THE DEADLY TORNADO.

A Town Wiped Out in Ohio and Many Lives Lost—Rich Hill, Mo., Receives a Fatal Visitation.

SPRINGFIELD, O., September 9.—A terrible cyclone struck Washington Court House, a city of 4,000 inhabitants, two miles west of here, at eight o'clock last night, and almost literally swept it from the earth. It came from the northwest and broke upon the town suddenly, carrying everything before it. The tornado whirled up Court street, the main business thoroughfare, and ruined almost every business block on it, or at least forty or fifty in all. Hardly a private residence in the town escaped, fully four hundred buildings going down. The Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches all shared the common fate. The Ohio Southern, Panhandle, Narrow Gauge and Midland Railroad depots were blown to smithereens, and every building in the vicinity was carried away, making ingress and egress almost impossible. As every wire within a circle of two miles is down it is utterly impossible to get accurate details of the catastrophe. The only reports that can be gotten are through an operator who tapped a wire two miles west of the town and is sitting in a heavy storm to work his instruments. The panic stricken people were taken completely unawares and fled from the tumbling buildings in every direction through the murky darkness. A mad frenzy seemed to seize them and they hurried hither and thither in their wild distraction, little knowing whither they were fleeing. Fifteen bodies have been taken from the ruins, and others may be found.

RICH HILL, MO., September 8.—Just before midnight last night this town was struck by one of the fiercest wind, followed by a terrible rain storm ever known in this section. The storm came up from the southwest and the first residence struck near the end of the town was the story brick, owned and occupied by William Blodzche and family. The house was completely wrecked, and the fifteen-year-old son, Henry, and the five-year-old daughter Ellen, were buried in the ruins. Both were sleeping on the upper floor. The former was killed instantly and it is believed the latter will die from the injuries received. The large mill owned by Taylor & Sons was also wrecked. The roof was completely torn off, and the machinery is now in very bad shape. The damage will run very high. About fifty small residences were also more or less seriously injured, many persons being seriously hurt by the falling timbers. Complete details are not yet obtainable, but it is known that at least twelve persons were injured. The rain storm which followed did almost as much damage to property as the wind storm which preceded it. An estimate of the damage is almost impossible at this hour.

KIDNAPING A BANKER.

American Detectives Kidnap and Bind a Defaulter and Bring Him Across the Line.

WINNIPEG, MAN., September 8.—A sensation has been created here by the kidnaping of Lawrence Brainerd, President of the St. Albans (Vt.) Bank, who is charged with robbing the bank of many hundred thousands of dollars, and who two years years ago decamped. Six months since he and his wife came here, registering at the City Hotel under the name of Jackson. Three months later a detective from Wiggins & Woods' agency, Boston, named Davis, came here but concealed his identity. Later another detective came, and together the two men shadowed Brainerd. One was introduced to him, and cultivated his acquaintance, finally informing him that he too was crooked. The intimacy ripened and they frequently went on excursions together. On Saturday Davis proposed a duck-shooting expedition and the pair drove into the country, five miles from the city in a lonely place. The other detective and a friend joined the party and overpowered Brainerd, telling him they must take him to the States by fair means or foul. They bound him, and drove with all haste sixty miles, until the boundary line was crossed. Brainerd's wife, becoming uneasy, communicated to the police. When the latter realized that a game had been played on them, a special train was secured and late Sunday night the police started out to intercept the party at the boundary. A collision occurred, throwing the special train from the track and preventing the police from reaching their destination. Another went down to St. Louis Sunday and found the detectives with Brainerd on the other side of the line. The detectives refused to deliver Brainerd, and while the police were endeavoring to take steps to bring him back, the detectives procured a wagon and drove off rapidly.

THE ABSCONDING TRUSTEES.

They Declare a Chicago Man to be the Cause of Their Rascality.

WASHINGTON, IND., September 9.—There are some new developments in the Davies County trustee frauds. Grimsley, Brown and Clark, the absconding trustees, have been seen and interviewed in Hamilton, Ont. J. C. Billheimer, one of the attorneys of Washington, went to Canada shortly after they disappeared, and came across them in Hamilton. Billheimer has just returned, and says: "When I arrived in Hamilton, Ont., I found three of the gloomiest trustees I ever saw in my life. They looked sad and forsaken, but offered no apologies or explanations concerning their schemes. They blamed a Chicago party for a good part of the mischief. I don't believe the three trustees have much left, but I think the Chicago man beat them out of about all they had raised on the fraudulent warrants, because the paper was made out to his order, and he made no promise to hand over the money to them as he disposed of the papers. It is a fact, however, that neither of them can approximate how much paper they had issued." The total amount can not be less than $250,000 for three townships. This and the fact that Posey County has discovered an apparently illegal issue of $80,000 of certificates by a former trustee has caused consternation among the people of this section, and may result in an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of amending the laws which at present allow township trustees almost unlimited power in raising money for which value received does not enter as a consideration.

Cattle on the Move.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Indian Commissioner Atkins has received a telegram from Captain Lee, agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation, in which he states that up to the present time 60,000 cattle have been driven off the reservation. About 50,000 yet remain, but they are all moving with a single exception where the owner has not yet been able to secure another ranch. The agent believes that the individual means to leave but says that if his sincerity is doubted his stock will be removed by the Government. Altogether Commissioner Atkins says he is satisfied with the condition of affairs on the reservation.

Boy Murderers.

FORT SMITH, ARK., September 8.—Butler Remington and George Wells, aged respectively sixteen and seventeen years, were placed on trial in the United States Court yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of a Kansas family named Hill some months ago. The fathers of both prisoners are present. There are twelve witnesses for the Government and twelve for the defense. All of them are well-to-do citizens of Labette County, Kan., where the boys reside. Hill lived near the line of the Territory, and was killed just across the line, hence the jurisdiction of the Federal Court here. The trial will occupy the court for several days.

THE WYOMING TROUBLES.

United States Troops Protecting Chinese Miners.

ROCK SPRINGS, W. T., September 10.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific announced a few days ago that they would no longer permit Beckwith, Quinn & Company, coal contractors, to work Chinamen in their mines, and would ship them out of the country, seven hundred Celestials arrived at four o'clock yesterday afternoon from Evanston. They were accompanied by four companies of troops, increasing the force of soldiers at this point to six companies. The Chinamen will be domiciled in the freight house until their cabins are rebuilt. The announcement was made last night that the Chinese will go to work in the mines this morning and that white men would not be permitted to work any more. The plan is to protect the Chinese with troops until the white men are forced to leave town, when the troops can be withdrawn. No demonstration against the Celestials has been made as yet, but it is safe to say that serious trouble will ensue as soon as the opportunity affords. The presence of so large a body of soldiers will prevent any open act of violence, but the white miners assert that the Chinese must go in spite of Uncle Sam's protection. Hundreds of rumors were afloat last night regarding the plans, and soldiers and citizens are in a state of suppressed excitement, momentarily expecting an outbreak of some sort. The Chinese quarters have been surrounded by a strong picket line, and all the buildings belonging to the company, Beckwith, Quinn & Co.'s store, the powder magazine and the entrances to the different mines are all under guard, as it is said the miners have threatened to blow them up. The situation is serious in the extreme, and the feeling prevails everywhere that on account of the bringing of Chinamen back, the destruction of property by fire and explosives is sure to follow, and it is not unlikely that a general strike may ensue, as the employes all along the line of the road are in sympathy with the miners.

RECIPROCITY WITH COLOMBIA.

The President's Proclamation Suspending Tonnage Duties.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence has been received that upon vessels arriving at the port of Boca-Del-Toro, United States of Colombia, no duty is imposed by the ton as tonnage tax or as light money, and that no other equivalent tax on vessels of the United States is imposed at said port by the Colombian Government; and

WHEREAS, By the provisions of section 14 of an act approved June 26, 1884, "To remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to suspend collection in ports of the United States from vessels arriving from any port in Central America, down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, of so much of the duty at the rate of three cents per ton as may be in excess of the tonnage and light house dues or other equivalent tax imposed on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act and section hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby declare and proclaim, that on and after this 9th day of September, 1885, the collection of said tonnage duty of three cents per ton, shall be suspended as regards all vessels in any part of the United States from the port of Boca-Del-Toro, United States of Colombia.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 9th day of September, 1885, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture says: The condition of spring wheat has been impaired since the 1st of August in the Northwest district of principal productions, the heavy rains, followed by extreme heat between the first and middle of August, just before harvest, shriveling the grain and causing rust. Heavy wind storms prostrated and injured large fields. In Nebraska there is some complaint of smut and a little in Dakota. Chinch bugs have done some damage in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The injury was greater in August than in July. The general average for all the spring wheat is 80½ against 95 in August of the crop of last year, 156,000,000 bushels. Returns of winter wheat are almost identical in results with those of July. The general average is 65.8 against 65 in July. Except as a result of spring may change the present expectation of the winter wheat area it may be placed at 217,000,000 bushels, and the remaining area at about 134,000,000. If the injuries reported in stock should prove to be greater than at present apparent a few millions of reduction might still accrue. The condition of corn still continues high, ranging from 90 to 100 in State averages. The general average is 95 against 96 in August. It was 94 last year in September. Frosts have wrought very little injury and will be capable of little if deferred ten days. The prospect is still favorable for a crop slightly above the average.

Bound to Fight.

MADRID, September 11.—It is stated that the Spanish commander at Manilla telegraphs that when it was found that the German flag had been hoisted at Yap, the Governor of the Carolines, Senor Babrilles, visited the commander of the German gunboat Iltis, and accused him of piracy and breach of international law. The German commander replied that he had simply obeyed orders. A hot argument ensued, ending in a scuffle, when the German commander retired to his ship. The Governor then boarded the Spanish man-of-war San Quentin and requested the Captain to fire on the Iltis. The Captain refused, the Governor of the Philippines having ordered him to avoid a conflict. Babrilles ordered the crew to fire, whereupon the Captain drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who obeyed or repeated the order. Babrilles again ordered the men to fire, when the Captain shot him in the shoulder. Babrilles was afterward taken as a prisoner to Manilla, where his trial is proceeding.

Levying on the Hannibal & St. Joe.

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 11.—Quite a little flurry of excitement was occasioned yesterday afternoon in the Hannibal & St. Joseph yards, when County Collector R. J. Wilson, accompanied by two deputies and by two attorneys, J. R. Waddill and E. A. Andrews, levied on Hannibal rolling stock to satisfy State and county taxes amounting to $29,012, or about $35,000 when the penalties are added. The taxes on the Missouri River bridge are in arrears for two years, and the taxes on the Hannibal yards have not been paid for four years. The attorney for the road stated that the taxes would be paid as soon as the matter was adjusted.

The Spanish Trouble.

MADRID, September 11.—King Alphonso presided at the Cabinet Council yesterday. An elaborate answer was drawn up in the most friendly terms, explaining the claims of Spain to the Caroline Islands, and demanding that Germany recognize them. The Government has just despatched a special messenger to Berlin with an additional note to Germany regarding the serious question at issue between the two Governments. This note, which was approved at the council of Ministers held yesterday, requests Germany to renounce all intention of establishing a suzerainty over the Caroline and Pelew Islands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

An Open Letter to the President by a Disgusted Democrat.

To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Adirondack Forests, N. Y.:—

SIR: I have been thinking for some time that I would address you a few lines, but feared that in the multiplicity of your official duties you would not have time to give me any attention. As you are now out of Washington, where you have plenty of leisure, I will take the liberty of presenting to you my thoughts in this open letter. I wish to ask you why it is that you have so much trouble to find suitable men for office. You are ruining our party by the fatal errors in your appointments. Your Administration has given a prominent position in Washington to a man named Higgins, who is denounced as a scoundrel by George William Curtis and all our Independent Mugwump friends, and he finds no defenders among our own party papers. Mulroy and O'Connor, one having served a term in the workhouse for stealing a dog and the other a term in the penitentiary for grand larceny, have received important Federal positions in Cincinnati. Mr. Duston, a Democrat of Maine, received an appointment from you as a postmaster while he was actually in jail for embezzling from the very post-office to preside over which you appointed him. You made a very bad mess in the matter of Mr. C. B. Jodd. He has been in the penitentiary twice, and was under arrest for horse-stealing when you elevated him to the position of Special Land Agent in Nevada. Exum Saint is known to have been twice convicted for violating the Pension laws, and indictment is now hanging over him for the same offense. Yet you have appointed him to be Special Pension Examiner. P. F. Simon, who has been arrested nine times for violating the liquor laws of Rhode Island, has just been appointed postmaster at Valley Falls in that State. Another great mistake you have made was in appointing that man Keiley as Minister to Italy. You might have found some Democrat who could have represented us. The Republicans here say he is a mean Roman Catholic, and that you were forced to appoint him to please the Pope of Rome. He must be a very mean man if they won't have him in Italy and Austria, and you ought now to keep him home. Then, again, by your own admission you have appointed a disreputable Democrat to a position on a Federal bench, but for some reason you have neglected to give to the public the name of the man. You professed to be very indignant when you learned what you had done in this case, and attempted to excuse yourself by writing a stingingly sarcastic letter to one of the men who had signed the man's petition. If you had not written that letter nobody would have known that you had made such a mistake. As it is, you have advertised yourself as a dupe. We have not, however, heard of your removing this incompetent Judge from the bench, as you certainly should have done. The people in this section of the country are saying all manner of uncomplimentary things about you for this appointment. They say you should have investigated the man's record and not appointed him until you were satisfied that he was worthy of the place. Now, Mr. President, please for the sake of the party don't make another such a mistake.

We elected you President with the hope that you would "turn the rascals out," and we did not expect you to hunt up other and worse rascals to put in. You ought to understand your duties better. If you try, I believe you can find men in our party who have never been in jail and are as good Democrats as they who have been.

The pardon of Police Superintendent Mullen, of Cincinnati, has also injured us. Of course he did right in imprisoning the one hundred and thirteen niggers who wanted to vote the Republican ticket, and he deserved well from his party for his valiant services. We Democrats of this section heartily indorsed Mullen's actions, and among ourselves we rejoiced to know that he is again a free man, still we think it would have been better for the party if you had not pardoned him until after our October election. It is likely to unite the nigger vote against us, and I am afraid it will make some of the Methodists whom we hoped would vote for Dr. Leonard stick to the Republican party just to condemn you.

Now, Mr. President, I am a life-long Democrat who hates a Republican as I hate poison, and I hope you will seriously consider my observations. You ought to be able to find Democrats to fill all the offices without going to the jails and the penitentiaries. If you can not, then you should leave the Republican office-holders until honest Democrats are found.—*Thomas Johnson, in Cleveland Leader.*

—"A well-known firm of booksellers in the Strand," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "have on view what must be, we should think, one of the largest and most expensive extra illustrated books in existence. It is a copy of Boydell's edition of Shakespeare's works, which by the insertion of many thousands of plates has been extended to thirty-six volumes. Some idea of the vast quantity of the plates and the labor involved in their collection may be gained from the price of the book, £1,500. It is said that this by no means represents the original cost price."

—All the money found in the possession of convicts at San Quentin, Cal., hereafter will be in violation of prison rules, and shall be forfeited by the Warden to the fund for the benefit of the prison library. This order repeals the Folsom order, made July 27, 1885. A fund has been established in which all money in the possession of a convict, or which he may earn, is to be deposited, and to be paid over only on his discharge, or the convict may send his earnings to his family.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Medical item: "In some parts of South America people live to be over one hundred years old. There are no doctors there at all. Isn't that wonderful?" "It is not as wonderful as it is here in Texas," growled Colonel Peterby. "Here in Texas there are hundreds of doctors, and nevertheless a man occasionally lives to be one hundred years old. That is still more wonderful."—*Texas Siftings.*

—If London and Paris eventually keep clear of the cholera, or do as well as Paris did in 1884, the lesson of the scourge will be plainly written: "Work hard and keep clean." That is the watchword of modern civilization.—*Current.*

—Music boxes are chiefly made in Switzerland. Some of them cost as high as $5,000, and are as large as a piano.

DEMOCRATIC DISCORD.

The Foolish Policy of the Democracy in Respect to Vital Questions.

It is urged by representative organs of the Democratic party that the conduct of that party in respect to vital public questions is in the last degree foolish. It is quarreling all the time about Civil-Service reform, about the tariff, and about the silver question. By quarreling thus, it both weakens and disgraces itself, fails to carry out its pledges to the people, and renders the success of the Republican party hereafter altogether probable. If the Democratic leaders would develop some real policies, and if the party would stop quarreling and concentrate its efforts upon such policies, the organs think it would be much more likely to succeed.

This is true, but what better could be expected? The party is what it is. It quarrels about the most vital questions of public policy, because it does not agree. It appears to be two, because it is not one. A great many of its members are sincerely and zealously in favor of "a clean sweep," because they imagine every Republican is a rascal; they want the public service thoroughly reformed, and in their ignorance believe that it can not be done except by the agency of Democrats occupying all the offices. At the same time, some other Democrats believe in Civil-Service reform, and know that the service has been more pure and efficient under the later Republican Administrations than ever before. Being honest, these elements do not agree. Again, some believe that every duty that protects is a "robbery" of American industry. In their ignorance they conceive that the tariff is the great cause of industrial and commercial depression. Being sincere and earnest, these press their conviction in season and out of season, and hold that no man is or can be a good Democrat or a true patriot who hesitates to uproot any and every form or degree of "monopoly," by which, it is said, the few are helped at the expense of the many. Other Democrats, having broader knowledge or broader heads, know better. These as sincerely believe that it would be ruinous to the country, and especially harmful to its industries, to tear down the protective system. How is it possible for these people to agree? If they are both honest, they must be irreconcilably hostile to each other. And it is so, moreover, about the silver question. A great proportion of the Democrats sincerely believe that the country needs more money and cheaper money, and that disuse of silver robs "the debtor class," which embraces the many, for the benefit of "the creditor class," which embraces the few. Others know better, but how can these two agree?

These quarrels within the Democratic party are the only creditable thing about it. They prove that, though the party as a whole can not be said to have any honest aims or fixed convictions, many of its members have. It is infinitely more creditable to them to disagree, and to combat each other openly, than to attempt any deceptive or fraudulent pretense of unity or zeal for reform. Would it be more decent, do the organs really think, for the Democrats falsely to pretend to believe what they do not believe? Would it be more creditable for the party to imitate some of its journals, in having no principles except a desire for success and the spoils? Would the country be as likely to trust a party which was thus consciously and intentionally living a lie?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARES' NESTS.

Trying to Find Evidence to Impeach Republican Integrity.

The anxiety of the new Democratic officials at Washington to find something on which to impeach the integrity of the Republicans would be ludicrous if the motive was not so despicable. For years the Democrats professed a burning desire to get into office, not for the salaries, the honors and the power, but for the purpose of examining the books. The books have been examined, but found to furnish very little political capital for the examiners. Treasurer Jordan very ostentatiously proceeded to count the money in the Treasury, and made a great deal of noise about it until the final footings showed that not a penny was missing, when nothing more was said on the subject.

At the present time the whole Democratic and Mugwump chorus are holding their noses over a supposed discovery of rottenness in the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. That court, it is alleged, has too many men in its employ, and First Comptroller Durham has industriously gone over its accounts disallowing items at discretion. Among the charges rejected are salaries for an insurance expert and three assistants, amounting in all to $4,200. The court has had claims brought before it to the amount of $28,000,000 and their adjudication involved the most complicated and difficult questions of insurance that can be raised. If ever a court needed the services of insurance experts this court did; yet Comptroller Durham holds that they are an unnecessary extravagance and refuses to allow them the pay they have earned.

The life of this court is a short one, having been created in 1883 to dispose of the undistributed portion of the Alabama award, and its time expires on December 31 next. Work has been done by it under high pressure. It has accomplished much, but much yet remains to be done in order to complete its task. Comptroller Durham apparently gauges its necessities by the requirements of a county squire's office in Kentucky. Ex-Postmaster-General Cresswell, who is counsel for the United States before the court, shows that its expenses are only proportional to its needs and its extraordinary labors, and that the Democratic cry of thief is as baseless and wanton in this instance as it has been in every other.

The whole outcry is due to the excess of enthusiasm with which certain small men in large places are playing the role of detective. As soon as they get on what they suppose to be a clue they immediately give the alarm, and the whole country attends while they follow up their clue, only to find a mare's nest at the other end. These gentlemen may mean well, but they are entirely too "fresh" and too plainly betray their disappointment at not finding the Government departments as administered by the Republicans the den of thieves they had always maintained and apparently believed them to be. We hope they did not judge their predecessors by their knowledge of their own weakness and will leave behind as clean a record as the Republicans when they vacate in turn in 1889.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Mortgage is from the French, meaning "death grips."—*Hartford Times.*

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Out of 358 teachers employed last year in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 327 were females.

—More than three millions of children have been gathered into schools for the study of the Scriptures, through the missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union.

—The average Sunday plate collections of Rev. Newman Hall's church in Westminster Bridge Road, London, is $175, and of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's congregation, in the great Tabernacle, $345.

—The *Christian Intelligencer* dislikes the substitution of "signs" for "miracles" in the Revised New Testament. "Miracles," it says, "is a more pleasant word than signs, both to the tongue and the ear."

—A Mohammedan university nine hundred years older than Oxford is still flourishing at Cairo as in the days of Arabian conquests. It contains but one room, the floor is paved and the roof is supported by 400 columns.

—There are 397 institutions in the world for the education of deaf-mutes. Germany has ninety of these, France sixty-seven, Great Britain forty-six, and the United States thirty-eight. Recent careful estimates place the number of these unfortunates in existence at 800,000.—*Chicago Current.*

—According to their *Year Book* there has been rapid growth in the Reformed Episcopal Church during the past eight years. It has ten Bishops, [illegible] Presbyters and deacons, 7,9[illegible] communicants, prosperous Sunday-schools and church property valued at $1,021,569.

—In the village of State Hill, Orange County, N. Y., is a Baptist Church which was built in 1783. It is very primitive in style, and in the gallery has a pew which was made exclusively for slaves belonging to members of the congregation, which once numbered five hundred. The church is a great curiosity now, and is visited by many strangers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A curious incident occurred in the Parade Church, Shorncliffe, England, on a recent Sunday. It was found that the church was besieged by various kinds of birds, principally swallows. Every effort was made to dislodge them, but without effect, and at last some soldiers were obliged to fire a volley of blank cartridges, which completely routed them and the church being soon vacated, the service was held.

—At Cambridge, says the London *Truth*, the girl undergraduates have been decidedly "coming on." In last year's Mathematical Tripos they had no wranglers at all, and their best "man" was only equal to the forty-fourth on the list. This year they have two wranglers, one coming between the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth on the list, the other being equal to the thirty-fourth.

—The people of Trinity Parish, Buffalo, N. Y., moved into their new church the other day, and Bishop Coxe held a "service of secularization" in the old church, declaring it "secular and unconsecrated, and no longer within our jurisdiction, but given back solely to the protection of the laws of the land, and to none other than such common uses and control as by said laws are recognized and allowed."—*Buffalo Express.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"I do love dress!" exclaimed a young society belle. "Then I should think you would wear more of it," retorted the cynical bachelor friend of middle age.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—The transformations of nature are wonderful. Put a herring in a tin box with some cotton-seed oil and it immediately turns into a sardine.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Was it a forgery?" asks a magazine writer. We are unable to say without knowing more about it. If he escaped to Canada it was probably only a sharp business speculation.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—You must not expect to catch a big fish by simply dropping your tackle into the water and pulling it up again. You have to offer genuine inducements that will impress the fish as to your good faith—sort of work yourself into his confidence, as it were, so to speak.—*Lowell (Mass.) Citizen.*

—Woman, God bless her bright eyes, can make roses bloom in the desert, and when so minded she can give to the most commonplace affairs of life rather much of a rainbow look; but to save her eyebrows she can't use a pen without getting ink on her fingers any more than she can remember the day of the month.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

PROGRAMME OF FAIR WEEK IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

What Can Be Seen For One Admission of Fifty Cents.

The 25th Great St. Louis Fair opens October 5th and continues six days. $[illegible] is offered in cash premiums to be distributed among the exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Machinery, Mechanical and Industrial displays, Works of Art, Textile Fabrics, Produce, Fruits and Vegetables, Geological and Chemical specimens.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUND.

The collection of Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles on the Ground of the Association compares favorably with any Zoological Garden in the World, and will be opened free to all visitors to the Fair. Numerous additions have been made to this Department and it is now complete in all its details.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.

Sixty-five acres have been added to the Ground, and $[illegible] expended in improvements, comprehending a full mile race course, [illegible] new Cattle stalls, [illegible] a Poultry House for 5,000 Fowls, twenty-eight new Exhibition Halls and Pavilions. Applications for stalls or Pens should be made at once.

Trotting and Pacing Races Every Day.

The horses contending being the most celebrated in the country.

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

During the entire week the streets of the city will be illuminated by 170,000 gas jets, interspersed with hundreds of calcium, incandescent and arc electric lights.

VEILED PROPHETS' PAGEANT.

On the night of Tuesday, October 6th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "VEILED PROPHET," comprising thirty-five floats, will be given at an expense of thousands of dollars.

TRADES PAGEANT.

On the night of Thursday, October 8th, the "TRADES PAGEANT" will be given for the purpose of illustrating the industries, wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley.

SHAW'S GARDEN.

"SHAW'S GARDEN," of world-wide fame, will be open free to all visitors during the week, through the generosity of its owner.

HALF FARE RATES.

All railroad and steamboat companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of Fair Week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 50,000 guests have been provided for at greatly reduced rates.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

The Merchants' Cotton, Wool, Mechanics' and Real Estate Exchanges, will be open, free to all visitors. Exhibitors should apply for space, stalls or pens at once in order to secure a desirable location. Address FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary, 718 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Delicate Diseases
of either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Complicated and obstinate cases of blood taints, ulcers, obstructions, unnatural discharges, exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous, mental, and organic debility, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of prostate gland, kidneys and bladder, piles, fistulas and rupture, all permanently cured. Staff of twelve expert specialists in constant attendance, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America. Send history of case and address for illustrated pamphlet of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE difference between a sailor and a showman is, that a sailor likes a lighthouse and a showman does not.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Drowsiness in the Day-time
unless caused by lack of sleep or from over-eating, is a symptom of disease. If it be accompanied by general debility, headache, loss of appetite, coated tongue and sallow complexion, you may be sure that you are suffering from biliousness and consequent derangement of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are a sure cure for all ailments of this nature. They cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

IT is reported that female dentists are gaining ground in Germany. They seem to be taking root in this country.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Young Men, Read This.
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

WHEN a miner has been eaten by a grizzly, the Western people speak of him as being admitted to the b'ar.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

"Good gracious," said the hen, when she discovered the porcelain egg in her nest, "I shall be a bricklayer next."

THE inventor of a flying machine, if he doesn't soar very high, has the satisfaction of being sore when he drops.

AT what age does a man get bald. That depends altogether on the nature of his wife.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

SUPERLATIVE goodness must be very hard on the hair, for, you know, the good generally die young.—*Judge.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

PORCELAIN finger-rings are the latest fashion. They are probably intended for China-wear.

WHEN all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

A BROOKLYN lady now calls her pet cat "Sneolen" instead of Helen.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"AS GOOD as represented," is what everybody says of Frazer's Axle Grease.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, September 14.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 00	@	4 50
Native cows	2 15	@	3 50
Butchers steers	3 75	@	4 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 75	@	4 25
Light	3 00	@	3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68	@	69¼
No. 3 red	56	@	57
No. 2 soft	84½	@	84¾
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	23	@	23½
RYE—No. 2	43	@	45
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 90	@	2 00
HAY—Large baled	6 00	@	7 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	20	@	22
CHEESE—Full cream	10	@	11
EGGS—Choice	13	@	14
BACON—Ham	11	@	11½
Shoulders	5	@	5½
Sides	7	@	7½
LARD	6	@	6½
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	13	@	15
POTATOES—New	35	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 25	@	5 75
Butchers' steers	3 50	@	4 00
HOGS—Packing	4 00	@	4 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00	@	3 50
FLOUR—Choice	2 75	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87½	@	88¼
CORN—No. 2	41½	@	43
OATS—No. 2	24	@	24¼
RYE—No. 2	51½	@	52
BUTTER—Creamery	17	@	23
PORK	9 00	@	9 10
COTTON—Middling	9	@	9¾
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	6 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 10	@	4 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	4 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 85	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	83	@	83¼
No. 3	79	@	79¼
No. 2 spring	78	@	78¼
CORN—No. 2	43	@	43¼
OATS—No. 2	25	@	25½
RYE	55	@	56
BUTTER—Creamery	17	@	22
PORK	8 65	@	8 75
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports	5 65	@	6 25
HOGS—Good to choice	4 50	@	[illegible]
SHEEP—Common to good	2 75	@	4 25
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 80	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	48¾	@	49½
OATS—Western mixed	25	@	32
BUTTER—Creamery	8	@	23
PORK	10 00	@	10 50
PETROLEUM—United	1 00	@	1 00¾

CANCER of the TONGUE.

A Case Resembling That of General Grant.

Some ten years ago I had a scrofulous sore on my right hand, and with the old-time treatment it healed up. In March, 1882, it broke out in my throat, and concentrated in cancer, eating through my cheek, to the top of my left cheek bone and up to the left eye. I subsisted on liquids, and my tongue was so far gone I could not talk. On October first, 1884, I commenced taking Swift's Specific. In a month the eating places stopped and healing commenced, and the fearful aperture in my cheek has been closed and firmly knitted together. A new under lip is progressing, and it seems that nature is supplying a new tongue. I can talk so that my friends can readily understand me, and can also eat solid food again. I would refer to Hon. John H. Traylor, State Senator, of this district, and to Dr. T. S. Bradfield, of LaGrange, Ga.
MRS. MARY L. COMER.
LaGrange, Ga., May 14, 1885.

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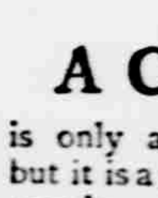

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