

## PARTICULARS OF RUIN.

### A Broad Path of Straight Gale in Harper, Ending With a Twister in Summer.

As the more full reports come in from the storm in Sumner and Harper counties, Kansas, the first reports, though thought to have been exaggerated by some, are confirmed and added to.

The storm passed through the northern part of Harper county at about 7:30 p. m., while quick destruction encompassed Wellington just after 9 p. m.

In Harper county the storm is described as a straight blow, six miles wide, with severe hail along the outside. It swept about thirty farm buildings between Attila and Harper, and at Harper the ruin is said to be fearful. A hundred or so of houses were blown down or more or less damaged and many families are left destitute and without shelter.

The dead in Harper county, so far as reported, are: William Shanahan, farmer; Mrs. Thomas Gallaher and her son, at the farm west of Harper; Mrs. E. Maloy, fatally hurt and her child killed, and a Mrs. Harrison; these all before Harper was reached.

The injured are: F. A. Beatty, wife and daughter, S. H. Chadis, wife, James Dickerson, S. E. Cole, Mr. Corley, Peter Gerard, a boy, Mrs. C. A. Frey, two of the names of Lebrecht, Mrs. Florence Sayers, Mrs. Felrath, Gottlieb Handratt, M. M. Munger's family, he was away from home, J. A. Seibert and wife.

The report says that the village of Chrysler Springs is swept away; that Attila was slightly injured, but that other towns in the county were not injured.

In Harper the Catholic church and German church are both clear down. The Baptist and Christian churches are greatly injured. The M. E. church is safe.

The Mason block on the corner, in which the Harper Mercantile company was located, was burned.

The Queen City block and the Opera house block are almost a total loss.

Of the eleven houses north of the Santa Fe track eight are crushed to the floors and the contents are total losses.

The Murphy's are greatly damaged. The store is a wreck and the three residences more or less a total loss.

The stand pipe stands intact, but a small building beside it is completely crushed and the contents are all smashed.

In the Odd Fellows' cemetery, one mile northeast, over one-third of the monuments are prostrated, toppled to the northwest. The north fence is down and the graves are being blown away. A four-wheeled vehicle has landed among the graves.

The grand stand, box stalls, and buildings at the fair grounds, one mile south, are leveled to the ground, save the east end of the agricultural hall.

At Wellington the body of James Mayer, a piano tuner of Kansas City, was taken from the ruins of the Phillips house, with his open bible in his hand.

Other bodies taken from the Phillips house include that of a barber, and Mr. Hacia, who was being shaved at the time; Thomas Cornwell, of Belle Plaine; Jesse Bower, barber; Ed Forsythe; Ed Jones, waiter.

Mrs. Sasher and her sister, Miss Katy Strahn, were burned to death in the Robinson block.

Frank Campbell was among the killed at the Phillips house. Henry Adamson, laborer, was pierced in the back by a fragment of plate glass and killed.

Among the wounded, many of them supposed to be fatal, are: James Weaver, Ida Jones, Charles Adamson, Mrs. Captain Mahan, Mrs. T. J. Hanna, Mrs. Murphy, Charles Steiner, Maggie King, Ed. Sylva and Walter Forsythe, child of ex-Sheriff Thrall, Mrs. Robert Millard, James Lawrence, Wm. French, Mr. Simmons, Matty Hodges, Guy Colby, Dick Wolf, Harry Mitchell, E. J. Forsythe, with forty or fifty more whose injuries are less serious.

Among buildings destroyed are the Lutheran church, the old court house, the Presbyterian church; the Spicknall block, a row of six brick buildings, in which were the offices of the Monitor Press and the Voice; the Standard block of six two-story bricks, in which were the Daily Mail and Standard newspapers, and the postoffice; the foundry and stove works, the brick block in which was the Alliance Mercantile Exchange, and which burned the Episcopal church, the new and beautiful First ward school house.

The list of buildings is stated in the report to be only a partial list, comprising the most important, with no mention of the many residences destroyed.

Wellington.—Wellington's cyclone visitation has made it for the time the chief object of interest for all southern Kansas. No crowds have visited this city before as those which have been pouring in on every railroad and highway. On all its four lines centering here, the Santa Fe has been running excursions from as far north as Hutchinson, south from Arkansas City and west from Medicine Lodge, while the Rock Island has been equally industrious in forwarding sightseers to the stricken city. Division Passenger Agent Murdock, of the Santa Fe, estimated the crowd in town at 15,000.

The Presbyterian and Lutheran churches were well protected by cyclone policies and will be rebuilt at once. The \$20,000 school house destroyed will, in like manner, be in part restored by the insurance companies. Of tornado insurance on residence and business property, not so little as a few dollars hardly worth mentioning. The few seconds' work of that whirling cloud wiped out a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property that stands a dead and absolute loss to the unlucky owners.

Freight cars were taken from the track and carried a distance of 200 yards without being harmed.

A horse was carried to the top of a two story house and deposited there, while a baby was taken from its cradle and carried twenty yards and deposited on the grass so gently that it did not receive the slightest injury.

While in Harper county the storm was a wide one, at Wellington its center was hardly wider than two city blocks; but this did not comprise the entire field of its destructive operations. An arm seemed to swing out from the main storm to the south, and take in the reverse a whole line of buildings running south on Washington avenue, blowing in the front and throwing down the rear walls and demolishing the roofs, while leaving the entire row standing.

Around on Harvey avenue the handsome Standard block, standing at right angles with the storm's general course, was served in the same capricious fashion, leaving the building with front stove in and rear walls gone, upheld mostly by their party walls.

Wichita.—A special to the Eagle says a tornado passed about two miles north of Medicine Lodge. The brick house of S. H. Field, a farmer, was demolished.

The report of a tornado at Argonia is untrue. A hail storm did some damage to the windows.

### Oklahoma Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—It was admitted, rather reluctantly, at the attorney general's office, that Marshal James Grimes, of Oklahoma, had been requested to resign. It was very difficult to get any reliable information concerning the matter, so closely were the details and, in fact, everything about it guarded. Some days ago Attorney General Miller wrote to Governor Seay requesting him to name a man to succeed Grimes.

### A Rather Quiet Sunday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The presence in this city of the president of the United States causes intense though suppressed excitement and enthusiasm.

The president attended the Presbyterian church in the forenoon, only a few blocks from the hotel, and walked to the residence of curious people lined the way, but, in respect for the day, were quiet. Later he essayed to take a walk, but the crowds were so great it was soon given up. Later better luck was had in taking a drive.

In the evening the president attended a memorial service at the Central Presbyterian church.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The senate commenced the consideration of the bill providing for the punishment of violations of the treaty rights of aliens; the measure found necessary to give the federal government jurisdiction in such cases as the New Orleans massacre of Italian.

In the house a second attempt was made to get up the Sherman statute bill; but Kilgore, of Texas, was watchful, and objected to giving the unanimous consent for its consideration. It will again be tried to determine whether there can be enough favoring the bill to suspend the rules and get it up.

In the senate a bill intended to abolish post traderships in the army, which has the approval of the war department and General Schofield, was reported favorably from the military affairs committee by Senator Proctor.

The following appointments were received from the president: the senate, Admiral Stephen H. Luce, U. S. N. (retired), to be commissioner general, and Prof. G. Brown Goode, assistant to the Smithsonian institution; and Prof. James C. Welling, president of Columbia university, to be assistant commissioner, to represent the United States at the Columbian historical exposition to be held in Madrid, Spain, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Senator Morgan spoke on the bill to provide for punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens. He said Secretary Blaine had been compelled (acting secretly) to use the secret service fund to pay \$200 to families of the men assassinated in the prison at New Orleans. The government of the United States was in a pitiable situation when the secretary of state was forced to resort to the secret service fund to keep peace with foreign governments.

At the close of his argument Senator Morgan moved the passage of the bill, and the matter went over until next December. The matter went over without action.

The house adopted more amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, including one offered by Holman, providing that the positions of all persons employed in field work in the office whose services can be discontinued shall be vacated.

Dockery, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether, under the specie redemption act, any bonds were sold for redemption purposes. Referred to the committee on rules.

Representative Honk, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the appropriation for a government exhibit at Chicago, to add \$100,000 to pay the expense of collecting, preparing and exhibiting facts and statistics pertaining to the industrial advance of United States citizens of African descent from January, 1883, to January, 1900, to constitute a part of the government exhibit.

Henderson, of Iowa, said that the colored people numbered about 10,000,000, and yet the evidence taken by a special committee at Chicago disclosed the wonderful and amazing fact that neither the president of the United States (he said it with mortification and shame), nor the governor of a single state, nor the government commissioners, nor local corporations, nor women's commission, not one of these had given representation to those 10,000,000 of people.

Holman made an appeal of order against Honk's amendment, which was sustained by the chair.

Johnson, of Indiana, replied to Henderson in defense of the president in the matter of the colored people. The president had been foremost in his favoring colored citizens. "It ought not to be forgotten," he said, "that the president had stood in favor of a just and national relief, whereby the colored people of the south would have a right to cast their votes and have them counted."

There was a scene of great confusion in the hall: dozens of members were on their feet, raising their voices and crowding into the aisles, while Johnson proceeded to rebuke them, and to denounce the treatment of the negro by the democratic party of the southern states, and as he was vehemently contending by a number of members from the north, who were endeavoring to secure a remembrance of order.

There was an amendment reducing the salary of the director general of the World's Columbian commission to \$8,000, and of the secretary to \$4,000. Agreed to.

There was a long standing order to amend a pending question to the effect that no money should be paid until it was made certain that the exposition should be closed on the grounds; but the committee of the whole arose before disposing of the pending question.

There was the free silver senators secured position as unfinished business for the Stewart free silver bill, and it will take a vote to jump it and pass it by when reached on the calendar.

The motion which gave this position to the bill was carried—yeas 23, nays 3. Puffer voted against.

In his speech on the subject Senator Teller contradicted the statement quoted by Sherman to the effect that if silver went up to \$1.20 per ounce, the United States delegates to the international bimetallic conference would be quipped.

The United States delegates to the conference, what silver men complained of was that the action of 1873, in the demonetization of silver, had depreciated gold at least 50 per cent. It had caused the price of agricultural products and the value of farm houses and lands; and it had reduced the wages of the people of the country.

When the world's fair appropriation was again reached in the house the amendments concerning Sunday opening and liquor selling were defeated and a substitute adopted.

That the government exhibit shall not be open to the public on Sunday.

The item of the sundry civil bill for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, as left by the house, gives \$50,000 for that purpose.

The senate in executive session took action on a case of long standing, being the claim of William Webster against the British government for compensation for land acquired by him from native chiefs of New Zealand, and of which is edited by the British government by adopting a resolution declaring that the senate considers that the claim is founded in justice and deserves the united aid of the United States, and requesting the president to submit it to arbitration.

Debate on the silver bill was opened in the senate by Sherman, Stewart and Teller, and then went over until Tuesday to accommodate Sherman, who was having information completed as to the treasury, and Puffer, who desired to speak on the bill.

Mr. Hatch was beaten by a tie vote in the house in his motion to consider his anti-optional bill. However, whenever the house proceeds to the consideration of revenue bills, the anti-optional bill is taken up, as it holds first position on the calendar among that class of bills.

The house passed several bills among them the bill to classify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks, and the senate bill relating to the Topeka dam on the Kansas river.

In further consideration of the sundry civil bill an amendment was agreed to limiting the number of copies of public documents which may be printed by the heads of bureaus, without express authority of congress, the department of agriculture being expressly excepted from this limitation.

This concluded the work of the committee of the whole house on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The house then commenced consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to place iron ore and scrap iron on the free list and to reduce the duties on manufactures of iron and steel.

Bill fixing the rate of postage on semi-weekly and tri-weekly publications mailed at certain free delivery offices, was authorized to be favorably reported by the house committee on postage.

It provides that the rate of postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies and periodicals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, shall be uniform for free delivery by carrier, shall be uniform at 1 cent each. Periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject when delivered by carrier to postage of 1 cent each. In cities of less than 20,000 population, having free delivery offices, semi-weekly and tri-weekly publications may be delivered by carrier upon payment by the publisher of the sound rate of postage provided for weekly publications at carriers offices.

The agricultural appropriation bill was completed by the house committee on agriculture and will be reported to the house. It appropriates \$5,500 more than the bill of last year. One million acres is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the most inspection law, which is a half million dollars in excess of the appropriation of the current year for this purpose.

### NEWS BRIEVITIES.

William H. Vanderbil, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is dead.

General H. F. Sickles, cousin of General Daniel E. Sickles, is dead.

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Spain relating to copy right.

It was stated at the cabinet council that the ministers decided to dissolve parliament on June 20.

In the Commons Balfour's Irish local government bill passed its second reading by 339 to 247.

The directors of the M. & K. T. elected at Parsons met at New York and elected Henry C. Rowe president.

The republican national committee will meet at Minneapolis June 4 and remain until the convention is over.

## LATEST NEWS.

### Condensed for Convenience of Hurried Readers.

The silver convention at Washington, D. C., before it adjourned, provided for the publication of a newspaper in the interest of free coinage.

The secretary of the interior has authorized the making of leases for grazing cattle on the lands of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, in Oklahoma territory.

At Coventry, Warwickshire, a mob prevented a sale of goods seized to make a payment of a vicar's rate claim and made demonstrations of violence toward the vicar.

A 3-year-old grizzly bear escaped from the "Zoo" at Washington, D. C., and caused alarm in all the surrounding country. A squad was soon on his trail and he was killed.

Planters in Cuba complain of the prolonged drought, which they fear will seriously affect crops. The drought extends into Florida.

Richland, Mo., had a cyclone also, which played with big trees, leveling and twisting them, and carrying their branches so far away as not to be found in that region.

Croede, the new Colorado mining camp, is in the narrow valley, or canon, of Willow creek, which the melting snows have changed into a torrent, threatening to carry away the town bodily.

Three well known gentlemen of Kansas used the wire in notifying Senator Perkins that they would accept the position of consul general to Cairo, which was made vacant by the death of Anderson.

The Vergeland, Captain Weis, the first steamship to make the trip from Norway to Chicago has arrived there. She brought a cargo of fish and cod liver oil, and will carry back provisions.

The loss by fire in the United States was greater last year than for many years previous, reaching the enormous sum of \$143,764,967, which is an amount greater by \$35,000,000 than the loss the year before.

Seven ballots were taken in the republican national convention of 1876, thirty-six in 1880, four in 1884 and eight in 1888. There will be 888 delegates this year, and the successful candidate must receive at least 450.

The stock yards on Kansas soil at Kansas City are now 50,000 head of cattle in excess of number handled up to this time last year. In 1890 these yards handled 108,160 cars of stock, which will be surpassed this year.

Colonel Cole, of the Montreal artillery garrison, called on General Knapp, United States consul general, and apologized for the outrage committed by some irresponsible member of his corps in ordering down the American flag.

Within a few months a new town will be built on the east side of the river, two miles north of Madison, Ill., by the St. Louis Tin Stamping company, of which W. F. and F. C. Niedringhaus are the principal stockholders.

Miners at Ulen, Idaho, will not allow the non-union men to go to work in the mines. If they attempt it bloodshed will follow. A mob of 500 armed and unarmed strikers stopped a passenger train at that place, refusing to let it pass.

Colonel Pope offers \$500 reward for the parties who delayed the bicyclists who rode with military dispatches from Chicago to New York. Wire was stretched across their way; the bicyclists' tires on their wheels were cut, and other annoyances committed.

Emma Blum, daughter of a farmer at Macoulet, Ill., was pecked at by the arm by a setting hen. The young woman was taken very sick and the arm swelled to unnatural proportions. A surgical operation was performed and it is thought she will recover.

A fatal collision occurred at Birmingham, England, between trains on the Northwestern and Midland railways. The two trains were approaching the station at the same time. The engineers saw the impending danger, but too late. One person was killed and many others injured.

The state department having been officially informed of the conclusion of a treaty of commercial reciprocity between Austro-Hungary and the United States, the president has proclaimed the details of the arrangement, which is similar to that with Germany. It takes effect at once.

The steamer Norge, from Copenhagen, arrived at New York with twenty-five young women from Sweden and Norway and to Dakota, where they are to be sent to husbands in the woolly wilds of Dakota and Minnesota. There landed at New York on the 29th, 4,289 immigrants.

There are between 20,000 and 30,000 Yaqui Indians in the state of Sonora, the greater part of whom have assumed an aggressive attitude. They are poorly armed, however, and as a rule refuse open battle, preferring ambushes and guerrilla warfare. A battle between them and Mexican troops is officially reported.

Among Kansans who are mentioned to be in the line of the consul general to Egypt, Dr. C. Little, president of the state republican league; Colonel M. Stewart, of Wichita; General Caldwell and S. B. Bradford, of Topeka, and State Senator Kirkpatrick, of Wilson county, are being urged by friends more or less prominent.

A decree has been issued from Rome that Archbishop Ireland's plan, as instituted in the schools of Fairbank and Stillwater, Minn., be tolerated. The arrangement made by the archbishop was that secular instruction in these schools should be in hours distinct from time devoted to religious instruction; with the privilege to scholars to take both or either courses.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.

CATTLE—Shipping steers..... 3 25 4 25  
Cows and heifers..... 1 50 3 50  
Hogs—Checkers and fannies..... 7 70 2 30  
HOGS—Fair to choice..... 10 40 10 40  
SHEEP—Muttons..... 4 50 5 00  
WHEAT—No. 2 hard..... 71 50 72 50  
No. 3 hard..... 64 50 65 50  
No. 4 hard..... 64 50 65 50  
No. 2 red..... 79 50 80 50  
No. 3 red..... 64 50 65 50  
No. 4 red..... 64 50 65 50  
Rejected..... 56 50 57 50  
CORN—Mixed..... 46 50 47 50  
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 33 50 34 50  
No. 2 white..... 34 50 35 50  
RYE—No. 1..... 67 50 68 50  
No. 2..... 55 50 56 50  
FLAX SEED—Pure..... 96 50 97 50  
BEANS—No. 1..... 60 50 61 50  
HAY—Timothy, per ton..... 15 50 16 50  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 50 15 50  
EGGS—Good to choice..... 14 50 15 50

CHICAGO, May 31.

HOGS—Rough packing..... 4 00 4 50  
Mixed..... 4 50 5 00  
WHEAT—No. 2 spring..... 53 50 54 50  
No. 2 red..... 75 50 76 50  
No. 3..... 64 50 65 50  
No. 2 yellow..... 79 50 80 50  
No. 3 yellow..... 64 50 65 50  
OATS—No. 2 cash..... 28 50 29 50  
No. 3 cash..... 28 50 29 50  
BARLEY—No. 2..... 1 02 1 03  
No. 3..... 1 02 1 03  
MEAT—Pork—Cash..... 10 50 11 50  
LARD—Cash..... 6 40 6 50

ST. LOUIS, May 31.

HOGS—Fair to prime..... 4 75 4 80  
Mixed..... 4 50 4 55  
Forkers..... 4 20 4 25  
WHEAT—Cash..... 53 50 54 50  
COB—No. 1..... 42 50 43 50  
No. 2..... 42 50 43 50  
No. 3..... 42 50 43 50  
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"I want a drink," means one thing in the country and something else in town.

### THE TRUE LAXATIVE PRINCIPLE

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The spoon craze pervades the watering places. It takes only two to make a full set.

### A Victim of House-Cleaning.

Missionary: Was it liquor that brought you to this?  
Imprisoned Burglar: No, sir, it was house cleaning—spring house cleaning, sir.  
Missionary: Eh? House cleaning?  
Burglar: Yes, sir. The woman had been house cleaning and the stair carpet was up, and the folks heard me.