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TO MARKET, TO MARKET, AND WHAT SHALL WE BUY? SOME BEANS AND SOME BARLEY, SOME RICE AND SOME RYE. BUT NEVER MIND THOSE IF YOU'LL ONLY BE SURE

AND REMEMBER SOME
CLAIRETTE SOAP
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William Young.....Probate Judge
Samuel J. Andrew.....County Clerk
Charles L. Ewing.....Circuit Clerk
Charles G. Wallace.....Recorder of Deeds
William Aull.....Prosecuting Attorney
J. R. Dillard.....Treasurer
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Benjamin D. Wredin.....Surveyor
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Criminal Court—First Monday in March and second Monday of October. John E. Ryland, judge; Charles L. Ewing, clerk; Haywood Beattmann, deputy.
Probate Court—Second Mondays of February, May, August and November. William Young, judge.
County Court—First Monday in each month. City council, regular session, second Monday in each month.

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Rud Moreland.....Register and Treasurer
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George Price, C. C.
John L. Jakowsky, K. of R. and S.

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Lexington Lodge, No. 149, A. F. & A. M.—Third Monday in each month.
Royal Arch Chapter, No. 96—First Monday in each month.
De Molay Commandery, No. 3, K. T.—Fourth Monday in each month.

I. O. O. F.
Orion Lodge, No. 45.—Every Tuesday night.
Haska Encampment, No. 6—Every second Friday night in each month.
Guttenburg Lodge, No. 321—Every first and second Wednesday night in each month.

A. O. U. W.
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K. OF L.
Knights of Labor—Every Monday night.

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Physician and Surgeon. Will remain in Lexington until November. Office over Leroy Farmer's drug store. 5-24ott

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Surgeon Dentist, has opened an office over the Lafayette County Bank, next door to Dr. Tucker, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work. Special attention given to the filling of teeth and the making of artificial dentures. Bring your aching teeth and have them extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Lexington, Mo.

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DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME FOR SALE.

I OFFER my suburban place for sale, consisting of 24 acres, situated ½ mile east of C. R. C., adjoining city limits on the south and Lexington Coal Company's land on the north, underlain with coal, good springs, two large ponds, all kinds of fine fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, damsons, Siberian crabs, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, large asparagus beds, pecan and chestnut trees all in bearing. Large, comfortable house, good cellar, two cisterns, large barn, ice house and other good outbuildings. For particulars apply at the Mammoth grocery house of W. A. Laffoon, Main street, opposite Grand Central Hotel, Lexington, Mo. jan6tf

DYNAMITING FOR RAIN.

General Dhyrenfurth's Mode of Operation Described.

HE MAKES FREE USE OF ATTACK.

Giant Powder, Dynamite and Rack-a-Rock Mixture Simultaneously Exploded Observations in a Balloon.

General Dhyrenfurth's mode of operation in shooting the sky to produce rain involves three lines of attack. The first consists of the explosions of giant powder and bombs of "crackarock" mixture. Fifty large cloth kites, laden with dynamite, constitute the second. They are discharged by means of an electric current which passes through the wires holding them. Ten to twenty large balloons, each charged with from 500 to 5,000 cubic feet of oxyhydrogen gas, form the third line of battle. The explosions of the balloons take place when they have reached an altitude of 5,000 feet or thereabouts.

HOW THE GAS IS MADE.

In charging the balloons with the gases the empty envelope is first spread on the ground and filled one-third full with oxygen. This is done by attaching the balloon by a hose to retorts filled with chlorate of potassium and a small quantity of binoxide of manganese. The retorts are then subjected to intense heat in oxygen furnaces constructed for the purpose, when oxygen gas is generated and passes through a fine water wash into the balloon. When the balloon is one third full it is detached from the oxygen apparatus and connected by a pipe with one of the large hydrogen generators, which completes the inflation.

The hydrogen generator consists of a large tank half full of water and iron borings turned from cast iron projectiles in the navy yard at Washington. Into this sulphuric acid, or vitriol is slowly decanted. The acid separates the water into its gases, hydrogen and oxygen, and the iron takes up the oxygen, allowing the free hydrogen to escape through a pipe and washbarrel into the balloon, which is held captive by a netting attached to sand bags.

The observation ascents are made in balloons of twenty-five feet diameter. The balloon is held captive at a height of 1,000 feet by a strong cable while the meteorologist in the basket communicates the readings of his instruments through a telephone to those on the ground below. The cable is then let go and the balloon rises to a height of over two miles and, then descending, lands the occupant at a distance of several miles from the starting point. A carriage has already started from the headquarters, however, and the aeronautical observer is soon riding quietly back on terra firma, with his balloon, folding basket and instruments safely packed away.

THE HYPOTHESES FOLLOWED.

Three closely related principles of theories are recognized and acted upon by General Dhyrenfurth and his party in their experiments, which, stated briefly and bereft of technical terms, are as follows: First, most rainstorms have their origin in the mingling of different currents of the upper air strata, some of which are warm and moisture laden (in any locality), while others are much cooler. As soon as these currents begin to mingle, the moist current is cooled, and its moisture is thus squeezed out of it as from a sponge.

The moisture first becomes visible as the vapor or "cloud," and finally condenses into rain. The process is a progressive one, and will generally multiply upon itself from a very small beginning. The immense air waves produced by the explosions of balloons at high altitudes start this mingling of the currents, which, progressing by the forces of the latent heat released in the condensation of moisture, grows into a storm center.

The second theory is that a continuous series of explosions jars together or agglomerates the particles of moisture in the air into rain drops, which are precipitated to the ground. This effect is evident after a heavy clap of thunder and has been repeatedly produced by General Dhyrenfurth's party, heavy showers having been shaken from light clouds, from which no rain had been falling. To produce this effect the kites are used with dynamite cartridges attached.

In the third place, it is believed that the fractional electricity which is generated in the jarring of the earth and air by the explosion polarizes the earth and air to the point of the operations, and so creates a magnetic field into which the particles of moisture are drawn and gathered. The explosions at and near the ground are especially calculated to secure this result.

The experiments of General Dhyrenfurth and his corps of investigators have attracted wide-spread attention during the last month among scientists, farmers and people generally. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that nearly all of the county in which Midland is situated, was present to aid the rain makers in their work. General Dhyrenfurth pronounces himself satisfied that rain can be produced artificially. The experiments will be continued in El Paso on a large scale, and probably afterward in southwestern Kansas.

The Best Roses.

A. J. Downing says: "The cabbage-rose, that perfect emblem of healthy rural life, is the pride of the cottager; the daily china rose which cheats the window of the crowded city of its gloom, is the joy of the humblest day laborer; the delicate and odorous tea-rose, fated to be admired and to languish in the drawing room or in the boudoir, wins its place in the affections of those of most cultivated and fastidious tastes; while the moss rose unites the admiration of all classes, coming in as it does with its last added charm, to complete the circle of perfection.

"Among the favorites of the Bourbon roses I name 'Souvenir de Malmaison,' a pale flesh color, and the old 'Hermosa,' deep rare color. If we were to have but three roses for our personal gratification they would be Souvenir de Malmaison, Old Red Moss and General Duhesne. The latter is old-fashioned, but no rose excells it for perfume; it is the true attar of roses."

A rose grower in Missouri says: "For the three best roses of each class, but for general planting we would recommend the following: Hybrid Perpetuals, General Jacqueminot, Magna Charta, Coquette des Alpes (in tea), Perle des Jardins, Bride, Wootten (a hardy climber), Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairie, Russell's Cottage.

"A New York rose grower writes: 'In hardy climbing roses we would recommend Baltimore Belle, Gem of the Prairies and Jules Margottin. In teas we would recommend Perle des Jardins, the Bride and Souvenir de Wootten, which is really a hybrid tea, but as free flowering as any of the true teas and far superior in color. In hybrid perpetuals we would recommend General Jacqueminot, Mabel Morrison and Anna de Diesbach.'"

The Mary Washington is a hardy climbing rose, free bloomer, white and fragrant.

The Press and the Presidency.

Chattanooga Times (Dem.): Governor Hill's one hope of success in securing the nomination lies in his convincing the country that he alone can bring the Empire delegation forward in solid front pledged to him first, last and all the time.

Austin (Tex.) Statesman (Dem.): The southern democracy has been truckling in a cowardly manner to its northern allies long enough. It is time for this section to have some recognition, and when we cross the Cumberland for a candidate John G. Carlisle is the man who should lead the fight.

Denver News (Dem.): Mr. Harrison may be more fortunate in bidding for the support of Wall street than was Mr. Cleveland. It will probably give him the vote of New York in convention—but thanks to the good sense and patriotism of the democrats of the empire state, it will not do so much for Mr. Cleveland.

Buffalo Times (Dem.): The most quiet looker-on is Grover Cleveland. He has not said that he desired a renomination, nor has he done anything to secure the prize for himself. He seems to have left matters wholly in the hands of his friends. It is left entirely to them whether he shall be a candidate. If called he would not refuse.

Portland Oregonian (Rep.): Unless Blaine be nominated by acclamation, unless Harrison get a majority of the convention on an early ballot, McKinley will be taken out of the field of vice-presidential possibilities by nomination for president. That is why the Blaine boomers play with fire when they try to tempt him to help pull their cart with offer of second place on the ticket.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.): Before Mr. Cleveland wrote his silver letter his renomination was considered inevitable by at least nineteen in every twenty western democrats, and the fact that he still has their respect and good will is the highest testimonial of confidence in his integrity he could possibly receive. On this one point of free coinage they have not consented to agree with him.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche (Dem.): The democratic party in 1892 will look to the man and his record. If Mr. Cleveland is not to be nominated Senator Gorman will find a multitude of friends in the convention. He is a democrat of the Andrew Jackson sort, and if he should be the next president the country would know his administration to be very definitely democratic. He is a statesman who makes no mistakes.

New York Correspondence of Atlanta Constitution (Dem.): The best friends of Cleveland in this part of the country do not claim that he can secure the New York delegation, but they are hopeful that he can at least divide it. If he makes his fight to capture the vote of New York by antagonizing Governor Hill and the party machine the result will be that the delegation will vote as a unit first, last and all the time, and Mr. Cleveland will never get a vote from this state.

New Haven Register (Dem.): In Ohio, should Governor Campbell again carry his state over republican opposition, his friends would in all probability present his name to the National Convention for the second if not the first position. So in Pennsylvania, should the democrats again succeed in capturing that stronghold of republicanism, the friends of Governor Pattison would urge consideration in his behalf in the National Convention. Should both Campbell and Pattison triumph in their respective states it would not be surprising to see their names linked together for presidential and vice-presidential honors. Interest is attached to this possibility because of the increasing hostility in New York between the Cleveland and Hill forces.

Live Stock Brevities.

It is a serious mistake to suppose that hogs revel in dirt and filth.

Sows with pig should be fed well in order to have the pigs mature early.

Not so much depends upon the build as upon the care and management.

Proper attention to what may be termed the details is necessary to secure the most profitable returns.

Radical changes of treatment or sudden changes of food often result in a disadvantage to the thrift of the hogs.

Too much grain is more detrimental to breeding stock than too little. A good portion of their food should be coarse and bulky.

Constant feeding of corn is almost certain to produce an excess of fat, and this tends to produce an unhealthy state of the system.

Store up a supply of clover especially to feed the pigs during the winter, they will thrive better than if they must depend upon grain alone.

It is a good plan in building a hog-house to arrange a place to store feed and bedding overhead; in many cases it will be found quite a convenience.

If hogs are feed within twelve hours before killing, the meat is more liable to sour than if no feed is given, while, in addition, the food will be wasted.

As soon as the pigs are old enough they should have a feeding place to themselves, commencing with a light ration and gradually increasing as they grow older.—Farmer and Stock Breeder.

How Voltaire Reciprocated.

Philadelphia Times.

Catharine II., empress of Russia, sent to Voltaire an ivory snuff box, which she had turned herself. This snuff box gave Voltaire a bright thought, and after having taken lessons in knitting from his niece, he sent the empress as a present in return a pair of fine white stockings knitted by himself. With them he also sent a gallant rhyme, saying that after having received from her pretty hand a man's work wrought by a woman, he begs her majesty to accept a woman's work done by a man.

HE MUST HAVE BEEN "HOT."

The maid was in a melting mood,
And likewise was the youth;
The hot wave earned his gratitude,
And that's the honest truth.
Because as he, on bended knee,
Declared his heart's desire,
And passionately made his plea,
The mercury rose higher.
"My hopes of future happiness
On the reply I've built,"
He said, then softly, "Will be mine?"
And the maiden said, "I will."
—New York Sun.

AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

At the St. Louis exposition, which is now open, one sees many very attractive and beautiful things. It matters not whether one is down in the basement where the whirr and buzz of machinery play an accompaniment to the clanking of the steam engines; on the first floor where all that skill and trained workmanship can do to expose the subtlest handicraft of man has been done, or in the upper departments, where many masterpieces of the limner's art are displayed, one finds an unending interest.

The art gallery has many beautiful pictures, but none that thrills the old veteran, whether of the gray or of the blue uniform, as does the one representing the charge on Battery Robinette, at Corinth, Mississippi, by Colonel Rogers and the 5th Texas brigade.

The scene is laid just in the crisis of the melee.

Price had led his forces against the federal right, and had borne it back, though confronted by a storm of death that swept more than half his men from the field. In its forward movements, his line was thrown past Robinette, which poured into his flank a most galling and destructive fire.

In front of Robinette, lay Rogers with his gallant men fairly chafing to be led against it that they might silence its guns and stop its terrible destruction. At last the order came.

With a loud yell that was heard above the deafening roar of artillery, the Texans sprang forward to their work—alas! many to their deaths.

The intervening space that separated them from the fort was broken, covered with stumps, logs and brush. But not a moment hesitated Rogers and his men. As they debouched from the wood the guns of the battery were turned upon them, mowing great gaps in their line with rapid discharges of shrapnel, grape and canister. When they came nearer, they were met by a rapid fire from the infantry guarding the fort.

But nothing could daunt them or check their mad, onward rush. On, on, they sped with one determination written in their battle-lit faces, to capture the frowning fort in their front or die upon its parapet.

In a few minutes they reached it—almost perpendicular embankments—and began clambering over. Rogers siezed the nearest regimental battle flag—a red field with St. George's cross in blue—and holding it in his left hand mounted the parapet. Close in his wake or on either side his men climbed with him, and the fort was almost won. The cannoneers at their guns are falling, the defenders are preparing for the death-grip, when Colonel Mower leading his gallant 11th Missouri comes rushing to the rescue. A drummer boy seeing Rogers planting his flag on the wall draws a pistol and shoots him through the heart. It is while Rogers is falling, while the hot smoke of the boy's pistol is yet fresh at the muzzle, in the rush of opposing forces, in the stirring moment of victory and defeat that the picture is taken. It was painted by Philepteau, of Paris, and is one of the most spirited in the world.

The Corder Lynching.

Odessa Moon.

The tendency of human nature is to extremes. Passion excited by the impulse of moral outrage and threatened murder, will lead men to violate law, ignore right and justice, and do many things which stand opposed to their deliberated conception of ethics and religion.

Then "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is of Divine origin, and has been practiced among the most civilized nations of all ages of the world's history. The only adequate punishment for murder seems to be death, and while the end of the law is sometimes averted, the fault is not in the law, but in its administration.

Lynching is a crime against the laws of the state, and an insult to the moral and religious status of society. It does not amend laws, nor aid in their enforcement, destroys the social and moral equilibrium of a community, weakens authority and destroys law, and paves the way to anarchy and lawlessness.

The late robber of the Corder bank while he bore destruction in his hand, and no doubt murder in his heart, was guilty of no offence save that of robbery, and as such merited death at the hands of neither a mob, nor the executors of the law. Besides the alleged McFadden had surrendered to the law, was in possession of the state authorities, and had returned that which he had taken from the bank. The penalty affixed by law to such offences is quite sufficient.

Be the act right or wrong McFadden has paid the debt and is to-day reaping the reward of his doings.

We hope this will stand in the history of Lafayette county as a warning to those who seek to live upon the labors of others.

Famine and Fair Trade.

New York World.

Mr. Murat Halstead boasts that our wheat crop is moving out at the rate of a million bushels a day.

Where is it going to, Mr. Halstead? To Cuba, to Brazil, to Buenos Ayres, or to any of the purely agricultural countries of South America with which by grace of Mr. Blaine we would be allowed free trade?

You hardly need answer, for, as everyone knows, it is going to Europe. And everyone knows why it is going there. It takes a famine there to move it over the wall set up between the west and its European market by the McKinley bill.

Take down the report of the Harrison bureau of statistics on the commerce and navigation of the United States for 1890 and you will see there that our exports of wheat to Germany for an entire year are given as nine bushels valued at $11." These are your figures, when there is no famine to overcome your "protection" of the Mississippi basin from its European customers. Money is controlled in Europe by usurers, as it is here. It is as scarce as it is here. When the workers of Europe are not allowed to give their products for ours in ordinary years, they go on short rations and we get little or nothing for our wheat and corn. In famine years the famine forces the use of European money which would not be so used otherwise, and our surplus goes out at better prices, but we could still get 50 per cent more in goods for our wheat if we were allowed free access to the European market than we get now when we are not allowed to exchange it, but must take money, which is high in Europe while goods are cheap, and which must be spent here for goods at trust prices.

The famine moves our wheat surplus, but it does not remove the injustice which shuts the Mississippi basin off from Europe. The republican party says to the west: "You may sell in Europe, if you can, and at what you can. That does not concern us. But you must not buy there. European prices for what you wish to buy are too cheap. Gold is as high there as it is here. So you must take gold for what you sell. Instead of buying cheap European goods with your wheat you must buy from the 'Industrial States only,' which cannot afford to allow you to buy in Europe. If you cannot sell there without buying, you will have all the more to sell, and at lower prices, to the 'Industrial States.'" And so it takes a famine to move our crop surplus to Europe, and so even in a famine year we are not allowed a fair price for our wheat. A fair price for it this year would be $1.50 a bushel in European goods. If we can get $1 in gold we will do well, and of this $1 at least 40 cents will be taken for the protected profits of the northeast when we buy our supplies. It has been taken already, in fact, and the best we can hope to do now in a famine year is to catch up with the overdue interest on our farm mortgages.

We cannot have a famine in Europe every year, Mr. Halstead, but under republican legislation the trade of the Mississippi basin with Europe is taxed every year by duties against return cargoes. One of these days the west is going to break its way to Europe, custom houses or no custom houses. It cannot afford to rely on famine years to move its crop surplus.

Telling Time by the Sage Brush.

Minneapolis Journal.

Marcus P. Anyne returned yesterday morning from a three weeks' trip through the Kootenai country.

"The vegetation in the Kootenai country is very sparse," said he to-day, "and you can travel for miles without finding water. The sage brush, which is the only living thing in the country whose growth is not stunted, grows to an enormous height in a single day, and dies in just thirty-six hours. It is nourished by the alkali springs which flow beneath the surface of the ground, but it is fed so abnormally that it dies in an incomparably short time. Well, the natives in that district have got the thing down so fine that they can tell by looking at a piece of sage brush just what time of day it is, so if you pull a watch on 'em they'll know that you're a tenderfoot."

"Well, how can they tell the time by looking at the sage?"

"Well, you see, they know that the sage lives but thirty-six hours, and they are so accustomed to it that they can tell at a glance to a minute just how far growth has advanced."

"Yes, but they don't know what time of day or night the sage began to grow, so how can they estimate the time?"

"Oh, they tell that by the number of branches, and the branches never sprout till sundown, and then one sprouts every six hours."

Pot Your Plants.

New York Tribune.

It is now full time to pot all plants that are intended to bloom in the window for the winter. Plants which are taken up at this time, properly potted and sunk in the ground up to the rim of the pot, acquire by this means a strong root growth, so that they are healthy plants and ready to be brought into their winter quarters. They should not be allowed to bloom, however, till they are brought into the house, but must be kept in a shaded place, where they will become strong and vigorous before winter. The amateur flower grower will find that geraniums treated in this way will blossom abundantly in the house with but little other care, if they have a sunny window and are systematically watered. This is the season when calla lilies, cyclamen and other bulbs, which have been resting during the summer, turned on their sides, the face of the pot against the fence, should be lifted up and watered. It is best to sink them in the ground in a shady place, where they will grow roots abundantly till it is time to transfer them to the window.

The German Empress.

Commercial Advertiser.

A delightful story is told of the German empress. The last time she was in church at Berlin there was seated in a pew not far from the royal pew an extremely pretty but very delicate little girl. The little one was so interested in the empress that she gazed at her intently, and insisted upon staying throughout the service, although her puny strength was insufficient to the strain of the long religious ceremony. Bravely the child tried to sit up and keep her eyes open and listen attentively to all that was going on; but at length nature failed her and the little one fainted. At the close of the service her majesty directed one of her ladies to find out who the child was, and also her circumstances. On being told that she was a poor peasant girl, the empress directed that a sum of money be given to the family to supply immediate necessities, and that the child be sent to school, and also that she be given a musical education at the empress' expense. The gracious lady also sent to the little girl a smelling bottle as a souvenir, and asked that the child be sent to see her as soon as her strength would permit.

The Boss Snake Story.

Weldon, N. C., Times.

Mr. V. M. Burton hands in the best snake story of the season. Last week while on his way to his school in the country he discovered what appeared to be a large brown snake crawling along the road. He procured a big stick and struck the snake a terrible blow, when to his astonishment the snake separated and moved away in many directions. He was greatly astonished to find that the snake was composed of an army of small worms about 2 inches long. The worms had formed a perfect-looking snake, tapering down from a large head and body to a long, keen tail. This story is vouched for, and is actually correct in every particular.

Dr. T. J. Williamson, Eustis, Fla., says: The bottle of Bradycrotine you sent me was given three ladies who were suffering from headache. They said the effect was instantaneous and very satisfactory.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs," has written a new novel of New York life which the Century will print. It is said to deal in divorce.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A STRANGE BATTLE.

A Fine Horse Killed by a Savage Bulldog.

A terrible encounter between a savage bulldog and a valuable horse took place yesterday morning near Bernal Heights, says the San Francisco Chronicle, ending in the death of the horse after a battle of fifteen minutes.

Both dog and horse were the property of Agustus Whitmore. The dog was a powerful and homely brute, but faithful to his master and a trusted protector of property.

Whitmore went to the stable after breakfast yesterday morning, the dog, Watch, following him. He turned the horse loose and started him toward the corral. The dog was at the barn door, and as the horse passed he kicked viciously at him, his hoof just grazing the dog's head. Then the desperate struggle began.

The dog was thoroughly infuriated, and springing at the horse bit him, but only hard enough to arouse the other dumb brute and set him to fighting. The horse shook his enemy loose and kicked at him, but did not hurt him. The dog jumped again, and this time found a good hold on the animal's flank, he took a big mouthful, and set his jaws hard.

Then Whitmore and his hired man rushed to the rescue. The horse, however, was in the fight and not at all afraid. He shook the dog loose, and then sent him flying in the air with a well-directed kick.

As soon as the bulldog could pick himself up he made another savage rush, jumping at the horse's throat. His sharp teeth found lodgment in the throat of his foe and in a flash they had torn it horribly, partly severing the horse's windpipe.

The horse screamed with pain and terror and fell to the ground, while the dog kept on tearing at his throat. Whitmore and his hired man had made several vain attempts to separate the animals and now they got a pitchfork with which Whitmore struck at the dog. He finally drove him from his victim, but the maddened brute turned on his master and caught him by the thigh. Whitmore, aided by his hired man, beat the dog off, escaping without serious injury. Then the bulldog returned to his prostrate antagonist and began to chew his throat.

Finally, seeing that the horse was nearly dead, Whitmore procured a rifle and sent a bullet through the dog's head. As the brute was dying he fastened his teeth again in the flesh of the dying horse, locking his jaws so tight that the teeth had to be broken before the bodies could be separated.

The horse was a thoroughbred roadster and cost his owner $1,200.

Christ's Coat.

Republic.

Those who have been trying to keep up with the times by reading the press dispatches concerning the holy coat recently put on exhibition at Treves, the old town in Rhenish, Prussia, have failed, of course, in finding the information that would naturally be most interesting, viz: How and where the sacred garment has been kept during the past nineteen centuries. The purpose of this note is to enlighten The Republic's readers on this important point.

The coat is said to have been spun by the Virgin Mary herself from the wool of a lamb and woven into a gray coat by St. Helena on the Mount of Olives. It came into the hands of a Jew soon after the crucifixion, who threw it into the sea because the blood stains would not wash out. A whale swallowed it. The whale was caught by a fisherman and the gray coat found in its belly. It was next sold to Orendel, son of Eygel, a Christian king of Treves, for thirty pieces of silver. Orendel deposited it in a stone coffin. Being discovered it became a sacred relic and has since been kept at the cathedral of Treves.

Horse and Land Taxation.

New York Sun.

A highly interesting exposition of the policy of taking personal property is in the case of the trotting horse Axtell, out in Indiana. He is the highest-priced piece of horse flesh in the world, having been sold for $105,000 when he was 3 years old. Since then, as the head of a large breeding stud, he has shown that he was well worth every cent of his price and more. Yet the valuation put upon him by the tax assessor was very reasonably what might be put on any good horse—$500. But the dissatisfied economists in his neighborhood are protesting that he must be taxed, not on the general principle applied to horses, but with regard to his great and manifest value. Whereupon the owners of Axtell, not being oppressed with idiocy, replied that if that should be attempted, they would take the horse out of the state, and the advantage of his presence, which is by no means trivial, would be lost. The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place: that is land.

Guns With Long Ranges.

New York World.

Some of Uncle Sam's big new guns are being tested at Sandy Hook to-day before a board of officers composed of Captain Heath and Lieutenants Gibson and Lissack. Three guns are being tested, a breech-loading 12-inch rifle mortar and 10 and 12-inches breech-loading steel rifles. At the preliminary tests these pieces of ordnance behaved very well demonstrating, in the case of the two steel rifles, a range of from twelve to fifteen miles. One of the missiles passed through a sand heap thirty-five feet thick. At eight miles it was shown the projectile could be made to pierce the 16-inch armor of any war vessel.

Literary Notes.

Rudyard Kipling's new novel, written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier for The Century, is entitled "The Naulahka, a Tale of West and East." It is a story of America and India. The principal characters live in a "booming" Colorado town, where the story opens, but the scene quickly shifts to the court of an Indian maharajah, whither the hero and heroine journey to meet with most varied experiences. The story will begin in the November Century.

MECHANICAL NEWS.

THERE are nearly six thousand pieces in a modern locomotive.

COMPRESSED paper is now used as a substitute for wood in the manufacture of shuttles and their wheels for looms.

A RESIDENT of Evart, Mich., has invented a device whereby brakes applied to a locomotive will operate every brake on the train.

A SEAMLESS steel boat made from one piece of metal by hydraulic pressure promises to be very desirable. It will last a great while and cannot leak.

THE steam-hammer used in forging the armor plates at Bethlehem has a plunge equal in weight to 125 tons; the anvil that receives this blow weighs 1,400 tons.

ARTIFICIAL grindstones, made of a mixture of pulverized quartz, powdered flint, powdered emery or corundum and rubber dissolved by a suitable solvent, are now made for sharpening tools which outwear by years any actual stone known.

THEY break up jams of logs in the Androscoggin with dynamite. The charge is lashed to a long pole and forced through the boiling water. The jam leaves at once. Formerly men went out on a jam, but it was very dangerous. Sometimes eight cartridges are exploded at once.

TOLD BY PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A YOUNG lady in Lewiston, Me., entered a photographer's gallery and, after seating herself in a chair, calmly informed him that she wanted her "face drawed." The photographer said he would draw it.

A CHICAGO photographer claims to be doing a good business among the young men of that city by photographing the pictures of their sweethearts on their arms, when finished appearing similar to the tattooing process with the exception of the colors.

AN amateur photographer went thirty miles out in the country to take some choice views, filled fifty plates and found when he came to develop them at home that he hadn't opened the shutter of his camera. He had pressed the button, but for some reason it hadn't done the rest.

A PHOTOGRAPHER at the convention in Buffalo told a reporter of the old days in the west, when the man at the camera used to make the subject "look pleasant" by leveling a pistol at him and saying: "Look right in the muzzle o' this yere revolver, my man, and remember that I hain't agoin' to hev this picture spoiled with any o' your foolin'."

THE INDUSTRIES.

OF 10,757 farms in Utah 9,724 are made fertile by irrigation.

THE production of anthracite coal this year is 16,000,000 tons, or 2,300,000 tons over the first half of last year.

IT is reported that a vein of coal three miles wide and fifty feet thick has been discovered in the Flathead country in Montana.

A TEXAS cattleman says the outlook at present is that the supply of cattle from that state will fall short 1,000,000 head as compared with the number last year.

THE honey crop this season will be the lightest California has ever known. The bees can't find nectar enough, and hives that yielded twenty-nine tons last year will not produce a pound this season.

No Great Leaders Now.

JOLIET, ILL., September 14.—Mrs. John A. Logan, when asked Saturday whom she considered the most prominent candidate for president among the republicans, said: "I could scarcely venture an opinion. We have no great leaders such as developed during the war. We have men of moderate ability and less honesty who overlap all bounds of public patriotism in their ambitious schemes for self. It is such men as these who are rapidly disintegrating a great party, and if they do not see the folly of their ways, unite on a candid