A Prisoner in the Chicago Jan Swallow Poison-Death Preferred to a Term is the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 29. The dead body of John T. Lessing, under arrest for the attempted murder of Mrs. Fred Kouzack, at 69 North Desplaines street, was discovered in his cell-bunk by the jail authorities this morning. The officials announced that heart disease was the cause of death. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that poison, in the shape of potasium, was the true cause. Doctors Bluthardt and Krost estimated that the dead prisoner had taken fifteen grains of the deadly drug. Small scraps of paper littered the cell floor which contained traces of the same powdered poison with which Herman Korstein ended his existence last week. Lessing did not partake of any breakfast when the food was passed into his cell this morning. He failed to leave his bed when the door was unbarred to permit him to join with the other prisoners in their daily exercise in the corridor. A deputy attempted to arouse the sleeper. He touched a cold and inanimate body. Korstein and Lessing came from the same neighborhood in Germany. They were together a great deal during the hours of exercise. The theory of the jail officials is that Korstein procured the poison and divided it with Lessing. The presumption is that Lessing swallowed the fatal dose Monday night.

The following letter, addressed to his wife, was written on the blank pages of a prayer-book found in his cell:

DEAR WIFE: You have been bad to me, but you will not know it until too late and your eyes are opened by this. You can not say that I have been as had to you since we lived together as you have to me. In the old Fatherland, my country and your gether as you have to me. In the old Father-land, my country and yours, you were arrest-ed for infanticide once, but I came forward in spite of this and made an honest wife of you. This is my reward. You will often think of me when I lie in the cold grave and you are in the warm embrace of another husband, who will perhaps abuse and beat you. Many times your father advised me to take a stick and correct you, but I never did, because I did not wish to soil my hands by putting them on your body. Every one has told me I was too good for you, and that you have acted in this way to me shows what kind of a woman you are. I shall always have witnesses that I come of an honest German family, of whom no one can say that any member was bad. I was born February 28, 186.

He also wrote a letter saying that he wished to have \$100 that was coming from his mother in Germany returned to her, and that he preferred death to dishonor. None of his family had been in the Penitentiary, and he would also avoid that The letter was addressed to Mrs. Wilhelmina Lessing, Gross Lesewith, Prus-

The crime for which he was incarcerated was the shooting of Mrs. Fred Kouzack, 169 North Desplaines street, on the night of November 21. His wife was stopping there, having refused to live with him on account of his dissolute habits. He went to see her with the avowed purpose of killing her and then himself, and when ordered from the house by Mrs. Kouzack, he deliberately drew a revolver and fired at her, the bullet entering just below the mouth, breaking her jawbone on the left side and burying itself in the muscles of the neck at the base of the tongue. The wounded woman was not expected to live, but she is now convalescent. The epidemic of suicide which has apparently set in at the jail is believed to be not yet over. There are several desperate characters who have suicidal tendencies, notably Charles A. Grimm, the diamond thief, who has been heard to announce his intention of killing himself rather than go to the Penitentiary. He was thoroughly searched before being taken into court to day, where he is now undergoing his second trial. He fought deperately during the ordeal. Nothing was found upon him, but he is to be closely watched, should the jury find him guilty. Some of the prisoners have made the sub-ject of suicide a special topic, and one, whose talent for versifying has been noted peretofore, handed out the following parody on Gilbert's rhyme in the opera of Pa-

Here's a receipt for a popular suicide, Take twenty grains of potassium cyanide. Its action is noted for painless rapidity, We'll all take a dose without any timidity.

A Cowardly Murder.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 29. One of the most cowardly and dastardly murders ever committed in the county was perpetrated yesterday afternoon on Jones' Creek, ten miles south of Carthage. News of the murder did not reach this city until to-day. The victim is James Cherry, aged about seventy years, and the murderer is Wilson Hall, about twenty years old. The cause of the murder arose from a law-suit over some land, in which Hall was worsted. For revenge he resorted to the horrible crime of murdering old man Cherry. Hall concealed himself behind some brush, quite a distance from where Cherry was at work piling brush, and when he was stooping over his assassin shot him with a rifle, the ball entering the back of his head and coming out at the forchead, killing him almost instantly. The murderer ran away, but was recognized by Cherry's children as Wilson Hall, son of J. D. Hall, an old resident of this county. The alarm was given and the neighbors pursued the murderer to his home, but did not arrest him, as it was dark. They guarded the house all night. He was arrested this morning by the constable of Union Township and will have a bearing to-morrow.

Dead Among Strangers.

ROWLING GREEN, Mo., Jan. 29. At the request of parties here is sent & description of a young man, supposed to be John O'Leary, who was killed by the Chicago and Alton passenger train at this place yesterday at 2 P. M. H s clothing was marked "O'Leary," and a piece of a letter, supposed to have been written by a sister, calling him Johnnie, was found on the body. He looks to be about nineteen years of age, smooth face, auburn hair, dark eyes, with heavy eye-brows and lashes. He wore a light checked cap, dark blue woolen coat and vest, gray striped pants, blue flannel overshirt and red flannel undershirt, white knit drawers, lead colored home-made socks and congress gaiter shoes. He had a silver ring on the third finger of his right hand; had a silver watch, with Bartlett movement, and silver chain attached; had a pocket-book (no money), two-blade knife, pocket looking-glass and comb, and two keys and a shoe-buttoner on a ring. There is nothing to indicate where he is from. He did not seem to heed the signals given by the engineer. His head was badly crushed, killing him almost instantly. An inquest was held and he will receive depart burial.

Confidence Operators Captured. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.

P. Rosenbury and two confederates, named Wm. Ayers and Jacob Zimmitt, have been arrested at Youngstown for extensive confidence operations the past few years in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their scheme was to take orders and advance payment for counterfeit money and illicit whisky, but never to deliver the goods. The nature of the swindle was such that the victims were afraid to prosecute, and they have been able to carry on a lucrative industry. Rosenbury was the chief operator, the others being cappers, paid two dollars a head for victims. Zimmitt confessed the whole

THE CREAMERY CONVENTION.

Valley Dairy and Creamery Association -Discussions on Various Topics Connec ed with the Industry, Election of Officers,

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan, 31. Yesterday morning the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association met for their first convention. The association was formed at the time of the last Fair in this city, and the officers of the association named then are Norman J. Colman, President; Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill., First Vice President; Jos. E. Miller, Belleville, Ill., Second Vice President; . W. Sheppard, Secretary and W. N. Tivy, reasurer. The delegates present were N.J. Colman, J. W. Sheppard, B. S. Edmunds, J. F. Ewing, St. Louis; H. H. Palmer, Rockford, Ill.; J. M. Brent, Chicago; D. W. Curt's, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; C. P. Willard, Chicago; J. W. Drury, Waterloo. Ill.; J. E. Miller, Belleville, Ill.; L. T. Hopson, Girard, Ill.; T. D. Curtis, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. B. Kellogg, Keytesville, Mo.; J. M. Powell, La Plata, Mo.; J. S. Evans, Caledonia, Mo.; W. T. Humphrey, Loerston, Mo.; J. C. Ritchie, Marissa, Ill.: J. A. Peirsol, Monrae City, Mo.; J. J. Whitmore, J. Y. Sawyer, Godfrey, Ill.: J. W. Scott, Belleville, Ill.: J. H. Morse, Jefferson County, Mo.: Davis Rankin, Chicago: J. H. Wanzer, Darlington, Wis.; A. H. Wing, Uandalia, Ill.; J. H. Vance, Troy, Ill.: Jas. Hirst, Barckley, Osage Country, Mo.: Cou Wis.: A. H. Wing. Uandalia, Ill.; J. H. Vance, Troy, Ill.; Jas. Hirst, Barckley, Osage County, Kan.; D. Douglass and H. W. Douglas, Jerseyville, Mo.; T. C. Campbell, Mancaester, Mo.; Geo. W. Hilliard, Brighton, Ill.; H. B. Butts. Louisiana, Mo.; J. B. Vissering, Welville, Ill.; D. W. Bryant, Waterloo, Ill.; N. W. Barmsback, Troy, Ill.; Jacob Eisenmayer, Mascoutah, Ill.; J. B. Thompson, La Plata, Mo.; Mathew Williams, Kidder, Mo.; H. C. Lanterman, Edwardsville, Ill.; C. A. Adams, Chill coune, Mo.; T. J. Powell, Montgomery, Mo.; James Morran, S. W. McKelvez, Sparta, Ill.; Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; J. W. Sanborn, Columbia, Mo.; C. W. Sihley, Pana, Ill.; M. R. Turnbower, Sterling, Ill.; Pana, Ill.: M. R. Turnbower, Sterling, Ill.; and F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville, Ill.

The meeting having been called to order, the constitution was read and adopted. Its terms re general and for the purpose of a basis of the organization. A committee on programm was appointed and a report of an order business was received in the afternoon at the sion closed with an informal discussion after the preliminary matters had been decided upon. In the afternoon Mr. C. W. Barstow, First Vice President of the Merchants' change, welcomed the delegates in a neat speech, tendering them the freedom and bospitality of the Merchants' Exchange.

Mr. Coleman responded on behalf of the association. Conventions, he said, were called to gather together the wisdom and experience of the largest number of persons engaged in a particular industry possible. Unlike the Sor-ghum Convention just concluded, this will be ot a succession of recitals of experiments of varying success, though of value, but state ments of advancement and of growth. The in the manufacture of the products of milk in this section are the best goods and the mos profit. They endeavor to manufacture but ter that really is butter, and not the insipid reactions really is butter, and not the insipid, graceless grease that is usually dignified by the name. He hoped that the result of the meeting would be a great change in the average quality of the product for the better, and he emphatically declared in favor of real protection of home industries. To enlarge the field tion of home industries. To enlarge the field of consumption of home industries is to in rease the consumption, and by so doing the industry stimulated will raise itself to its

Prof. Sanborn, Dean of the Agricultural College of Missouri, who was assigned to a consideration of the "Importance of Dairy and Creamery Interests," had not prepared a paper, but gave an informal talk upon the subject at large. He thought while there were many advantages possessed by the State and this district for dairies and creameries, there justry would develop as these obstacles were

removed.

He was followed by Chas. W. Murtfeldt, of Kirkwood, on the "Dairy Belt Myth." He prefaced his remarks by reading a paper he had clipped from some tarmers' organ which had been written by T. B. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y. At the conclusion of the reading, President Coman said he was reminded of a story, lien Butler delivered an eloquent address before a New York convention, and the speaker who was to follow him said: "I had prepared an eloquent address for you, but when I look in my pocket for it I find it is gone. As I sat next to General Butler you can draw yourown conclusions." The paper which had been read by Mr. Murtfeldt was the lecture Mr. Curtis (who was present) had intended to deliver before this Convention. The story provoked a prolonged laugh, and Mr. Murtfeldt proceeded with his paper. He had heard some years ago, he said, the dairy belt described as no further north or west than the Western Reserve of Ohio, and it was about that time he began making butter in Illinois, and marketing it as the research of his noishberg for the said to the proposed of the said to the property of the said the said that time he began making butter in Illinois, and marketing it as the research of his noishberg for the said the said to the property of the said t making butter in Illinois, and marketing it as well as the product of his neighbors in St. Louis. The idea of a dairy belt as definite as the cotton and s agar belts is erroneous. There are localities that seem to be without the limits and people are inclined to think it either too cold or too hot, but by means of artificial refrigeration or heat the climatic difficulties may be obviated. The growth of the dairy interest is some hing in which the figures are absolutely bewildering. It is e timated that it requires 15,000,001 cows to say p'y the demand for milk and its prod ucts in the United States. To feed the secows, \$1,00,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The average cow yields 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total prod c of 6,500,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of milk at, a total return to the dairy farmer of \$500,000,000 the dairy farmer of \$810,000,000.

Mrs. Wing, a manufacturer of butter, from Mrs. Wang, a manufacturer of butter, from Vandalia, Iti., read a paper on the "Management of a Dairy." she advised that as good cows as possible be secured; they must be well fed, and the dairies should be kept in the cleanest possible condition. The cows shou'd be tested, and the bad cows thrown ou, as they injure, by mixing their milk with that of the good, the joint product. The churning temperature should be about 54 deg., and everything about the place should be sweet and temperature should be about 54 deg., and everything about the place should be sweet and clean and the air fresh. In the temperature she differed from Mr. Mur. feldt, who advised a temperature of 60 deg. to 65 deg. T. B. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., followed her, and took up that point, advising a temperature varying from 40 deg. to 60 deg. As long as the temperature is fall nx the cream rises. Mr. Curtis compared New York and Missouri, favorably to Missouri as a dairy State. In feed and in to Missouri as a dairy State. In feed and in climit: Missouri had the advantage, having a longer feeding season than the Northeastern States, where the industry is older. His lee ture was full of statistics and valuable infor-mation to the delegates. When he had con-cluded the subjects opened by the preceding papers were made the subject of extensive discussions until the a ljournment.

At night the discussions were again taken up, and the subject of feeding stock was the up, and the subject of feeding stock was the principal topic in the talk. The farmers present were divided as to the value of clover, ensilage and cooked food, each having a support and an opposition. Mr. Douglas of Jefferson County, Mo., advised against the use of clover except for fertilizing purposes on a dairy farm, and Mr. Hobson, of Illino's, took direct issue with him. Mr. Sawyer, of Illinois, said that in five years from now every farmer would have his slo, and ensilage would be the food used in drouth and in winter. Prof. Sanborne said he had heard that statement years ago, and experiments had set his mind years ago, and experiments had set his mind against the free use of ensilare. Mr. Douglas said in 1830 the fashion in New York was cooking food, putting water into it—and now the fashion is keeping it in silos—keeping the water in it. Both were foolish to a great ex-

J. B. Thompson, of the La Plata (Mo.) Creamery, had not prepared himself, owing to a misunderstanding, but as he was down for the address of the evening, discussed "Cooperative Creameries' at some length. He advocated the establishment of an exchange

advocated the establishment of an exchange in St. Louis, and having an exchange in st. Louis, and having an exchange in spection and branding of the product to be brought in by the railroads from the creameries in refrigerator cars. He quoted the example of the Elgin (Ill.) Exchange.

Mr. Addy, of New York, replied to him, showing that individual excellence was the thing to be desired; co-operation might have the same effect as it had at Elgin. There prices are kept up by artificial purchases between neighbors, and the creamery butter from that locality is in bad favor everywhere and particularly in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.
Yesterday morning the second daily session of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Cream ry Association was held. When called the older the Convention was addressed by Mr. Dougass, of Jefferson County, who has been intimately connected with the history of buttermately connected with the history of buttermaking in this country, having dealt in it or
manufactured it all his long life. In 1857 he
came to this city and engaged in the sale of
butter, bringing most of his supply from New
York; some was obtaine b from the Western
Reserve of Oho. He began getting butter
from Illinois near Galena and Elgin. The butter obtained from the latter Stale was ery
poor and he paid four cents a pound for it.
He had printed some instructions for the
more proper handling of the product and dismore prop. r handling of the product and dis-

tributed them largely in Illinois, which had the effect of improving the quality of the butter. In 1874 he began working his dairy farm and felt that his experience atted him especially to counse, his fellow-laborers. He laid especial stress upon the necessity of constructing the dairy-house so that the temperature should be equal the year round. One plan is nowing streams of water though the building. Another building has walls of the house in three sections, so that there would be three air chamters, to be opened at night and closed during the day. Prof. Wilkinson's plan of building was to have the dairy-house in a hill-side and conducting the colled or warmed air through ducts in the hill, with wind-mills pumping the surplus water in tanks tributed them largely in Illinois, which had

warmed air through ducts in the hill, w the wind-mills pum sing the surplus water in tanks to make artificial streams where there are none natural. But he said that while he thought his dairy was quite convenient, if he was starting anew convenient, if he was starting anew he would introduce into his establishment the centrifugal separator which takes the milk as it comes from the cow and separates the cream from the milk. The milk is placed on a concave disk and revolved rapidly, which caused the milk to seek the outer edge, while the cream flowed out of the center. He claimed ten to twelve per cent. more butter could be made by this plan.

made by this plan.

Prof. Sanborne said the Government had experimented with this machine and had found it at by it more butter was gotten from carted misk than by any other system.

There was a discussion after the address, all who had read or heard anything about the machine having been unable to find anything not in its favor.

State Senator Morse, of Jefferson County, Morseld he came without invitet on and from

Mo., said he came without invitet on and from curiosity. He had heard that north of paralels 37 and 38 the butter of the world must be less 37 and 38 the butter of the world must be made, but to his mind there should be no insurmountable obstacle to making butter as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. Artificial refrigeration, one of the grand improvements of a grand age, rendered this possible. The southern part of Missouri, he said, is divided from the northern portion, and in that latter part all the improvement has been, but al-though it was not so considered, he knew the possibilities of the South were greater. No State in the Union has as much water-power, and there is no country in the world finer than that range of counties including Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties.

Major F. F. Hilder read an address on the South as a Market for Dairy Products," J. A. Piersol, of Mouroe City, Mo., started a discussion on the best methods of running creameries. It was shown that the best method was the collection of cream, as here the skim-milk modes could not be utilized. By the ordinary modes of collecting the farmers the ordinary modes of collecting the farmers lear red they could manipulate their cream to show a larger percentage of butter on the gauge than there really was.

Mr. Addy explained the Shock & Bolander test to obviate this difficulty. It is in use at the Darlington Creamery in Illinois. The collector takes a sample of the cream offered by

lector takes a sample of the cream offered by the farmer in a quart jar, seals it and puts a number on it. The contents of the jar are put in a churning box made to hold half a gallon and churned. It ought to make eight our cre of butter perhaps, but the result will var, from four to twelve ounces. By this method the exact butter producing quality of the cream is determined, and the farmer is paid eccordingly.

F This ended the morning session and the entire body then visited the Merchants' Ex When the Convention assembled in the afternoon, Mr. (ampbell read an essay on "Endiage." His argument was favorable to the

There was a short discussion on the subject which was led by Mr. Sawyer, of Illinois, and Prof. Sanborne. Mr. Sawyer had tried ensilage and hid the fever badly, as he said. He thought the feed was better than anything but

thought the feed was better than anything but May and June grasses. His cows had given 40 pounds of milk a day, and the butter resulting was 22½ or 23 pounds a week while he was not feed in a consider. The increase of milk was nearly one-half when he began feeding the stock of the silo, but the increase of butter was only three pounds. Prof. Sanbo ne said the c s was too great for the result. How Histon Snith, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., hat a 1 a, er on implements used in the industry. He prefaced his address, saying that he was not the a vocate of any patent. He had read of the c avention and came to He had read of the . nvention and came to

He had read of the c nvention and came to see what was being done in Missouri. St. Louis is the largest market Wisconsin has, and Sheboygan County alore sends \$150,000 worth a year of dairy products to this city. If Missouri is going to be a dairy State she would be a strong competitor of Wisconsin.

Mr. Houglass, of Jefferson County, spoke of the manufacture of butter from sweet cream. A correspondent of his at Brookline, Mass., made butter from sweet cream and got \$1,25 a pound for it. Mr. Havemeyer was accustomed to getting seventy-five cents a pound for his butter and he had 100 cows, all Jerseys. Mr. Smith continued advising the packing of butter as soon as it was churned.

Mr. Chas. Cabanne, of St. Louis, read a paper on the "Best method of supplying cities with milk." He said nearly all the milk so'd in St. Louis is produced from cows in this city or within a site of the limits.

with milk." He said nearly all the milk sold in St. Louis is produced from cows in this city or within a mile of its limits. The milk from these cows can be sold cheaper in this city than the milk produced upon farms so far from the city that the milk has to be shipped in by rail. Every day there is shipped into St. Louis 2.500 gallons, Chicago receives 40,800 gallons and New York 110,000. He showed the difficulties of the delivery in the city and end. lons and New York 110,000. He showed the difficulties of the delivery in the city and ended his paper by saying: We have analyzed samples of milk sold by deliverers of milk here as pure unskimmed milk that contained but ten per cent. of solids, while it should have contained not less than 12½ per cent. and might have contained 14½ per cent. of solids. An average of 13½ per cent. of solids can reasonably be demanded by the buyer in this market during this winter. Now the moneyed sonably be demanded by the buyer in this market during this winter. Now the moneyed difference between milk containing 10 per cent. and 13 per cent. in solids is over 27 per cent. In London, England, if the percentage of solids is not up to 11.5 and 2.5 of fat the dealer is prosecuted for adulteration.

Prof. Sanborne said that the London standards were too high, as he had seen analyses of milk from healthy cows that showed nine per cent. of solids, Pure milk varies in its solids, but the faiture of milk in analysis to come up

but the failure of milk in analysis to come up to the proper standard doesn't prove it has been watered, as the surrounding conditions of the cow, her feed, etc., effect the richness of

the milk.

John Stewart, of Anamosa, Io., submitted a paper in which was discussed generally the advantages of an extension of the industry. Referring to oleomargarir e and butterine, he made a casual allusion to "mitation creamery butter" and "factory butter." Mr. Addy explained the terms. The finest grades of butter are collected by buyers from the farmers as unsalted stock. It was taken to a common unsalted stock. It was taken to a common center, the finest selected, washed by men's lands stamped, packed and sold as imitation creamery. The best of the leavings is put up as "factory butter" and the scraps as "No. 3

A paper by J. E. Wetzel was read on the "Manufactu e of Butter." In the discussion Mr. Addy said that the legitimate man u asture of butter was to be encouraged, and not the use of fa's ingredients, such as neut al oil, which, though it could not be detected in the butter, must sooner or later bring discredit upon the manufacturer who is sit. He wanted to core t a statement at il ured to him ti a Elgin tutter was in distance in this marke.. While the butter is good, the ne hods employed by farmers at the Exchange there had driven away St. Louis buyers.

The officers of the Associa ion in the past year were re-elected and constituted an Executive Board. The adjournment was made subject to a call of that committee to meet in St. Louis next January.

Crushed Under Seventy Your of Steel. PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 31. An accident that resulted in the instant death of two men and the fatal injury of another occurred this afternoon at the Linden street works in the Twenty-third Ward. Thos. Liney, John Butler and John Roach, laborers, were at work on a platform loading bars of steel, known as fish-pla e, on a car on a siding. The platform was enfeet high and supported seventy tons or metal. Without a moment's warning the timbers supporting one side gave way and the platform toppled over. The accident was so unexpected that the men had no time to save themselves, but went down with the wreck, and were buried under the mass of steel. A long time was consumed in removing the immense weight, and when the unfortunates were extricated two (Butler and tunates were extricated two (Butler and Liney) were found to be crushed almost beyond recognition. Roach seemed to have escaped serious injury, and much to the surprise of everytody was able to walk to his boarding-house unaided. This evening, however, he complained of severe internal pains, and at last accounts was not expected to recover. The platform has often been more heavily loaded than to-day.

-David Kemlo, of Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death by shooting recently. His brother-in-law shot at him, but the bullet passed through the collar of his coat, struck his collar button, shattering it in pieces, and then dropped down between his vest and shirt. - Brooklyn Earle.

Emperor William's Oil-Lamp.

The study-lamp on Emperor William's work-table is a simple oil-lamp of a pattern such as since the introduction of petroleum lamps can hardly be met with on the table of the humblest citizen of Berlin. The following incident may account for the non-admittance of the improved petroleum lamp into the historical corner room of the Imperial Palace. The Emperor, whose simple and economical habits are well known, has for years been accustomed to screw down the wick whenever he ceases writing, or reading, or leaves the room. When the petroleum lamps finally came into general use, the Emperor's valet, Krause, brought one and put it on the work-table. True to his habit, his Imperial master screwed down the wick on leaving off writing, and, as a matter of course, the room was soon filled with an almost insupportable smoke, which greatly affected the nose and eyes of the monarch, and necessitated the opening of doors and windows. Krause finally volunteered the remark: "No, your Majesty, this sort of lamp will not suit." "But what are we to do, Krause? Had we better get our oil-lamp back again? You know my eyes are weaker and require a brighter light." "Well, your Majesty, we can have a new lamp made with an extra large burner, so as to do away with petroleum altogether." "Quite right. Krause, let us try it." And Krause got a lamp of the old pattern, had the burner enlarged to an almost colossal size, a green glass shade added to it, and to this day the new lamp, defying all innovations, asserts its place of honor on the work-table of the most diligent of all monarchs.-Paris American Register.

A Robbers' Roost.

A robber's roost was discovered by Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie, of Denver, recently, in a gulch near Webster, Col. Returning from a visit to their daughter. whose home is at Grant Station, they lost their way. They traveled until after nightfall before they found a cabin. In it was a rude table, some chairs, a large open stove, and a good supply of fuel, and on a shelf were six loaded revolvers, several cartridge belts filled with ammunition, and three pairs of spurs. Mr. Guthrie stabled his horses in the dark, and re-entered the cabin and fastened the heavy door with a huge bolt that fitted into slots in the logs. At about midnight Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie were awaked by sounds outside. A man said: "I wonder who is there! Shall we force the door?" The answer was: "Taint no use; that door will stand as long as the cabin itself." Then the voices faded away. Mr. Guthrie lay until long after daybreak ere he ventured out. Then, on going to harness his horses by daylight, he found in the barn six mail bags that had been opened, and other industrious hen. evidences of highwaymen's operations. The United States officials are searching for the robbers.—Rocky Mountain News.

-A Montreal citizen is addicated to the musical habit of whistling in his sleep, far more musical at its worst than snoring.

The Friends.

Mr. R. T. Bentley, a member of the estimable community of Quakers at Sandy Springs, Md., says he was severely affected by rheumatism in his right hand. Mr. Bentley applied St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and by its continued use, in a short time, was completely cured.

THE man who lost his shoes is discouselate—they were his sole support.—Unicago Herald.

A Messenger of Health. Sent free to sufferers from nervous, chronic and blood diseases, brain and heart affections, nervous debility, etc. It tells of wonderful cures effected by Dr. Scott's Coca, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus. Sold by druggists; \$1. Dr. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

Paying dividends on watered stock is now called "El Mahdi," because it is

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.—For twenty years I was a sufferer from Catarrh of the head and throat in a very aggravated form, and during the summer with Hay Fever. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and after a few applications received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle. Have had no return of the complaint. CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly, N. Y.

A WORKMAN is known by his chips, and a barber is known by his shavings.

Decorative Art. Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c. 10c. Druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Samaritan Nervine relieves the brain of morbid fancies. It's a pure family medicine.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5, 1884.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers...\$5 00 @ 6 00

Native Heifers... 3 00 @ 4 00

Native Cows... 3 00 @ 4 25

Butchers' Steers... 4 00 @ 5 10

HOGS—Good to choice heavy 4 35 @ 6 15

Light... 4 00 @ 4 80

WHEAT—No. 1 90 @ 91 OATS-No. 2. 48

RYE-No. 2 48

FLOUR-Fancy, per sack. 2 05

HAY-Car lots, bright. 7 00

BUTTER-Choice dairy. 20

CHEESE-Kansas, new. 06 ce..... PORK-Hams .. ulders..... Sides POTATOES-Per bushel..... ST. LOUIS.

Steers...

Butchers' Steers...

HOGS—Good to choice....

SHEEP—Fair to choice....

FLOUR—XXX to choice.... ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-No. 2 Winter..... No. 3.

CORN—No. 2 mixed...
OATS—No. 2.
RYE—No. 2.
PORK.
COTTON—Middling.
TOBACCO—New Lugs.
Medium new leaf CHICAGO. CATTLE—Good shipping....
HOGS—Good to choice.....
SHEEP—Fair to choice....
FLOUR—Common to choice...
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....

CORN-No. 2.

NEW YORK.

The office held by the Kidneys is one of importance. They act as nature's sluice-way to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities, both those that are taken into the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs is therefore important. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kid-neys in good working order, strengthening them and inducing healthy action. If you would get well and keep well, take Kidney-

THE little stump of a girl marries the tall man because she wants some one to look up to .- Boston Transcript.

Prominent Butter Makers. There is no dissent from the decision of candid and capable dairymen, that the Improved Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever, of Massachusetts, E. D. Mason, Vermont, Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin, use it, and recommend it as superior to all others.

In ancient Rome, any fool could become a great violinist. They were all Pagan-ninnies.—Detroit Post.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Is a cure for lung and throat diseases. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

WHEN a baby cries all night do not become impatient. Be thankful it isn't twing. -Chicago Times.

Two MONTHS ago my attention was called to the case of a woman afflicted with a cancer on her shoulder at least 5 inches in circumference, angry, painful, and giving the patient no rest day or night for 6 months. l obtained a supply of Swift's Specific for her. She has taken 5 bottles, and the ulcer is entirely healed up, only a very small scab remaining, and her health is better than for 5 years past; seems to be perfectly cured. REV. JESSE H. CAMPBELL, Columbus, Ga.

THE question arises: Why is a woman so mortally afraid of getting "a duck of a bonnet" wet?—Burlington Free Press.

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief. 25 cts. a box.

A WORTHLESS check-the rein that hitches a horse's head too high.-Lowell Courier. As one HAVING used Ely's Cream Balm I

would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for Catarrh. One bottle cured me. B. A. LOVELL, Franklin, Pa.

FITZ JOHN PORTER - John's coat, of course.-N. Y. Independent.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is convenient to use and to carry when on a journey. THE music of the union-The wedding .-

N. Y. Mail. "Samaritan Nervine cured me of 'St. Vitus Dance,'" said T. J. Osborn, Richmond, Va. A MISS-ALLIANCE—A young ladies' de-bating society.—Chicago Tribune.

1y afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. "BETTER lay-it than never," cackles the

> THE GREAT GERMAN RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, Headache, Toothache, SORE THROAT. QUINSY, SWELLINGS,

SPRAINS, (1) Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES. BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. MA VOGELER & COL Baltimore, Md., U.S.A

REAM BALL ostrils, will be aborbed, effectually HAYFEVER DE S

cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy se-cretions. It allays inflammation, pro-tects the membrane of the nasal pass-ages from addition-al colds, comoletely heals the sores and restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve.

HAY-FEVER will positively cure.
Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.



A Blood, Brain and Nerve Tonle.

If your druggest does not keep it, ask him to order it for you. \$1.00 per bottle. Coca, Beef and Iron is the Greatest Medical Discovery of modern times. For pamplet address CHAS. W. SCOTT, H. D. Kansas City, Mo. CHAMPION RINK ROLLER SKATE.



E. E. MENCES & CO. Direct Importers of Guns and Gun Goods. 121-123 West Pifth Street, led Catalogue Free. Hamens City, Mo-



Scrofula, Kings Evil, Ugly Blood Diseases, Dyspep-MQUEROR Sick Headache, Rheumatism,

Nerrous Weakness, Brain Worry, Blood Sores, Biliousness, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Kidney Troubles and Irregularities. \$1.50.

Sample Testimentals.

"Samaritan Nervine is doing wonders."

Dr. J. O. McLemoin, Alexander City, Ala.
"I feel it my duty to recommend it."

Dr. D. F. Langhlin, Clyde, Kansas.
"It cured where physicians failed."

Rev. J. A. Edic, Beaver, Pa.

lence freely answered "61 THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., ST. JOSEPH. MO. Sold by All Druggists.
LORD, STOUTENBURG & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

ninerals used in medicine, and has produced much uffering in the world. Taken for a long time and in large doses, it dries up the gastric juices, impairs di-gestion, the stomsch refuses food, and the patient delines in health and weight. Persons with Blood or Skin Diseases should be careful how they take these mineral poisons, as in most instances the effect of them is to almost permanently impair the constitution. wift's Specific is entirely a vegetable preparation, and it is easy to convince you of its me it.

eration by the use of Swift's Specific, after I had nost signally failed with Mercury and Potash. F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga. Our treatise on Blood and Skin Discases mailed free

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

New York Office, 159 West 23d St., bet, 6th and 7th Ava. (X.-NOTICE.-XX. **As BLUE FLANNEL Garments**

of Inferior Quality of Goods
are sold as the "grauine Middlesex," which are not
made by that mill, The Middlesex Company, in order
to protect their customers and the public, give notice
that hereafter all Clothing made from THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS AND
YACHT CLOTHS, sold by all leading clothiers, must
bear the "SILE HANGERS," furnished by the Belling
Agents to all parties ordering the goods.

WENDELL, FAY & CO.,

SELLING AGENTS, MIDD: ESEX COMPANY,

66 and 86 Worth St., New York; 37 Franklin 84,

Boston, \$14 Chestnut St., Philad-liphia.

cacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLE

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, baternal and External Use) will in-tly relieve these terrible diseases, and positively cure nine cases out of ten-mation that will save many lives sent by mail. Don't delay a moment. Pre-PISOS REMEDY FOR CATARRY



Rasy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive, Three onths' treatment in one package. Good for Cold the Head, Headache, Dissiness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa. "THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

A. N. K.-D.