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No. 22. Local Freight.....5:55 p. m
No. 32, Freight.....2:05 p. m

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SETTLED THE BILL.

An Old Fello who Learned to Admire a Circuit Rider.

A circuit rider in a neighborhood with which he was unacquainted, stopped a man in the road and asked:

"My friend, can you tell me of a place where a preacher can stay all night without money and without price?"

"Yas, in the woods."

"Of course, but can you not tell me of some house?"

"Yes, (pointing) that one up yan hill."

"Will it cost me anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Who lives there?"

"Nobody."

"I don't want to stay in a vacant house. Come, now, my good man, tell me of a place."

"Wall, I will. Go about two miles down this road, then turn to the left. The fust house you strike will be old Sam Potter's. He'll take yon in.

"But will he charge anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Treat me well, of course?"

"Like er jedge—give you the best in the house."

"Will he feed my horse?"

"He'll founder him if you say so."

"I am a thousand times obliged to you."

"Say," the man called, as the preacher started off, "he's a sorter curis feller, an' if you ask him how much he charges he'll git mad. Jest ack like you was at home, an' it'll all right with him."

"Thank you, I'll do so.

The preacher found old Potter to be a tall, gaunt man, with a harsh voice and grizzled beard. Just before bed time the minister asked Mr. Potter if he would join him in prayer.

"Not jest yit," Potter replied, "Jest git down and pray when yer feel like it. Don't wait on me, fur I've got to feed the hogs before I go to bed.,'

After breakfast the next morning, when the preacher's horse had been saddled, the reverend gentleman turned to Potter, and srid:

"When I leave a place I always feel that I am forgetting something."

"Wall, ain't yer?"

"No, I think not;" the preacher replied, as he began to fumble in his saddle-bags. "No, I haven't forgotten anything."

"I'm putty certain that you have. Yov've forgot to pay me."

"What! I didn't know you charged anything."

"Yer know it now."

"But, my dear sir, I am a poor preacher."

"Never hearn you preach, but jedgin' by the way you talk, I reckin you air er po' preacher."

"I mean that I haven't any money."

"Not my fault."

"That's all very well, but I can't pay you."

"Then I'll have to take it outen your hide."

"Look here, my friend—"

"O, I'm lookin'. Goin' to keep my eyes on you."

"I say that a man told me that I could stay here without charge."

"Yas, but I wan't the man."

"I really can't pay you."

"What, after eatin' as much as you have? W'y, parson, you can make a table look the delicatest an' puniest uv any man I ever seen. The very first pass you made the leg of a shoat disappeared an' then you made a motion at the last pound uv butter we had, an' it wan't no longer for this here 'arth."

"I admit that I was hungry, but—

"O, you needn't admit it, fur I soon diskivered that fack."

"This is really a very awkward position. I really do not know what to do."

"Settle up, is the only advice I've got to offer."

"But I really cannot."

"Then some uv your hide must come off."

"I wish you had more soul."

"Yas, an' I wush you had more money."

"You certainly would not commit an act of violence merely for a few dimes?"

"Yas, b'leve I would."

"My friend, I am on my way to faed my flock, and—"

"I reckin you think mo' erbout feedin' yourself. W'y that dish uv cabbage turned pale every time you looked at it. I ken stand er good deal, but when a vidults cyclone comes along it breaks me up."

"I am occupying a terribly awkward position."

"Better squat, then."

"If you'll let me off I'll send you the money."

"No, I'm erfeerd that after you begin to feed your flock you won't think uv a sinner like me.

"Well, I declare, I am in an awkward position."

"Yas, so I've hearn."

"Is there no way by which we can settle this affair?"

"O, yes, pay up."

"But I tell you I have no money."

"Yas, so I've hearn."

"Well, as you have driven me to the wall, I suppose I must fight you."

"That's my ticket. Skin yourself."

The preacher took off his alapaca coat, folded it and put it on a bench, then, after deliberately rolling up his shirt sleeves, he said:

"Just step this way, please."

Mr. Potter stepped that way and was promptly knocked down. He got up just in time to be knocked down again. The next time he got up cautiously, and tried to seize the preacher, but was knocked flat of his back.

"Hold on, parson," he said, getting up. "The bill's paid. Look here," continued, brushing himself, "you've got to eat dinner with me before you go. At first I didn't think you had much religion, but now I know that you are one of the elect. John, take the parson's hoss back to the stable, kain't afford to let you go, sir. Best man I ever saw. It was old Bill Simons that told you to come over here, an' he has been dodgin' round all the mornin' to see you whupped. Say, what bus'ness was you in before you 'gunter preach?"

"I was a prize fighter," the preacher replied, as he seated himself and smoothed back his hair.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Letter from Col. Hale.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D.C., July 26, 1886.

Judge A. P. Terrill, Moberly, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I notice, by publication in your city papers, a few charges made against me by the friends of Colonel Mansur, to which I wish to call your attention briefly.

One is my vote against what is called the "river and harbor bill." I did this with full knowledge of the facts, and believe I did right. The bill appropriated about $15,000,000 for the alleged improvement of certain bays, inlets, creeks, and rivers in various parts of the country. Not one dollar of the amount would have benefitted the people in our section of Missouri.

Of the last appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri river, $500,000, over $300,000 was used in protecting railroad propesty in and around Kansas City, and absolutely nothing was done for the improvement of the river and its navigation. The bill has been so amended in the senate as to include a large appropriation for what is known as the Hennepin canal scheme, and I shall feel it my duty to vote against it when it comes back to the house. I am and have been anxious to vote for liberal appropriations for improvement of the navigation of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and other leading channels and arteries of commerce; but the present bill is a combination of local interests throughout the country, intended to secure enough votes for its passage, and would do the general public no good. If passed, the general impression is that it would be vetoed by the president.

Another charge is, that during the war, when or where it does not appear, some troops under my command, or belonging to my command, killed a man by the name of Bailey, and that his widow was unable to find his body. I confess that I am almost ashamed to notice such a charge, especially when it is made in the section of Missouri where I lived and acted during the war. I never heard of any such a circumstance; and I know there is not a Southern man in Missouri who knew me during the war, that would for a moment, believe such a charge.

As to my vote against the so-called "Arbitration Bill" I think it is now admitted by all the leading laboring men throughout the country that the bill was absolutely worthless to the cause of labor. It has been allowed by its friends to die in the senate, and no labor interest, as far as I know, is now asking for its passage. The cause of labor and the rights of laboring men, which it is the duty of every legislator to foster and protect, need stronger and more practical measures than this. This bill would simply throw all labor disputes before some district judge or commissioner, which simply means endless litigation, annoyance and trouble to the laboring man. I am emphatically in favor of every just measure which will elevate, better and improve the condition of the laboring men of the country, as labor is the foundation of all our national wealth and greatness.

Truly, your friend,

J. B. HALE.

Mr. G. E. Readon, Baltimore, Md. Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with rheumatism, which yielded promptly to St. Jacobes Oil.

A little newsboy of Orlando, Fla., being suddenly told of his father's death, dropped his papers and hurried home. A citizen, picking them up, sold them through the town, telling the circumstances, and realized $70, some of them fetching $5 apiece.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1886.

The enterprise of a great national celebration of the centennial inauguration of the first president in 1889 is gathering sure weight and momentum. Many senators and members favor it, and encouraging assurances of co-operation have geen received from every part of the Union. It is proposed to make this national celebration a prelude to the commemoration of the grandest event in the annals of time—the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus, the four hundredth anniversary of which will be in 1892. In view of the magnitude and sublimnity of the enterprise, it cannot be said that its promoters have begun too early to survey its dimensions, to lay its foundation in the popular heart, to sketch its superstructure, and even to plan the details of its installation.

It is preposed that the celebration shall take the form of a world's fair, and the situation most favored is the flats south of the White House, covering an area of three hundred acres, and, as it were, in the midst of the city.

The shape of Washington may be roughly described as that of a crescent with its horns resting on the Potomac—the right at Georgetown, the left at the Arsenal. Between these two horns lie the flats, bounded on the west by the river, on the east, north and south by the Naval Observatory, the War, State and Navy Department, the White House, the Treasury, the Smithonian Institution, and the National Museum. In the midst stands Washington's monument, the highest structure in the world. From every part of the grounds may be seen the towering capitol of the United States, and, for a background, are evergreen hills of Arlington on the right of the Potomac. Never have nature, art, and history done so much to make an exposition great and a celebration sublime. At the centennial exposition in 1876, and at Paris in 1878, it was necessary to travel on an average about three miles before the exposition grounds could be reached. Here no part of the city will be more than a mile and a half from the exposition, and the greater part will not be farther than a half mile. Here on the very confines of the proposed situation are museums, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the finest specimens of achitecture in the world. In other words, there is here already a permanent exposition, and the promoters of the great enterprise find the work half finished to their hands.

The enterprise is one of infinite possibility. There is a strong sentiment in favor of making the exposition more permanent—an exhibition at the National Capital year in and year out, of the products and resources and industrial progress of each of the several states and territories, but of the other governments of the three Americas, forming in the aggregate a vast panoramic display of the art, science and agriculture, the native wealth and skilled industries, the varied ethnological phases and the civilized development of the Western Hemisphere.

The magnitude of the results thus sought to be reached surpasses all previous conceptions of a similar character, yet the practicability of the scheme is easily comprehensible, and its expense within the bounds of simple business computation, it being understood that the general government will grant the use of the necessary grounds and contribute its own valuable collections to the enrichment of the great international exhibition.

The states and territories co-operating in the project, either singly or in groups would merely be called upon to erect such buildings, for their own occupation, as immediate needs might require. The cost to each, in view of the accruing advantages, would be scarcely more than that of an ordinary state fair. Foreign governments participating in the exposition would of course have their seperate departments and the necessary space allotted to them. The government at Washington, having a general supervisory direction of the whold, would add from time to time such aids and accessories as the growth of the country and the development of the enterprise might suggest.

So simple in its details, so capable of realization without any extravagant expenditure, yet of such infinite possibilities, the project assumes proportions that are fairly overpowering in their imensity. Nothing in ancient or contempory history approaches it in grandeus—this splendid Bazar of the continent upon the banks of the Potomac—a constant advertisement of the wonderful resources of the American nations that will permeate the commerce of the world with new and vigorous inspiration, and a constant educator of the people in all that pertains to their higher civilization.

Already are many governors of states, commercial exchanges and representative bodies signifying their cordial assent to its plan and purpose.

Grains of Gold.

If a word spoken in time is worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth two.

It isn't so much what a man has that makes him happy as it is what he doesn't want.

The great beauty of charity is privacy; there is a sweet force even in an anonymous penny.

There is nothing so valuable, and yet so cheap, as civility; you can almost buy land with it.

Prayer was not invented—it was born with the first sigh, the first sorrow of the human heart.

Nothing tests a man's true inwardness better than to feel like a demon and be obliged to act like a saint.

It is he who has much and wants more who is poor, and he who has little and is therewith content who is rich.

It may be a paradox, but it is true nevertheless, that whoever understands his dependence upon others is likely to be the real independent.

No one ought to remind another of misfortune of which the sufferer does not complain, and which there are no means proposed of alleviating.

Actions speak more forcibly than words; they are the test of character. Like fruit upon a tree they show the nature of man, while motives, like sap, are hidden from our view.

The interests of health are as much opposed to discontents as they are favored by the calm spirit of content with the measures of good and happiness which fall to the individual lot.

Not a Bright Outlook.

The following crop summary will appear in this week's issue of the Farmer's Review: "The prolonged drouth, which is almost unprecedented in length and severity, is beginning to have a very serious effect upon all late crops. The spring wheat outlook has been in no wise improved and the average condition of the crop has declined since July 1, when the Farmer's Review indicated that the total wheat yield of the United States would not exceed a round total of 420,000,000 bushels. The tenor of the reports indicate that this estimate will have to be reduced by from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. The reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota do not indicate an avesage of from six to ten bushels to the acre, with many fields entirely ruined.

Corn is reported very uneven in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, and while looking well is in need of rain, and a shortage in the yield is threatened. In Minnesota corn is looking well, but is beginning to feel the effacts of the drouth.

The oat crop will fall short, with a promise of not to exceed one-half an average yield in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and three-fourths of an average yield in Illinois, Michigan and Iowa.

With the exception of Minnesota the potato crop is threatened with failure. Few of the reports indicating more than one-half a yield, and in many sections there is a complete failure.

The pastures in all the northwestern states are reported as short and in large sections ruined. In portions of Wisconsin the cattle are given feed, owing to an inability to obtain sustenance in the dried up pasture lands.

The fruit crop of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin is veay promising."

Well Dressed.

I once heard a mother, who had been criticised for her personal vanity by a gossipy neighbor, say that she made it a duty and a pleasure to keep well dressed, for she was likely at any hour to be called upon to entertain friends whose good opinion was of such consequence that she could not afford to run the risk of having them find her in any but neat and presentable attire. The friends were her husband and children, and she was fully compensated for her care in this direction by their approval and appreciation. To be "well dressed" was not, to her mind an admission of extravagance. Good taste and good planning often stand in place of dollars and cents, and the lady in question was able to dress well on half the cost of her neighbor's wardrobe.

Col. Mansur thinks it the severest Hale storm he ever encountered. A careful examination of the congressional barometer indicates that there is a more disastrous storm due about Aug. 11th, and if Mr. Mansur is shrewd he will remain indoors.

"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure and the little ones below?" Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of you nose marble and be back gate chiefly slop bar'l, sah."

The Oleo Breakdown.

The oleomargarine people have almost achieved a victory in avoiding defeat. As the matter now stands they have little to fear. The tax of five cents per pound would not have been the prohibitory levy that was wanted by the dairy interests. The two-cent amendment made by the senate and concurred in by the house is still less of a protection against fraud, and all the less so as the act in its present form provides no certain penalty that would operate as a preventative. The punishment for violating the laws can be as little as the court thinks fit to impose. It can be as little as one cent. It may be that if the bill be signed by the president it will be so constructed in the courts as to check some of the worst evils of the bogus-butter business. We think, indeed, it will have a good effect in regulating the manufacture and sale of substitutes for butter. But is is not as stringent a measure as we hoped and expected to see passed.—Chicago Tribune.

Saint Louis, July 30, 1886.

The demand during the week was greater than usual, and sales were more easily made at full prices, though not perceptably advanced. The principal inquiry, was for medium, and low grade fillers and wrappers, while smokers were neglected and lugs unsaleable, at owners prices. O. S. fillers suitable for manufacturing, are still in demand, and all sound and flavory leaf of this description, will find ready sale, at good prices. There is no doubt, but what the growing crop has been injured in Va. by to much, and in Mo. by not enough rain, but the extent of the damage cannot as yet be determined, and favorable weather in both localities, would greatly change the present prospect.

Burley, Lugs.....	$ 1.75	to	$ 2.50
Leaf, com. to med...	4.00	to	5.50
Burley leaf, good...	5.75	to	7.50
Burley Wrapper...	8.50	to	10.00
O. S. Lugs.....	2.00	to	3.00
Leaf, common.....	3.50	to	4.50
Leaf, medium.....	5.00	to	6.00
Common wrap.....	10.00	to	15.00

Light weight and out of condition packages from, 75c. to 1.50 below these quotations.

EVANS BROS. Tobacco & Warehouse.

The St. Joe. Gazette thinks the conviction of Willie Sells for the murder of his father, mother, brother and sister, is a great mistake, and that the guilty parties are the men who wrote the Gazette a letter two months ago in which they confessed their guilt and declared that Willie was innocent. It seems, however, to us that the letter was written by a crank who, from some cause or other, had acquired a sympathy for the boy and took that method to aid the formation of public opinion in his favor.

The first pitched battle for home rule has been lost. Scotland has stood by Gladstone and home rule, on the whole very loyally, Ireland is almost a unit in support of Parnell and home rule, England however, in town and country has declared herself not ready to do justice to Ireland, and has practically overthrown the Gladstone Ministry. But this does not settle the Irish question. The struggle is merely prolonged.

One of the six men arrested for wrecking the train near Wyandotte during the strike some weeks since, in the preliminary trial last Thursday, turned state's evidence and gave away the whole plot and the manner of its execution. He makes all of the arrested parties guilty. He says he does not expect to be cleared because of the confession he makes, but does it for the purpose of easing his conscience.

Ex-Governor Thompson, of South Carolina, tells this story on himself: There is a lunative in the sylum near Columbia who is sometimes allowed the freedom of the town. When the Governor was renominated the lunatic met him on the street and, running up to him, grasped him by the hand and said with effusiveness: "I congratulate you Governer. Every pody in the lunatic asylum is delighted at your renomination."

The matter of mutilated coin, with holes punched through them, has received the official attention of the treasury department, and the lawful value of such coins has been established as follows: Double eagle, $15; silver dollars, 75 cents; half-dollars, 35 cents; quarter dollars, 18 cents; dimes, 5 cents. Parties handling coins will be saved considerable annoyance and some clean cash by cutting this item out and pasting it in their hats.

Too much rain here, too little there, they say, but the rule is that the industrious will have plenty; and there will be millions upon millions of bushels of grain for exportation. Divine Providence is doing better for us than we are doing for ourselves.—Nashville Advocrte.