The Wild Scene Witnessed at a Tonsorial Exhibition in Paris - A Tremendous Row Caused by One of the Losing Competitors.

Before twenty-seven looking-glasses sat twenty-seven disheveled maidens, the glories of their toilets vailed by the familiar s triped wrappers of the hairdresser's saloon, surrounded by hairpins, bandeaux, and-but why expose the secrets of the toilet? Enough to say that all was there necessary to the erection of a fashionable coiffure. Behind each stood a Figaro, expectant, tailcomb in hand, his snowy shirt-front and resplendent studs carefully protected by a silken kerchief, now executing valse steps to the preliminary strains of the band, now combing the tresses before him to the same accompaniment. This odd scene, says a Paris letter in the New York Sun, was at the ball of the Society of Progress in Hairdressing, and it was the outset of a prize competition. The signal is given. With lightning fingers the competitors proceed to work. In a trice fringes that lately hung dank and straight assume a puffy appearance. The spectator can not fail to note the careful powdering of the model's faces, for the electric light is trying, and observe how speedily a twist here, a curl there, and half a dozen skillfully placed pins add to fem-inine charms. It is all very serious. The "subjects" are models of gravity. Messrs. Louis, and Auguste, and Jaques, and Hippolyte indulge only in the facial contortions peculiar to their trade. Their young ladies and professional friends solemnly promenade to the music and await results with palpitating "Gentlemen, the combs to the pock-

ets," cries the president. With a last pat here, a final fingering

of the frizzes, and a farewell adjust-ment of feathers and flowers, the competitors whisk off the wrappers and the twenty-seven ball-gowned young ladies are revealed to us in all the glory of their elaborate coiffures.

"Gentlemen of the jury, will you do your duty?" is the stentorian command. It sounds as if they were trying a murder case. Ah! the solemnity of the moment! There is no conversation, the music ceases, the excitement of the festive Figaros is alone manifested in their clevated eyebrows, uplifted shoulders and fierce mustache ends, working like the antennæ of the lobster. The prize is only to him who shall obtain seven votes. But, alas and alas! no one gains this number. No. 23 gets six, No. 1 gets three; the remaining four are frittered away between other competitors. Again and again the gentlemen of the jury "do your duty," and just as twenty-three seems to have grasped the golden cross of honor a wild crowd seizes hold of a diminutive, black-bearded individual, with a tail-comb protruding from his pocket, uplift him shoulder high, and No. 1, it is realized, is, after all, the

Then a tremendous row ensues. The second prize has been handed to 23, but, with flashing eyes and a face whiter than shaving lather, he dashes it tragically to the floor, and with half-smothered yell, like a tiger balked of its prey, rushes at the unfortunate lady, whose stead, and in another moment reduces the coiffure he has erected to ruin. A confused mass of hairpins. "switches," marteaux curls, and an osprey alone remains of what was once so dear. To a man the festive Figaros pursue the baffled barber round the saloon, and, with groans and hisses, expel him from the scene. The honor of the society has been outraged. A compatriot and fellow-craftsman has made a sad exhibition of jealous rage and disappointment, and insulted the so-

Meanwhile, hairpins and lookingglasses have been swept away, the floor is cleared, and the Gallic hairdresser certainly does not take his pleasures sadly, for in the refreshmentroom where bottled stout and cigarettes appear to be most in request, the friends of luckless No. 23 and the successful No. 1 exhaust themselves in gesticulations and arguments, while the paucity of the funereal black-edged programmes lashes many into exhibitions of fury which frequently threaten to develop into pugilistic interludes. As the writer departs a procession of ladies, who have been brought with hair already dressed in various historical and fashionable styles, is in course of formation, and the idea that the revolving waxen duramics have escaped from the various hairdressers' windows to take pression of the win onecurs Interghastly apparities he was a striped wrapper, and beering swing doors with wild eyes at the revels within. It was the fallen angel hover-ing around the gates of Paradise, the

WONDERFUL LITTLE THINGS.

A NEEDLE passes through eighty oper-

ations before it is perfectly made. A GRAIN of musk will scent a room for twenty years, and at the end of that time will not show that it has diminished in the least.

A GRAIN of carmine or a half a grain of aniline will tinge a hogshead of water so that a strong microscope will detect coloring matter in every drop.

THE surface of the sea is alive with vast swarms of minute organisms, both plants and animals, and the "Challenger" investigations have shown conclusively that showers of these keep dropping day and night like a constant rain toward the coze of the bottom.

THE wings of a fly are used with great quickness and probably six hundred strokes are made per second. This would carry the fly about twenty-five feet, but a seven-fold velocity can easily be attained, making one hundred and seventy-five feet per second, so that under certain circumstances it can out-

even in water in which vegetables have been infused the microscope dis-covers animalculi so small that millions

grain of wheat. And yet nature, with singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complete as those of a whale or an elephant.

THE thread of the silk worm is so small that an average of forty-two of of them are twisted together to form a thread of common sewing silk; that of the spider is many diameters smaller. drams of spider web by weight would, if stretched into a straight line. reach from London, England, to Edinburgh, Scotland, a distance of over 400

PLATINUM and silver can each be drawn into vice many times smaller than a human hair. The former metal has been drawn into wire so fine that twenty-seven of them twisted together could have been inserted into the hollow of a hair; that is, if a human being or a human-made machine could be found minute and precise enough for such a delicate undertaking.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

An Egyptian soythe recently un carthed is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinder Petrie in London. The shaft of the in trument is wood, supporting a row o flint saws, which are securely comented into it.

Two MOUNDS of the prehistoric period have been discovered on the isthmus of Corinth by Mr. P. Kastromenos, who thinks they are the tombs of Sisyphus and Neleus, mentioned by the traveler Pausanias when describing the country subject to the rule of that town.

THE authorities of the Louvre are talking of buying in a collection of Carthagenian antiquities. The collection includes fifteen heads of gods and Roman Emperors, thirty Greek and Latin inscriptions and fifty-two pillars bearing words or phrases in the Punic language.

Mit. W. J. STILLMAN warns collectors of Greek vases that a Greek dealer in antiquities is buying up the vases that have been found in Italy, at Nola, and other sites of Greeco-Italian cities. He infers that they will be sold from Athens as the product of excavations in old Greece.

A nouse of five stories has been excavated in Pompeii, in which important frescoes are still in a good state of preservation. In the principal room is a representation of Bellerophon — a youth holding the winged Pegasus with one hand, while with the other he re ceives the orders from Proteus, who is seated on a richly decorated throne.

An Humbled Vizier.

A traveler in Morocco tells, in "The Land of an African Sultan," the following story: "The Sultan, not long ago, discovered that one of his viziers was becoming too powerful. He therefore summoned him to tea, and complimented him on his great wealth. The vizier, becoming vain, boasted of the number of his houses, horses, wives, and slaves, and the Sultan rebuked him, saying that he was too rich and thought too much of himself. To show the man exactly what he was worth, his Majesty had him taken by soldiers to the slavemarket, where he was put up for sale, and received only one bid of eightpence. He was then taken back to the Sultan, who said to him: 'Now you know your proper value-eightpence. Go home and ponder over it. When the man reached home, however, he found that nearly all his property had been taken away by order of the Sultan. Only one tresses have served him in such good small residence, one wife, one horse, and one slave had been left him."

NAVAL BALLOONS IN FRANCE.

How They Are Used to Follow the Move-

ments of Submarine Goats.

Some experiments have been lately conducted by the French navy, which will have an important influence on the future use of the batloon in time of war. A balloon was constructed, says the Chicago Globe, with a capacity of 11,300 feet, especially for experimental purposes. It was inflated with hydrogen, which was carried in reservoirs under a pressure of 100 atmospheres. A tail rope 130 feet long served to connect the balloon with a ship of the fleet when the balloon was required to be kept captive for reconnoitering purposes. It was found that on a clear day all important objects within a radius of eighteen to twenty-four miles were clearly distinguished.

then the balloon with a ship of the flecthen the balloon was required to be the the balloon was required to be the pet captive for reconnoitering purposes. It was found that on a clear day il important objects within a radius of gitteen to twenty-four miles were learly distinguished.

Another very important point was that the waters of the sea, when observed from a considerable altitude, were found to be singularly clear, and he details of the bottom were in one of he ascents perfectly distinguishable, wen at a depth of eighty feet. This petialisty allowed an observer in the balloon to follow the movements of the ablance of twenty-four single moment, whatever its depth of mimersion.

The balloon used on this occasion was erry stoully constructed, having been a short time before towed at a speed of an and one-half intois an hour for a listance of twenty-one knots by a torsecto bout, without being any the worse. Certmany has now adopted balloons for haved many has now adopted balloons for haved purposes, and during the recent maneuvers at Wilhelmshaven one of these was used from a war-ship of the deet for reconnoitering.

Religious in the United States. The census amount term of the census amount that the waters of the sea, when observed from a considerable altitude, were found to be singularly clear, and the details of the bottom were in one of the ascents perfectly distinguishable, even at a depth of eighty feet. This poculiarity allowed an observer in the balloon to follow the movements of the submarine boat Gymnote, during its recent trials, without losing sight of it for a single moment, whatever its depth of immersion.

very stoutly constructed, having been a short time before towed at a speed of ten and one-half ignots an hour for a distance of twenty-one knots, by a torpedo boat, without being any the worse. Germany has now adopted balloons for naval purposes, and during the recent maneuvers at Wilhelmshaven one of these was used from a war-ship of the fleet for reconnoitering.

letin issued by the Census Dureau from Washington are the General-Six-Principle Baptists, the Schwerkfeldians, the Theosophical Society, the Life and Advent Union, and others which to a majority of people will be entirely new. With a hundred and forty eveeds formally adopted and "many independent or " cizations" with their own notions besides, the task of those who favor church unions is difficult indeed. If only the more numerous denominations existed the labor of effecting a unity of churches with regard to polity and the more essential doctrines might be ensier, but what shall be said when a hundred little denominations, sturdy in their beliefs and customs, are in the field, loth to give them up?

Chiefly a Natural Product of Nevada.

SHIER'S

Is the name of the Best Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, and Muscular Soreness. . It is a Combination,- the result of Accidental Discovery, united with the fruits of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH and PRACTICAL TESTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

It is the most convenient and economical application known. For Man it approaches Perfection; for the Horse it has no equal.

AGENCY AT

Shier's Hesperian Drug Store, PIOCHE, NEVADA. Try it and Tell Your Neighbor the Result.

DELINQUE T LIST OF TH PERTY FOR THE YEAR 1850, LINCOLN COUNTY]
NEVADA.

Notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern and o tase I howers manned persons and to all owners of or claimants to, the real estate and inque veneous hereby, or improvements when assessed separately, hereinafter described, knawn or unknown. That the taxes for State and Country, purp sess for the year A. D. 1850, assessed against the following described pieces of parolis of properly are now delinquent; that the per cent p naity and two dollars, \$100, cost of advertising, has been added in each case, and that any piece or parcel of property upon which said taxes, penalty and costs shall remain unusid on

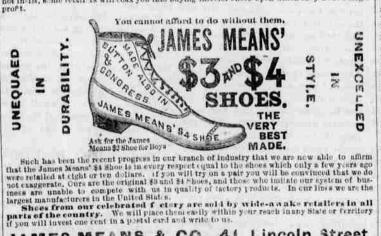
Monday the 19th day of January. A D. 1891.

or so much of each parcel as will pay the amount of taxes, delinquency and costs against it, will be soid by me as County Treasurer and Ex-Officio Tax Receiver of said County of Lincoln, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, at the front door of the curt house, at the town of Pieche, in said county, to satisfy such taxes delinquency and costs. Said sales will be made sudject to redemption within six months after the date of sale, by payment of all the sams assessed against each parcel, together with three per cent per month thereon from the date of sale until paid, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of an act of the Legislature of the Sine of Newsda, approved March 12th, 1835. Statutes of 1885, page 117.

Pioche, Newender 29, 1850.

W. J. DOOLEY,
County, Treasurer and ex-Officin Tax Receiver of Lincoln County, Newsda.

NOTICE OF JAMES MEANS' \$3 &\$4 SHOES "Competition is the Life of Trade." and if you have not seen our latest improved "Competition in the Life of Trade, or how hard our competition have no work to keep



JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln Street Boston, Mass.

FULL LINES OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT

WERTHEIMER'S.

FOLIAL LANGES OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT WHITE COMMOND AND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT WHITE COMMOND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT WHITE COMMOND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT WHITE COMMOND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT WHITE COMMOND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT WHITE COMMOND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT SALE AND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT SALE AND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT SALE AND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT SALE AND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AT SALE AND ADDRESS OF THE ABOVE SHOES FOR SALE AN

MISCEL LANEOUS.

lower end of Spring Valley, adjoining Jus., Counserith's on the south: porcessory claim to 5 cres land including springs, known is Coal Kiln springs, about 10 miles Fr of Dry Valley, posses ory claim to 5 acres land including springs, known as Big Fine springs, about 9 miles E of Dry Velley mill and formerly claimed by Paul Succett & Co.; possessory claim to a lot in Bullicovilic, the second lot from corner of Main St., formerly known as John Frei's; possessory acres land including springs, known as Dow's springs, about 12 miles SE from Pauca, with impts, consisting of a corral, tax \$7 17, penalty Ti cls, adv \$2, te-tal \$9 88.

miles SE from Pausea, with imple, consisting of a corral, tax \$7 17, penalty 71 cis, adv \$2, total \$9 88.

Welland Henry - Postessery claim to a house and lot in Ballionville, west of the Bullionville Hotel, for nery the projecty of G B Barton; possessors, chaim to a lot and impts in Royal City, form only known as Ong Chong's, tax \$4 37, peta by 44 att, adv \$2, total \$6 80.

Weeks thes 2 Possessory claim to E & of SEk, Wk of SL \$1, SEk of NE\$2, Sc 8, Nk of NWh, ce 17 all in T4, 8 Ref Ze, Applin 10327, tax \$12 25, penalty \$1 22, adv \$2, total \$15 47.

White 3 A - Possessory claim to 80 aerus land at the old California Crossing on Muddy River about 2 is miles E of Mospa Indian Res. rvation known formerly as Phil Wright's, tax \$10 71, poil tax \$3, penalty \$1 37, adv \$2, total \$17 48.

Wickoff H L - Possessory claim to NE\$4 Sec 20, NWh Sec 21, T 20, S R 61 E, Appln 16526, tax \$14, penalty \$1 40, adv \$2, total \$17 40.

Wickoff Frank E - Possessory chaim to SEk Sec 17, SWh Sec 16, T 20, S R 61 E, Appln 16526, tax \$14, penalty \$1 40, adv \$2, total \$17 40.

Nesbitt J & Bro, and John Rorder - Mort-

\$17.40.

Nesbitt J & Bro. and John Roader-Mort-gage, Chattel and Real, dated Sept 4, 1888, Wm. Culterwell to Jas. and Gro. Nesbitt and John Roeder, on ranch in Meadow Valley Wash, horses, mules, carks, wagons, and etc., tax \$25, penalty \$3.50, adv \$2, total \$40.50.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Euroka, Nevada, December 26, 1890.

Notice to hereby given, that the Yuba Min-

Notice 1- bereby given, that the Tuba Mining and Reduction Company whose post office address is Pieche Lincoln County, Nevads, has this day filed their application for a patent, for twelye hundred linear foot of the Yuba mine of ven bearing silver, with surface ground two hundred feet in width, a tuated in Ely mining district, Lincoln County, State of Nevada, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 42. The exterior boundaries of said Lot No. 42, being as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a 4x44 feet long sawed pine post standing at the mouth of shaft No. 1, the same being the Liecovery Monument of the Yuba location, and which I marked Dis. U. 8. 42 and from which the Yuba main on hoisting shaft bears N 12 degrees 30 minutes west 185 ft dist I run slong the center line of claim. 8.74 degrees 27 minutes east var. 15 degrees 35 minutes cast 75 ft dist 60 ft, as iron pin marking the cas'orly end of the center line of claim, whomes 1 marked the center line of claim, 8.78 degree 27 minutes W 600 ft, to the westerly end of the center line of claim, thence 8. 10 degrees 25 minutes W 100 ft, to a 4x4 4 ft long sawed pine post.

Marking the 8 W Cor. of the location and the

sawed plue post.

Marking the S w Cor. of the location and the S E Cor. of the currency lofe location, and which I mark of P No. 1 U S S survey No. 42 for corner No. 1 of claim and from which the mouth of the Hahn and Hunt tunnel bears N 79 degrees W 122 ft. dist and the top. of the Chapman shaft bears S 23 degrees W 52 ft dist thence N lo degs 25 minutes F 15 4-10 ft intersect the north boundary of sec. 27.7 I N R 67 E of mount diable meredian wis S 19 ft west from section correr common to sections 22 23 25 and 27 T I N R 67 E of mt. diable Mer. 250 ft to a 444 ft long sawed pine post marking the NW colner of the location and which I marked P. No 2 U S survey No 42 for corner No 2 ft diain and from which P No 3 of the silver loce U S survey No 38 bears "R 70 degrees 30 minutes W 230 ft dist thence S 78 degrees 27 minutes E 192 ft south west cor. of the Juno lode location on line south cast cor. of the Vesta lode location on line first cor. of the Vesta lode location in line 712 4-10 ft intersect the south boundary of Sec 27 T I N R 67 E mt diable mer west 196 6-10 ft from sec. cor common sections 22 23 25 and 7 T I N R 67 E mt diable mer west 196 6-10 ft from sec. cor common sections 22 23 25 and 7 T I N R 67 E mt diable mer west 196 6-10 ft from sec. cor common sections 22 23 25 and 7 T I N R 67 E. mt diable mer south 40 2-10 ft from section cor common to section 22 23 6 and 7 T I N R 67 E of mt diable mer. south 40 2-10 ft from section cor common to section 22 23 6 and 7 T I N R 67 E of mt diable mer. south 40 2-10 ft from section cor common to section 22 23 6 and 7 T I N R 67 E of mt diable mer. south sawed pine post.

Marking the S W Cor. of the location and the section 26 T 1 N R 67 E of mt diable mer. Suth 40 3:10 ft from section cor common to section 22 23 25 and 27 T 1 N R 67 E of mt diable mer. 212 6:10 ft south east corner of the bedrock and the south west corner of the treasure lode location on line 1152 4:10 ft the south east corner of the treasure lode location on line 1200 ft. to a 1x4 4 ft. long sawed pine post marking the N E comer of the location and which I marked P No 8 U S survey No 42 for corner No 3 of claim and from which the section corner common to section 22 33 26 and 27 T 1 N R 67 E, of the mt diable mer. bears N 70 degrees 54 minutes W 209 6.10 ft.

Thence S 10 degrees and 25 minutes W 200 ft.

Thence S 10 degrees and 25 minutes W 200 ft to a 434 4 ft long sawed pine post marked P No 4 U S Survey No 42 at the southeast corner of this claim; thence N 78 degrees 77 minutes W 252 feet intersect the West boundary of Section 25, and the East boundary of Section 25, and the East boundary of Section 25, T. I N R 87 8. mount dishib bern meddlan, 1200 ft to post No. 1, the place of beginning.

contain mg 5 50 100 seres. Ma neth variation 15 derves 55 min Fast.
Any a deal process elaiming adversely any
portion of said Yuba, mine or surface
ground are required to file their adverse claims
with the Register of the United States Land
Office at Eureka, Nevada, during the sixty days
period of publication hereof, or they will be
barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

J. P. DUNKLE, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice

United States Land Office,
Eureka, Nevada, September 16 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the Lay Silver
Mining Company whose post office address is
Fioche Nevada has this day filed an application Mining Company whose post office an application for a patent five hundred and twenty linear feet of the Junction mine or vein bearing silver with surface ground 250 feet in width situated in Jack Rabbit mining district, county of Lincoln and State of Newsda, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 48 being as follows to wit:

Beginning at a post marked No. 1 U S No. 148, whence mineral monument No. 1 bears N. 20 dog E 200 feet, thence running, S 53.3-4 E 520 f., to post Marked No. 2 U S S No. 48, whence the original location corner monument bears S 20 dog W 85 feet, thence N. 30 deg W 250 feet to post marked No. 3 U S S No. 48, whence the original location Monument bears S 53-3-4 deg E 46 feet, thence N. 33 3-4 dgW 165 fit o post No. 2 U S survey No. 37 Jack Rabbit lode, 520 feet to post on the northern boundary of said No. 37 marked No. 4 U S S No. 48 which post is the original location monument, and thence N. 20 dog E 250 feet to post on the northern boundary of said No. 37 marked No. 4 U S S No. 48 which post is the original location monument, and thence N. 20 dog E 250 feet to post No. 1 the place of beginned of this

marked No 4 U S S No 48 which post is the original location monument, and thence N 20 deg E 250 feet to post No 1 the place of beginning. Containing 2 57 acres. So much of this survey as conflicts with other adjoining locations is hereby excluded as follows:

Conflict No 1 Onondago lode Beginning at post No 2 of this survey No 45 and running thence 5, 20 deg W 88 feet, thonce N 29 deg W 203 feet, thence 5 53 3-4 deg E 100 feet, to the place of beginning containing 0,15 acres. Conflict No 2 Blue Bell lode beginning at post No 3 of this survey No 48 and running thence, N 53 3-4 deg W 40 feet, thence N 34 1-4 deg E, 156 feet, thence S 20 deg W 102 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 0, 07 acres. Total area of survey 2, 257 acres. Conflict No 1 Onondago 0,15 acres.

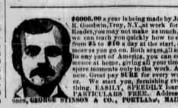
Onendago 0.15 acres. Conflict No 2 Blue Bell 0.07 acres. Conflict No 2 Blue Bell 0.07 scres.
Remaining area 2, 65 acros.
Courses expressed from the true meridian with a magnetic variation of 16 deg east.
Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Junction mine or nurface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Eureka, in the State of Nevada, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

J. P. DUNKLE, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for patent be published for the period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the Pioche Weekly RECORD, a weekly newspaper published at Pioche, Newada.

Rept 27-10t

J. P. DUNKLE, Register.



An Action impel Children to Attend School.

ed February 25, 1873, 79. SEC. 1. Every parent, guardian or other person in the State of Nevada, having control and charge of a child o children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public schoo for a period of at least, sixteen weeks in each school year, at least eight weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the Board of School Trustees of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction tha the bodily or mental condition of suc child or children has been such as to prevent his, her, or their attendance at school, or application to study, for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school or at home, in such branches as are usually taught in a primary school, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public school; provided, in case a public school shall Application for a Patent | not be taught for the period of sixteen weeks, or any part thereof, during the year, within two miles, by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of an person within the school district, he or she shall not be liable to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the

Board of School Trustees of each school district in this State, on or before the first Monday in September in each year, to furnish the principal of each public school taught in such district with a list of all children, resident in the school district, between the ages of eight and fourteen years; said list to be taken from the report of the School Census Marshal. At the beginning of each school month thereafter it shall be the duty of the principal of each school in such district to report to the Board of School Trustees of such district the names of all children attending schoo during the previous school month; when, if it shill appear, at the expiration of four school months, to the Board of School Trustees, that any parent, guardian, or other person having charge or control of any child or children, shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, the board shall cause demand to be made upon such parent, guardian, or other person, for the amount of penalty hereafter provided when, if such parent, guardian, or other person shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within five days after the making of said demand, the board shall commence proceedings in the name of the school district for the recovery of the fine hereinafter provided, before any Justice of the Peace in the township in which said school district is located; or, if there shall be no Justice of the Peace therein, then before the nearest Justice of the Peace in the

Sec. 3. Any parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any child or children, failing to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollar for the first offense, nor less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for the second and each subsequent offense, besides the costs of collection.

county.

Sec.4. Whenever it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Board of School Trustees of any school district in this state, that the parents, guardians, or other persons having control or charge of any child or children in attendance upon the public school of said district, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, are unable to procure suitable books, stationery, etc., for such child or children, Application for a Patent it shall be the duty of such board to procure, or cause to be procured, for such child or children, all necessary books, stationary, etc., the same to be paid for out of the fund of said school district, in the same way that other claims against the school district are now allowed and paid; provided, that all books, stationery, etc., purchased under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be the property of the school district, to be under the care and control of the School Trustees when not in actual use.

SEC. 5. All fines collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into he county treasury on account of the state school fund.

SEC, 6. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of Public Schools n each county in this state to cause this aw to be published in some newspaper in his county, if any there be, four consecutive times, annually, for a period of wo years, the expense of such publication to be allowed and paid out of the general school fund of the county. The Board of School Trustees in each school district shall cause to be posted annually, for a period of two years, in three public places in their district, notices of the requirements and penalties of this

