Italian firm is negotiating with parties in the United States for the exportation of 100,000,000 tons, so the *Call* of San Francisco says editorially.

—The second beet-sugar factory in New England is being built at Northampton, Mass., and over 300 acres of beets are growing in the neighborhood for its use. Good beets, closely worked, will yield about 10 per cent. of sugar, and it is thought that with improved machinery 12 or 14 per cent. may be realized.

—The three American locomotives that were sent to Australia a short time ago have given eminent satisfaction, and orders have been received for more. They are found to be superior to English locomotives, to require much less fuel, and to be cheaper than English engines of similar capacity.

—The coming electric light has created a large demand for platinum. The metal is found principally in Russia, and is very costly—next to gold; but Mr. Edison has learned, in response to circulars to miners all over the country, that all the large gold mines contain more or less platinum.

—Preserving grapes fresh has become a remunerative branch of business in France. The principles observed are to gather the most perfect fruit on a dry, windy day, then hang the bunches in special cases, which latter may be suspended in an ordinary room, the essential point being to maintain a uniformity of temperature, neither too hot to dry the berries nor below freezing point to congeal them.

—Henry Bessemer, the English inventor, has taken out 160 patents, almost as many as Edison, and one of them, his process for making steel, ranks as one of the most brilliant inventions of the century. It converts pig-iron into steel in a few minutes, and has reduced the price of steel rails per ton from $200 to $30. Ten times as much steel is used in the world now as was used prior to 1856.

—A new patent, secured in England, involves the mixing of paints and varnishes with phosphorescent salt, or a mixture of lime and sulphur. This composition is to store up daylight and give it out by night. Practically the patentee applies it to clock faces, so that at night the hands may be seen distinctly; but his patent claims its use for all kinds of lighting purposes. Rooms may be painted with it, and streets so coated as to become self-luminous; also, ships, buoys, and the other objects used in the signal service.

—Imitation meerschaum pipes are now manufactured from potatoes in France. A peeled potato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to 100 of the latter. It remains in the liquid 36 hours to blacken, is dried with blotting paper and submitted to a certain pressure, when it becomes a material that can be readily carved. The counterfeit is said to be excellent. An imitation ivory, sufficiently hard for billiard balls, can be made by still greater pressure. A resemblance of coral is obtained by treating carrots in the same manner.

School and Church.

—The Boston School Board have voted against reducing teachers' salaries.

—The State University at Oxford, Miss., had 319 students last session.

—There is a movement to make plain sewing a regular branch of the public school education in Syracuse.

—The widow of Bishop Cummins has presented her husband's entire theological library to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

—Dr. Parker, a rather eccentric preacher of London, has been invited to preach in Mr. Beecher's church for three months this summer.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury believes signs are visible which presage a great spiritual revolution in Asia and Africa.

—The New England's Women's Club has an educational department connected with it, and classes in botany, literature and ceramics. The botany class is the most enthusiastic. It meets regularly once a week, and its studies are taking gradually a much enlarged field.

—The agent of the Connecticut State Board of Education has found a number of American children growing up in ignorance within eight miles of New London. He found two farmers' families in which the children, ranging from 8 to 14 years, could not read.

—Twenty fellowships, each yielding $500 a year, were recently awarded at Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, whose holders are required to live in the city during the academic session, and make return for the benefits received by occasional service as teachers.

—Bishop Whipple has called a conference for next October, to meet at Davenport, Iowa, to discuss the subject of border missionary work. The Bishops of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Niobrara, and Iowa, whose sees respectively border on the Missouri, will participate.

—Mr. Kuhara is a clever and scholarly Japanese gentleman, who is about to come to this country for the purpose of post-graduate study at Johns Hopkins University. He is a graduate of the Imperial University at Tokia, and has translated many English works into Japanese.

—The Dominion Government intends to make military instruction a part of the high school course in the different provinces, and will form 35 companies of 35 boys each in Ontario, 25 companies in Quebec, and 15 in the maritime provinces. These companies will be furnished with instructors from the military college and with Government arms.

—Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst College lately told his students that brain work, properly engaged in, was healthful to body and mind; but the brain might easily be overworked. Suicides follow school examinations in England, and ill health accompanies them in our high schools. Children can not use the brain more than three hours daily, and brain work is more hurtful here than in Europe. Let us educators then dispense with much of this intense cramming. Worry, speed, greed and excess in our school work are elements of disorder in the health of young pupils.

Foreign Notes.

—Lord Beaconsfield has requested a designing friend not to put him in bronze or marble during his lifetime.

—The belles of the present season in London are all married ladies, and two of them are Americans. The girls think they themselves are to be pitied, for the matrons carry all before them

—There are indications in London of progress on the temperance question. There is less public drunkenness, the gin palace is not so glaring a nuisance as formerly, and the people have at last begun to debate the question of total abstinence, which is no longer dismissed with a smile and a jest.

—Prince Hohenlohe, the German Embassador in Paris, is said to be very eccentric and peculiar in his habits, strong in his friendship and equally so in his prejudices. He is a man of great intelligence, a linguist and something of a musician, but very reserved and haughty in society. It is said that his popularity in Paris is not very extraordinary.

—The Prince of Wales says of the late Prince Imperial: "A more charming, a more promising young man has rarely existed. If it had been the will of Providence that he should have been called to succeed his father as Sovereign of that great country, our neighbor, I believe he would have proved an admirable Sovereign, and that he, like his father, would have been a true and great ally of this country."

—The Empress Eugenie has become almost childish with grief, and she carries about with her all day a small dagger-shaped fan, bought at some fancy fair and of no intrinsic value, which happened to be her son's last gift to her. She listens to all that is said to her, steadily regarding the flower painting on the fan. The immediate concern of those about her is not for the fate of the dynasty, but for the health of her mind.

—Of the House of Commons at the Queen's accession only eight members survive, of whom Mr. Gladstone is one. Two were members prior to the Reform bill of 1831. Mr. Mansel Talbot is, we believe, the senior and the father of the House. He has sat from the age of 22 for Glamorganshire, of which county he is also Lord Lieutenant, and has seen his property quadruple in value through the extension of colliery and other mineral enterprises in the principality.

—The Empress of Austria likes a solitary hunting expedition. With her favorite rifle in hand, she goes deep into the wooded mountains and solitary valleys which stretch round the Imperial domain in every direction. Dressed in the rough costume of the Tyrol, she will often make excursions of two or three days' duration, staying at night at some distant cot, where the only fare, besides the game she brings with her, is goat cheese and milk, with black bread.

—Guinness, the brewer, lately gave the most brilliant entertainment of the London season thus far. Rank, fashion and wealth were mingled. The feature of the evening was the floral decorations. Even the cornice of one room was hung with garlands of summer roses to the number of 10,000. The house is in Grosvenor Place, and was built by the Duke of Westminster for his eldest son, Earl Grosvenor, but passed into the possession of Baron Strousberg, who figured there for three seasons, and then drifted into the hands of his creditors.

Haps and Mishaps.

—Near Fredericktown, O., William Frey's child fell into a boiler of hot water, and was scalded to death.

—A family at Racine, Wis., were poisoned from eating pigeons which had been wrapped up in a paper which contained arsenic.

—Mrs. Ellen McDermett, residing in Harrison County, Ind., was bitten on the arm by a large black spider, and died in great agony six days afterward.

—Thomas J. Hilbert, a drug-clerk at Detroit, Mich., was fatally wounded by the explosion of a self-cocking pistol while engaged in making up his bed.

Chariton Courier.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

Legal and Transient.

One square, one insertion	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion	75
Final Settlement Notices	4 00
Administrator's Notice	4 00
Stray Notice (of a single animal)	4 00
Each additional animal	1 00

Regular Column Rates.

One-fourth col., six months	$ 20 00
One-fourth col., one year	35 00
One-half col., six months	32 50
One-half col., one year	60 00
One col., six months	60 00
One col., one year	100 00

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Regular advertisements must be settled for the first of every month.

—At Kokomo, Ind., John De Vana, while fooling with a revolver, accidentally shot Freddie Wilson, his playmate, the ball entering his body just above the left lung.

—While loading wheat on a farm near Frankfort, Ind., Charles Talbot, a young man, fell from the wagon and a pitchfork penetrated his abdomen, causing a fatal wound.

—At Canal Winchester, O., two boys, named Burgoon and Selby, aged 8 and 14 years, were playing with a revolver, when Selby shot Burgoon, inflicting a mortal wound.

—While playing base-ball at Providence, R. I., John Campbell, 12 years of age, was struck in the stomach by a bat in the hands of William McClane, and died in a short time.

—While a colored boy, aged 12, was bathing on Judge Wolf's plantation, near Dublin, Ga., he was bitten on the foot and hand by a moccasin snake. He died in great agony.

—A 3-year-old child of James Shannahan, at Dudley, Iowa, drank a bottle of carbolic acid, which had carelessly been left in its way, and died three hours later, in terrible agony.

—Mrs. C. Krauss of Mendota, Minn., went into her cellar to get some provisions, and being gone a long time her little daughter went to see what had happened her. She was found lying dead at the bottom of the steps with her neck broken.

—A little 5-year-old son of James Cramie of Utica, Mich., ran in front of the mowing-machine and struck one of the horses, starting them up. Before he could get away the knives caught and literally cut him in two. He died in a few minutes.

Odds and Ends.

—The removal of the duty on quinine ought to diminish the number of Shakers.

—'Tis now the busy housewife,
In piercing accent cries:
"Philander Simpkins, shut that door,
Or you'll let in all the flies."

—Nothing surprises a young man more than the shape of his head as he sees it it for the first time after his hair has been cropped close.

—A man of genius, says the Yonkers *Gazette*, rarely amounts to much until a jealous few in the same line of business proclaim him a fraud.

—It was a new girl who was a stranger in the town. The young lady of the house was much put out by her wanting to go to church Sunday morning when she wanted her aid in dressing. "I don't see what you are so anxious to go to church every Sunday for," she petulantly observed last Sabbath; "you can't know any fellow in Danbury."—*Danbury News*.

—Sarah Jane Hote, of Mount Morris, N. Y., owns 113 cats, and her neighbors never utter a word of complaint. This is because she has no neighbors. They are camping out in the woods, and real estate in the neighborhood of Sarah's premises can be bought for a song. It is quite likely that a nitro-glycerine factory will be established next door to the cat foundry.

—"Bub, did you ever stop to think," said a grocer recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "Noa, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say that you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped right there.

Men's Eyes, and Better Ones.

The whip-poor-will walks as awkwardly as a swallow, which is as awkward as a man in a bag, and yet she manages to lead her young about the woods. The latter, I think, move by leaps and sudden spurts, their protective coloring shielding them most effectively. Wilson once came upon the mother-bird and her brood in the woods, and, though they were at his very feet, was so baffled by the concealment of the young that he was about to give up the search, much disappointed, when he perceived something "like a slight moldiness among the withered leaves and, on stooping down, discovered it to be a young whip-poor-will, seemingly asleep." Wilson's description of the young is very accurate, as its downy covering does look precisely like a "slight moldiness." Returning a few moments afterward to the spot to get a pencil he had forgotten, he could find neither old nor young.

It takes an eye to see a partridge in the woods motionless upon the leaves; this sense needs to be as sharp as that of smell in hounds and pointers, and yet I know an unkempt youth that seldom fails to see the bird and shoot it before it takes wing. I think he sees it as soon as it sees him and before it suspects itself seen. What a training to the eye is hunting! to pick out the game from its surroundings, the grouse from the leaves, the gray squirrel from the mossy oak-limb it hugs so closely, the red fox from the ruddy or brown or gray field, the rabbit from the stubble, or the white hare from the snow, requires the best powers of this sense. A woodchuck, motionless in the fields or upon a rock, looks very much like a large stone or bowlder, yet a keen eye knows the difference at a glance, a quarter of a mile away.

A man has a sharper eye than a dog, or a fox, or than any of the wild creatures, but not so sharp an ear or a nose. But in the birds he finds his match. How quickly the old turkey discovers the hawk, a mere speck against the sky, and how quickly the hawk discovers you if you happen to be secreted in the bushes or behind the fence near which he alights. One advantage the bird surely has, and that is owing to the form, structure and position of the eye, it has a much larger field of vision—indeed, can probably see in nearly every direction at the same instant, behind as well as before. Man's field of vision embraces less than half a circle horizontally, and still less vertically; his brow and brain prevent him from seeing within many degrees of the zenith without a movement of the head; the bird, on the other hand, takes in nearly the whole sphere at a glance.

I find I see, almost without effort, nearly every bird within sight in the field or wood I pass through (a flit of the wing, a flirt of the tail, are enough, though the flickering leaves do all conspire to hide them), and that with like ease the birds see me, though, unquestionably the chances are immensely in their favor. The eye sees what it has the means of seeing, truly. You must have the bird in your heart before you can find it in the bush. The eye must have purpose and aim. No one ever yet found the walking fern who did not have the walking fern in his mind. A person whose eye is full of Indian relics picks them up in every field he walks through.—*John Burroughs's "Locusts and Wild Honey.*"