CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest Concerning the Trouble Between the Two Countries.

The Japs Were Too Hasty in Sinking a Chinese Transport—The Latter Was Flying the British Flag—Cause of the Trouble.

War Clouds Gathering.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch received here at 11:20 a. m. to-day from Lloyds agent at Shanghai, China, confirms the announcement exclusively cabled to the Associated press on Saturday last that war between China and Japan has been declared and fighting is said to have already begun. Matthieson & Co., Lloyds' agents in England, have received a cable message which confirms the announcement that war has been declared between Japan and China.

The cause of the declaration of war is said to be the fact, as previously announced by the Associated press, that the Japanese attacked the Chinese transports conveying troops to Corea. In this engagement at least one Chinese transport was sunk by a Japanese cruiser.

But it would now seem that the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese warships was much more serious than at first announced, for it is rumored in anti-Chinese circles that the Chinese have already suffered very heavy losses, and it is believed that a number of Chinese ships have been sunk by the Japanese cruisers.

The Japanese Too Hasty.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is the opinion of diplomats here that the Japanese have made a grave error in sinking the transport Kow Shung, and one that is likely to cost them much money in reparation, besides the humiliation of an apology. The Kow Shung was one of the line of coasting steamers belonging to Hugh Mathieson & Co., and trading between Chinese ports. The vessel was under the British flag when she was sunk. Although she carried Chinese troops to Corea, it is stated here she did not in so doing violate the law of neutrality, for there had been no declaration of war or open acknowledgment by either China or Japan that war prevails. The vessel, therefore, was engaged in legitimate traffic, and the Japanese are likely to pay dearly for sinking her and destroying the lives of the ship's company.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

An interesting explanation of the present attitude of Japan toward China was furnished by a diplomat of much experience in Asiatic affairs. He first pointed out the fact that internal conditions in Japan are and have been for some time very much disturbed. There has been great friction between the mikado and his cabinet on one side and the parliament and the people on the other. This steadily increased until the parliament actually passed a resolution requesting the mikado to remove his cabinet and replace it by other men more nearly in accord with their ideas, which are distinctly reactionary and marked by resentment of the presence of foreigners in Japan and the extention of modern civilizing systems. The emperor's answer came quick and sharp in a decree proroguing the parliament.

This added to the popular feeling of dissatisfaction, the government became alarmed, the date of the election of the new parliament drew near and some heroic measures were necessary to prevent an overwhelming defeat, the result of which might be to turn Japan backwards in the march toward civilization and perhaps overthrow the emperor himself. The Japanese relations to Corea growing out of the obstacles to trade with that country with its limitation on the fisheries and upon the number of ports open to Japanese trade were in a very unsatisfactory state, and this, with a state of domestic affairs, led the Japanese government to adopt very vigorous foreign policies in which it is quite sure of popular support.

DIED OF YELLOW FEVER.

John A. Murray, of Prohibitory Act Fame, Succumbs in Mexico.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.—John A. Murray, the reputed author of the prohibitory act which bears his name, died yesterday forenoon of yellow fever at Nueva Topeka, state of Oaxaca, Mex. He was at the head of a colony of Kansas men who had obtained a large grant of land on the Papaleapau river and was engaged in coffee raising. How or where he contracted the disease is not stated in the brief dispatch to his family announcing his death. He left here about two weeks ago.

Murray achieved notoriety in Kansas as a member of the legislature of 1887, representing Sumner county. As chairman of the house committee on temperance he introduced the famous Murray temperance measure which gave to the state the present metropolitan system of police for the larger cities.

Shot in His Cab.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 30.—Several attempts have been made to shoot the new engineers on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois who took the places of strikers. The cabs have been fired into the past week. Last night an engineer, whose home is at Galesburg, but whose identity the coroner's jury has not yet discovered, was shot in his cab at the junction, dying shortly afterward.

Leader of Tarsney's Tarrers Arrested.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—Joseph Wilson, who is believed to be the leader of the party who tarred and feathered Ajt.-Gen. Tarsney at Colorado Springs, has been arrested near Nevada, Mo. It is reported that he has made a confession.

The A. W. Little Case Continued.

OLATHE, Kan., July 31.—Upon application of the state the A. W. Little case was this morning continued by Judge Burris until the September term of court. It will not, however, be tried in September, but will be set down for an adjourned session probably in November.

Wisdom of the Elephant.

It appears from trustworthy anecdotes that the Asiatic elephants in a few months of captivity acquire the rules of conduct which it is necessary to impose upon them. The speediness of this intellectual subjugation may be judged from the fact that, after a short term of domestication, they will take a willing and intelligent part in capturing their kindred of the wilderness, showing in this work little or no disposition to rejoin the wild herds. In the case of no other animal do we find anything like such an immediate adhesion to the ways of civilization. We have to account for this eminent peculiarity of the elephant on the supposition, which appears to be thoroughly justified, that the creature has, even in its wild state, a type of intelligence and instincts more nearly like those of men than is the case with any other wild mammal.—Scribner's.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 6,614; calves, 374; shipped Saturday, 2,818. The steer market was dull and steady to 25c lower; cows, bulls and calves steady; feeders, active and strong; Texas cattle 10@15c lower. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.

61	1,432	$4.50	35	1,671	$4.40
19	1,400	4.40	20	1,278	4.37½
22	1,350	4.35	17	1,459	4.35
28	1,336	4.30	19	1,442	4.35
26	1,296	4.30	47	1,069	4.25
17	1,179	4.17½	23	1,233	4.15
21	1,417	4.10	18	1,338	4.15
41	1,235	3.90	45	1,148	3.75

WESTERN STEERS.

21	1,256	3.65

COWS AND HEIFERS.

11	872	$2.90	18	980	$2.55
1	930	2.10	3	981	2.50
32	958	2.33	1	870	2.30
1	640	2.25	7	822	2.25
4	875	2.25	1	1,160	2.25
3	712	1.85	10	582	1.85
5	1,240	1.85	2	980	1.75
1	1,080	1.75	1	1,030	1.75
1	840	1.65	3	900	1.65
3	923	1.55	1	840	1.50

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

21	1,221	$3.40	29	1,078	$3.30
40	994	3.12½	22	944	3.15
44	855	2.35	6	698	2.40
21	706	1.90	2	502	2.00

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

72	995	$3.00	96	998	$3.00
68 wint	1,020	2.95	24	881	2.90
11	713	2.40	50	875	2.40
26	850	2.10	78	831	2.30

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

113 spd	705	$2.22½	18	755	$2.20
2	690	2.15	29	700	2.00
28	737	1.80	32	681	1.65
20	703	1.75	4 mix	612	1.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 7,974; shipped Saturday, 1,610. The market was dull and 10@20c lower. The top was $4.80 and bulk of sales $4.70@4.75, against $5.00 for top and $4.85@4.92½ for bulk of sales Saturday. The following are representative sales:

79	215	$4.80	77	221	$4.75	85	221	$4.75
62	258	4.75	69	209	4.75	67	215	4.75
84	197	4.75	73	259	4.72½	11	204	4.72½
70	235	4.70	80	214	4.70	88	201	4.70
85	202	4.70	83	208	4.70	83	251	4.70
78	229	4.70	86	229	4.70	60	232	4.70
74	249	4.70	70	218	4.70	85	219	4.70
75	241	4.70	84	223	4.70	78	161	4.70
73	182	4.67½	52	200	4.67½	72	213	4.67½
71	194	4.67½	6	151	4.65	64	200	4.65
63	168	4.60	59	192	4.60	7	122	4.50
8	113	4.50	5	148	4.30	16	131	4.00
2	195	3.25						

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 251; shipped Saturday, 4,293. There were not enough sheep to make a market. The feeling was dull and weak. The following are representative sales:

1 lamb..... 90 $4.10

Horses and Mules—Receipts since Saturday, 15; no shipments. There was little business in the horse market.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; official Saturday, 14,534; shipments Saturday, 5,980; left over, about 2,000; quality only fair, market demoralized, prices 25c lower. Sales ranged at $4.85@5.10 for light; $4.60@4.75 for rough packing; $4.75@5.05 for mixed; $4.65@5.10 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs $4.25@4.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; official Saturday, 1,234; shipments Saturday, 372; market dull, price 10@20c lower.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; official Saturday, 2,018; shipments Saturday, 525; market dull, prices 10c lower.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, July 31.—Fewer buyers than usual wanted wheat to-day but these few were free buyers and the offerings on 'change were sold out early about ½c advance over Saturday's prices. The feeling at the close was stronger still. Probably fully half the car lots reported in the receipts were delivered to fill sales "to arrive." Receivers expect much smaller receipts soon.

Receipts of wheat to-day were 190 cars; a year ago, 193 cars.

Quotations for car lots by sample on track at Kansas City were nominally as follows: No. 2 hard, 44c; No. 3 hard, 42½c; No. 4 hard, 40@41c; rejected, 40c; No. 2 red, 44½c; No. 3 red, 42½c; No. 4 red, 40½c; rejected, 39c.

Corn was in good demand and some sales were up ½c. Everything was sold early and the feeling at the close was firm.

Receipts of corn to-day, 73 cars; a year ago, 87 cars.

No. 2 mixed sold at 39¾@39c, according to billing, Kansas City; No. 3 mixed, 38c; No. 4, 37c; No. 2 white, 42½@43½c; No. 3 white, 41; No. 2 white was quoted nominally at 50c Memphis; No. 2 mixed, 46c Memphis.

Oats sold readily and the market was very firm.

Receipts of oats to-day, 22 cars; a year ago, 8 cars.

No. 2 mixed oats, 4 cars 27½c, 8 cars 27c; No. 3 mixed, 4 cars 26½c, 1 car 26c; No. 4 oats, nominally 25c; No. 2 white oats, nominally at 30c; No. 3 white, nominally, 28c.

Hay—Receipts, 43 cars; market firm. Timothy, choice, $9.00@9.50; No. 1, $8.00@8.50; low grade, $5.00@7.00; fancy prairie, $6.00@6.50; choice, $5.50@6.00; prime, $4.50@5.00; low grades, $3.00@4.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

July 31.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—July	51⅛	52⅝	51½	52⅝
Sept	52⅝	54¼	52⅝	54⅛
Dec	55⅜	57⅜	55⅝	57¼
Corn—July	44¼	46⅜	44⅛	46⅜
Sept	44	46½	43⅞	46⅜
May	42⅜	45¼	42	45¼
Oats—July	32	32	31	32
Sept	28⅜	29⅝	28¼	29⅝
May	32⅜	34	32¼	34
Pork—July	12 50	12 60	12 50	12 60
Aug				
Sept	12 55	12 62½	12 50	12 62½
Lard—July	6 90	6 90	6 90	6 90
Aug				
Sept	6 90	6 92½	6 90	6 92½
Ribs—July	6 70	6 70	6 65	6 70
Aug				
Sept	6 62½	6 65	6 57½	6 72½

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Receipts, wheat, 241,961 bu.; last year, 135,862 bu.; corn, 153,800 bu.; last year, 179,940 bu.; oats, 50,310 bu.; last year, 29,950 bu.; flour, 6,840 bbls. Shipments, wheat, 200 bu.; corn, 66,823 bu.; oats, 19,478 bu.; rye, —— bu.; flour, 5,800 bbls. Wheat—Cash, 48c; August, 48⅝c; September, 49⅞c; December, 53¼c. Corn—Cash, 42⅝c; August, 43⅛c; September, 44c. Oats—Cash, 28⅞c; August, 29¼c; September, 29⅝c.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, July 31.—Eggs—Receipts, light; supply small; the market is quite active and very firm; strictly fresh, 8c; original, 6c. Butter, receipts, lighter, market firm; extra fancy separator, 15c; fancy, 14c; fair, 13c; dairy, fancy, firm, 14c; fair, 15c; choice country, firm, 12@13c; choice packing, firm, 10c. Poultry—Receipts, light; market quiet; hens, weak, 6c; good large springs, weak, 8c; roosters, 15c. Turkeys—Receipts, light; not wanted; gobblers, weak, 5c per lb.; hens, 5c per lb. Ducks, dull, 5c per lb. Geese, not wanted, dull, 4c; poor, unsalable. Pigeons, not wanted, 75c per doz. Green Fruits—Blackberries, active, firm, $1.65@2.00 per case. Plums, 50@60c per ¼ bu. box; wild goose, $1.50@2.00 per bu. Texas peaches, poor plentiful; 20@25c per ¼ bu. box; good, 60@75c; fancy, $1.00@1.25; 75c per basket. Apples, plentiful, poor quality; almost worthless and unsalable; 25@30c per bu.; choice, 50@60c. Watermelons, active, $6.00@15.00 per 100; $1.50@2.00 per doz. Cantaloupes, market glutted, 50@25c per doz. Vegetables—Cabbage, plentiful, 50c per cwt.; 15@40c per doz. Cauliflower, small, 40@50c; large, 75c per doz. Potatoes, plentiful, steady, 40c.

Died Soon After Marriage.

LONDON, July 28.—Word has been received of the death at Carlsbad to-day of Viscountess Baring, whose marriage took place at Paris recently. On the day following the wedding the viscountess caught a chill, which developed into a serious illness.

The steamer Castor and the bark Ernst collided off Sandgate, Eng. The Castor was badly injured, and sank within a few minutes after the vessels came together. Three passengers and a crew of thirty-six men were landed at Folkstone.

In Chicago 2,500 men went to work at the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant on the 30th. The works have been closed down since the strike began. One thousand more workmen will be given employment by the company before the end of the week.

A terrific cyclone visited Watonga, county seat of Blaine county, Ok., destroying many buildings, ruining crops and injuring a great many persons. The town was badly wrecked.

Fourteen people were drowned in a ferryboat accident near Warsaw, Poland.

Gloomy Forebodings.

"Are you much benefited by your trip to the hot springs?" asked Gilhooly of an Austin hypochondriac, who goes off every summer for his health.

"I don't think I am benefited much. I am benefited a little by the hot springs, but there is so little improvement in my health each year that I will die of old age before I get my health back again."—Texas Siftings.

Simpson Nominated for Congress.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 28.—The people's party of the Seventh congressional district met in this city to-day and unanimously nominated Jerry Simpson for congress.

POISONOUS SPIDERS.

Found in the Sea and in Ponds as Well as on Land.

In the sea there are plenty of spiders. They are found crawling upon seaweeds along the shore. Their bodies are very small and their legs long and threadlike. There is a species of arachnid that lives under the water in fresh ponds. It makes its home in an empty shell of a water snail, closing with a web of varnished silk to keep the water out. Other aquatic spiders spread silken filaments under water to entrap insects. In New Zealand there is a black spider with a red spot on its stomach, which is supposed to have a bite fatal to human beings. The same animal has a similar reputation elsewhere though undeservedly. It is found in this country.

All spiders are venomous, but none of them are deadly. The spider of ill-repute above mentioned is afflicted with constitutional hydrophobia. It will go into a fit if touched with water, though other species will drink eagerly if a drop of that fluid is offered on a straw. A severe spider bite produces symptoms like those of lock-jaw. In the tropics live great hairy spiders. Some of them weigh half a pound, with a spread of legs wide enough to cover a tea plate. Most of them spin no webs, but dig a hole in the ground, line it with silk and fit it with a trap-door so artfully made as to hinge, bevel edge and spring that it is almost impossible to find the opening. In some cases they actually plant seeds on the dainty portal for the purpose of concealing it with growing plants.

The mission of spiders in the world is doubtless to keep down the flies, which would otherwise swarm over the earth. Only the females spin webs; the males are about one-twentieth the size of the females, the sole purpose of their existence being that of reproduction.

Spiders are very fond of the music of stringed instruments, because to their ears it resembles the buzzing of captive flies. Their greatest enemies are wasps, which paralyze them by stinging them. Then the wasp plants the spider in a hole, lays an egg beside her and covers her up. The young wasp grub, on being hatched, feeds on the body of the spider. On a warm autumn day the air is sometimes full of spiders' webs. Certain species of arachnids attach threads to the ground and permit the breeze to blow them away. Thus they remain for days suspended high in the air and miles away from their anchorage. The arrival of a moist spell of weather sometimes produces a rain of spiders' webs, causing great astonishment. Spiders are feeble creatures, their poison affording little protection against the attacks of insect foes. Like human beings, they have unprotected bodies, and no natural weapons worth mentioning. Their survival in creation is due to the exercise of superior intelligence.—Boston Transcript.

WARLIKE AMERICANS.

More Lives Lost on the Frontier Than by One Side in the Crimean War.

Prof. R. F. Zogbaum, who lectured in this city recently, says: "On my journeys to Europe I have had some interesting experiences with the armies there. I have seen and studied the English, German, Austrian and French armies, and hope to see the Russian and others some day. I have an excellent opinion of the American regular. He is a thorough soldier from the top down. This includes both the officer and enlisted man. He believes in discipline, and he has endurance, pluck, intelligence, grit and the ability to adapt himself to circumstances. Until two years ago the regular troops in our western states had been fighting continuously. Capt. Charles King informs me that since the close of the civil war more officers have been killed in frontier fighting with the Indians than were lost by the English in the entire Crimean war. I have made marches with our regulars and have endured the hardships of that life. On several occasions the men had small frontier fights with the Indians while I was with them, but never any serious battles. Marching and scouting is the hardest work of the soldier. The American soldier is a very intelligent fellow. On a march, no matter what obstacle is presented, he always overcomes it. An enlisted man sometimes modestly suggests a means, and if it is good the officers use it.

"The most warlike people of the world are the people of this country. Some people might take me to task for this statement, but it is true. The Americans are not a military people, they are not quarrelsome, and they do not want to hurt anybody, but they will not let anybody hurt them. They have a warlike spirit and resent an attack quickly. This is demonstrated whenever we have a little brush with any small nation. In all parts of the country men immediately send word volunteering their services in enlisting regiments."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

They Don't.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is a lieutenant-governor elected for?

Mr. Callipers—To succeed the governor in case of death.

Clarence—Why, pa, I didn't know that anybody ever died while holding office!—Truth.

Good Evidence.

Wickwire—Mudge is always talking about how good and obedient he was when he was a boy. Do you suppose he is telling the truth?

Yabsley—I shouldn't wonder if he is. He doesn't know how to swim."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"Shallow seems to be a great athlete." Dumbly—"I never have seen any evidence of it." Didn't you notice that he laughed without any effort at one of your stories?"—Inter-Ocean.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., was shaken by an earthquake on the 29th. It was described as a short shock, but not doing damage. At Santa Monica and San Pedro a tidal wave was looked for by the timorous, but no indication of one was noticeable.

Biblical Origin of Slang.

How many of the readers of this department of the Republic know that the original "kicker" in the metaphorical sense is mentioned in the Old Testament, and that an expression used by Jesus Himself is responsible for our slang phrase: "What's it to you?" In the first book of Samuel, second chapter and 29th verse, "a man of God" says to Eli: "Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering?" The prototype of the second phrase alluded to above is found in the answer which Jesus gave Peter as recorded in the last chapter of St. John, 22d verse: "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?"—St. Louis Republic.

Statistics on Tobacco Users.

A record kept at Yale for eight years shows that nonsmokers are 20 per cent. taller, 25 per cent. heavier and have 60 per cent. more lung capacity than smokers. An Amherst graduating class recently showed a still greater difference, the nonsmokers having gained 24 per cent. in weight and 37 per cent. in height over the smokers, and also exceeding them in lung capacity.—N. Y. Tribune.

PREVENTIVE OF

Hog Diseases.

(Patent Applied For.)

I have a sure preventive of all diseases to which hogs are subject. Use this remedy in time and don't wait till your hogs are sick. It will ward off disease. If used in time, this remedy is a sure preventive of Hog Cholera. It will produce extra pounds of pork and will leave your hogs in excellent condition. Satisfaction guaranteed. See wrapper for directions. Address orders to

R. TEGLER, Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Coffeyville, - Kansas.

WORRY AND INDIGESTION.

Serenity of Temper an Indication of Good Health.

Worry is a baneful curse and source of untold evils. It seams the face with lines and furrows, and has a most depressing effect upon that hyper-sensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most unwilling and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright, or at least hopeful, thoughts, the stomach will play truant or sulk and do no work which it can shirk. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which depress the brain produce simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow and—presto, there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled temper the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folk. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunates are their own enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.—Demorest's.

The Kitchen of a Queen.

The kitchen of the empress of Austria is one of the completest in the world. New methods of preparing or serving food are adopted only at her suggestion. Cooking devices which have become inconvenient or antiquated are abolished only at her suggestion. Changes in the personnel of the establishment are made, for the most part, only in obedience to her orders. The kitchen in which the food for the bluest blood of Austria is cooked is a huge one, with all the arrangements at each end for preparing fish, flesh and fowl for the table. Fifty chickens can be cooked at once on the big, whirling spits. The broiling and baking and frying occupy a small regiment of servants. Twenty-five male cooks spit, season and stuff the meats. As many women cooks prepare the vegetables, the puddings and the salads. A dozen or more boys carry the birds, fish and joints from the kitchen to the carving-room, where long lines of carvers slice everything laid before them.—House-Furnishing Review.

The Difficulties of Tact.

"It's hard to please everybody," said the man with the mild disposition. "I was doing my best to be agreeable to the man who sat in the same seat with me in the street car this morning. I saw that he had grief in his heart, and so as to be sure of not recalling anything unpleasant I just talked about the weather."

"That was certainly a safe topic."

"That's what I thought. I commented on the mildness of May, the delicious and unexpected coolness of the weather, and was growing positively eloquent when I noticed that he had gotten gloomier than an undertakers' trust. I was speechless; and in a moment he said, as he choked back a sob: 'Mister, won't you stop that kind of talk and switch off onto baseball, or something? I'm in the drug store business, and May is the month we count on for the soda fountain to pay our running expenses for the whole summer.'"—Washington Star.

Fooling Birds with String.

Those people who can not view the multitude of blossoms on their cherry trees with unmixed delight, owing to thoughts of hungry robins later in the season, may like to try a plan recommended for the discomfiture of these too aggressive songsters. This is to put a spool of the coarsest white thread on a long pole so that it will wind off when walking with it around the tree, and with it make a sort of netted shield for the cherries. These numerous crossstretched strings, fastened on the outer margin of the twigs, frighten off the birds. Their cuteness suspects a trap. It is the one successful device against crows in a sprouting corn field; a number of lines of string, stretched around and across a corn field, scare away the cunning and suspicious black marauders.—Lewiston Journal.

Aluminium in Lithography.

The latest application of aluminium is to lithography. The stone used for lithographing is found in Bavaria, and as the supply is diminishing its cost is increasing. Moreover, it is very brittle, and, being rigid, can only be used on flat surfaces. We read that under a recently patented process aluminium plates, weighing from two pounds to ten pounds, and costing from twenty shillings to forty shillings, do the work equally well, and that, being flexible, they can be molded into form for cylinder presses. It is also reported that aluminium plates are taking the place of steel for engraving purposes.—Invention.

—A substitution of camels as working animals for horses and oxen has been going on for a few years past in several provinces of Russia, and they are now common on many large estates and on smaller properties. They perform all the work in farming for which horses and oxen are used, as well as being efficient in transportation. A camel market has grown up at Orenburg, and the animals bring sixty or seventy roubles, or about thirty-five dollars, delivered at Kiev.

—A peculiar and fatal disease is reported among horses in West Australia which has mystified the veterinary authorities. The symptoms are drowsiness and hot running water from the eyes, followed by white, watery discharge from the nostrils. Death generally ensues within three or four days from the first attack.

—"You are certain she is an experienced dressmaker, are you?" She—"Yes, indeed. I had to get five yards more than the pattern called for the first dress she made."—Inter-Ocean.

—The true hero is the one who has the courage to do right.—Ram's Horn.

HAWKES CRYSTALIZED LENSES TRADE MARK.

Buy None But the Genuine!

3,000 Merchants Sell Hawkes' Spectacles.

2,000 of them handled other spectacles without success, showing the great popularity of HAWKES' SPECTACLES over all others.

His Optical Plant and Factory is one of the most complete in the United States. Established 23 years ago. These famous glasses are fitted to the eye at

A. W. Foreman's, Vinita, I.T.

A MILLIONAIRE'S REVENGE.

An Extraordinary Tale of a Modern Potiphar's Wife and a Modern Timon.

A plain wooden coffin (writes the St. Petersburg correspondent) was lately conveyed, in a shaky old hearse, to the poor people's section of the Volkova cemetery, in this city. There was no priest to recite the last prayers, no mourners to shed a tear over the relative or friend who had passed away; the grave-diggers lowered the wooden box, hurriedly shoveled in the earth, stamped on the grave and all was over. A dog or a rabbit might have been thus put out of sight. And yet all St. Petersburg is now talking about the lifeless inmate of that plain, frail coffin. For he was once a well-known manufacturer, a millionaire, a power in the capital of Russia, who scattered, money to the right and to the left, doing many a generous deed, never known or long since forgotten, and now there is none so poor to do him reverence. His poverty and misery were of his own choosing; ingratitude drove him to imitate Timon of Athens, and to turn his back upon mankind.

In the very height of his prosperity he fell ill, and his recovery was despaired of. He made a will in favor of his wife, who was then no longer young, and of his children, whom he adored. He survived the crisis of his malady and was able to move about, but his death was believed to be only a matter of months. The doctors sent him to a watering-place for the summer season, not expecting him to return alive, and his wife and children shared the conviction of the physicians. Appointing a young man, who was bound to him by the strongest ties of gratitude, to be director of the works, he left St. Petersburg alone.

At first he became much worse, as everybody expected; then he rapidly improved, in consequence of which he stayed on longer than had been his intention. At the end of six months he returned home as hale and hearty as ever, eager to enjoy life with his family. But he found no family there. His wife had played the role of Potiphar's spouse in his absence, but the young director proved no Joseph. The guilty pair lived together openly, and succeeded in turning the children against their father. At first the woman had expected his death, and merely anticipated—as she thought—the course of action she would in that case pursue. Then, finding she had gone too far to retreat, she simply demanded a large yearly allowance for herself, her paramour and the children.

It was a terrible blow for S——, but he acted with prompt decision, and, without uttering a word of complaint or reproach, first of all he dismissed the director. Then, calling the bookkeeper into his room, he said: "Now, look here. You know what has taken place, but you don't know how it has affected me. The 'pair' counted on my death and were disappointed. They now reckon on my riches, and I wish them to be disappointed still more. As long as I possess anything I must make them an allowance. Therefore, I want to possess nothing. If I squander my money they will apply to the courts to have me declared non compos mentis, and trustees will be appointed to look after everything, and that, of course, is not what I want. Now listen. I am the sole owner of the works, etc., and I can do what I like with my own, and I want you to exert yourself to bring everything to rack and ruin, so that suddenly the whole concern will burst and leave nothing but dust behind. Mind now, nothing must be left. Enrich yourself, let the cashiers enrich themselves; don't forget the workmen. Do just what you like—I will second you; but let the end be as I desire." And the bookkeeper went and carried out his employer's instructions conscientiously.

The manufacturer, seeing how things were going, rubbed his hands with delight and paid his wife the covenanted allowance. At the end of the two years came the crash—a complete crash, the very fragments of which could not be gathered up by his family. Before the matter became public he called a meeting of his cashiers, bookkeeper, foreman and his wife and children. The latter were convinced that his object was to hand over the works to them, for he had more than once given them to understand as much, saying: "Take everything, I want nothing now."

He opened the meeting by asking his cashiers for their reports. They declared the works to be so heavily in debt that it would be criminal to keep them going any longer on credit. "Very well, go at once to the court," he said to his bookkeeper, "and report my insolvency." His wife and children protested loudly and indignantly. They would make things commercially right again if he would only give them the works. But he was inexorable; the bookkeeper went, and six months after everything was sold for a song. Then, addressing his family, he said: "Now time is come for us to separate. My dear wife can seek comfort with her unofficial spouse; you, dearest children, can take refuge under the wings of your loving mother. As for me——" Here he called his servant. "Is everything ready?" "Everything." "Hand them here." The servant gave him a pair of top boots, an old overcoat and a shabby hat. "Where is the wallet?" "Here, master." "And the staff?" "Here, please." He flung the wallet over his shoulders, took the staff in his hand, made the sign of the cross and kissed the old servant.

Then, without a word of farewell for his wife or children, he left the house forever. Many years have passed since then, and through them all S—— remained faithful to the role of the "silent begger." His wife died in misery long ago. A short time ago the former millionaire himself found rest at last in the poor man's grave, unwept, unhonored—nay, unnoticed.—London Telegraph.

—The first virtue is to restrain the tongue. He approaches nearest the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.—Cato.

The Vinita Produce and Meat market have begun delivering ice for the summer. Leave your orders.

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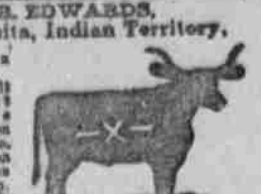
ST. LOUIS AND WICHITA.

H. C. TOWNSEND, ST. LOUIS, MO

C. V. ROGERS, Claremore, Ind. Ter.

Some have J M on side Texas cattle have horizontal bar on left side or vertical bar on left hip. None sold except for shipment. Range: Talala. 10-31.

J. B. EDWARDS, P. O. Vinita, Indian Territory.



Range on Lynch Prairie. Crop and split left, overbit left. Some branded J B on left hip and side. Also some J on left jaw. B on side, E on hip. Only beef cattle sold. 6-47

Will pay $50.00 reward for conviction any of line stealing an animal in this brand.

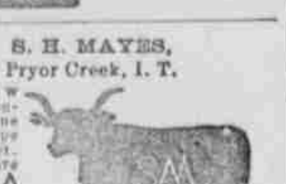
FAIR McSPADDEN, Chelsea, I. T.

Stripe across the rump. Mark: Crop off the right, underslope in the left ear. Range four miles west of Chelsea. 10-43

MILTON DRAKE, Four Mile, I. T.

Range on Four Mile 10 miles southeast of Chetopa, Kan. Mark split in right ear. Horse brand, D on left shoulder. No cattle sold except for shipment. 10-47

S. H. MAYES, Pryor Creek, I. T.



Swallow fork and underbit in one ear; overslope in the other. All cattle are branded S A and notch on nose. Range on Wolf creek. Also 7 heart on left side & O on left jaw. A few branded J W E on side.

J. O. HOGAN, Pryor Creek, I. T.

Swallow fork and underbit in right ear, underslope in left. Range on Pryor creek.

E. B. FRAYSER, Vinita, I. T.

Horse brand same. Range on Big Cabin creek, 7 miles west of Bluejacket. Cattle of this brand sold only for shipment. $100 reward for conviction for stealing this brand.

J. H. BARTLES, Bartlesville, I. T.

Nearly all have right horn tipped. 1141

ED. ADAIR, Adair, I. T.

Overbit & underbit in right; swallow-fork & underbit in the left ear. Horses branded AH (connected) on the left shoulder. Range on Pryor Creek. 12-36

F. B. SMITH, Wagoner, I. T. 12-22

Range between Big creek and Verdigris. Also in pasture 2 miles west of Wagoner. Some branded like this. The left ear grubbed.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Coodys Bluff, I. T.

Some cattle have CJ also; mark, crop both ears, split in right; had originally underbit in right. Range at mouth of Big creek. Horse brand CA on shoulder.

on right hip & thigh 29 mch 93

J. K. CRUTCHFIELD, Inola, I. T.

Others have SXS on right side. Left ear grubbed; underbit in right. Range 10 miles south of Claremore. Dec 13 94

O. L. WASHBOURNE, Southwest City, Mo.

Smooth crop in each ear, underbit in right. Range Round Spring prairie, 8 miles east of Bolen's Ferry. Horse brand: C on left jaw and thigh. Some cattle branded — on left hip.

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STOCK BRANDS

Not occupying more space than the first following will be inserted at $5.00 per year. The verdict of men owning large or small herds is that it pays to advertise the brands.

D. L. DENNY, Claremore, Ind. Ter.

Either side. Left side. Various marks. Range 3 miles east of Catoosa. 6-31

J. O. HALL, Vinita, Indian Territory. Additional brands: CUT

Range on Cart creek. $50 reward for conviction of theft of these cattle.

DORA TROTT, Vinita, I. T.

Crop off the left ear, underbit in right. Range north and east of Vinita. Horse brand: O T on shoulder. 10-31

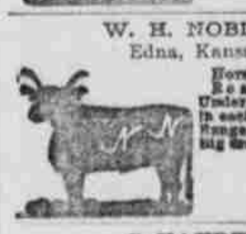
WM. LITTLE, Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Brand on hip or side. Crop left, crop and under half crop right. Also cross nine. Range on White Oak. 5 21

G. A. WILLIAMS, Coodys Bluff, Ind. Ter.

Some branded X on left shoulder — on side X on hip. Range on Salt creek. apr 15 94

W. H. NOBLES, Edna, Kansas.



Horse brand same. Road brand. Under half-crop in each ear. Range, head Big Creek, O. N.

C. HAYDEN, Chouteau, Ind. Ter.

Circle on neck, either side; C H side or hip. Cows on neck; U on right side; left ear grubbed. Some on left side. Horse brand C H on left shoulder or thigh. Range on Chouteau and Pryor creeks. 10-18

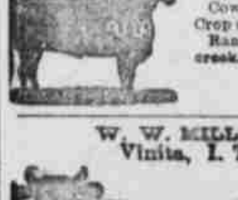
R. B. TAYLOR, Postoffice Vinita, I. T.

Smooth crop in left ear and crop and split in the right. Some cattle in various other brands & marks. Range on Locust creek, four miles s. e. of Vinita.

NATHANIEL SKINNER, P. O. Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Also some branded under slope in each ear; range on Verdigris river, twelve miles west of Chelsea.

WATT MAYES, Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.



Some steers branded stripe across the nose. Cows branded LAD Crop and split each ear. Range near Pryor creek. 10-24

W. W. MILLER, Vinita, I. T.

Range on Locust creek, four miles east of Vinita. Underbit and crop in the right, crop and split in left.

LEM PARIS, Chelsea, Ind. Ter.

Mark: Two splits in each ear. Range: North of Oalala Switch.

O. P. WILLIAMS, Miami, I. T.

Either hip. Range on Cow Creek and Neosho River. Mark: Crop right, overbit left. Some branded

WM. HOWELL, Fairland, Ind. Ter.

Some have on left side. Mark, crop and split in right, underslope in left. Range southwest of Bluejacket, Ind. Ter.

W. P. RINGO, Nowata, I. T.

Also on both hips — on shoulder. Crop, overbit and underbit left; crop and over-bit right. Horses have the cross on left shoulder. Range: Double creek near Nowata.

Mark: Swallow fork and underbit left; smooth crop left. Cattle sold only for shipment.

JOHNSTONE & KEELER, Bartlesville, I. T.

on right side; some have the bar J on right side without the cross. Various old brands and ear marks. Range on the west side of Caney river or on Double creek. nov 30

J. T. McSPADDEN, Postoffice at Chelsea, Ind. Ter.

Close crop off left ear; overbit in right. Also J C on hip or side. right side. Range six miles west of Chelsea.