

INDIAN JUGGLERY.

Wonderful Performances of a Jossakeed at Leech Lake in 1858.

The feature of the evening at one of the meetings of the Anthropological Society in New York City was a paper by Colonel Garrick Mallory on "Algonkin Jugglers on Bark and Stone." The paper dealt briefly with some related subjects, and will form a part of the annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology. The following is a brief chapter on "Indian Jugglers," extracted from this paper:

"Paul Beaulieu, an Ojibwa of mixed blood, present interpreter at White Earth agency, gave his experience with a jossakeed at Leech Lake about the year 1858. The reports of wonderful performances reached the agency and, as Beaulieu had no faith in the jugglers, he offered one hundred dollars, a large sum, then and there, against goods of equal value, that the juggler could not perform satisfactorily one of the tricks of his repertoire to be selected by him (Beaulieu) in the presence of himself and a committee consisting of his friends. The wager was accepted with the result to be described.

"A medicine lodge was made. Four strong poles were planted deep in the ground, rising to an elevation of at least ten or twelve feet; one of them having the branches remaining and rising a little beyond its fellows, this being the indication of a jossakeed as distinguished from a medicine lodge. The interior diameter was less than four feet. The frame, which was inclined to the center, was then filled in with intertwined twigs and covered with blankets and birch bark from the ground to the top, leaving an orifice of about one foot in diameter open for the ingress and egress of spirits and of the objects to be mentioned, but not large enough for the passage of a man's body. At one side of the bottom wrapping a flap was left for the entrance of the jossakeed or shaman. A committee of twelve was selected to see that no communication was possible between the jossakeed and confederates. These twelve men were respectable people, one of them being the Episcopal clergyman of the reservation. The spectators were several hundred in number, but stood off, not being allowed to approach.

"The jossakeed then removed his clothing, until nothing remained upon his person but the breech-cloth. Beaulieu then took a rope (of his own selection for the purpose), and first tied and knotted one end about the ankles; the knees were then securely tied together; next the wrists, after which the arms were passed over the knees, and a hallet of wool passed under the knees, thus securing and keeping the arms down motionless. The rope was then passed around the neck again and again, each time tied and knotted so as to bring the face down upon the knees. A flat river-stone of black color—which was the jossakeed's maned or smelter—was left lying upon his thighs. The jossakeed then carried to the lodge, placed inside upon a mat on the ground, and the flap covering restored so as to completely hide him from view.

"Immediately loud, thumping noises were heard, and the frame-work began to sway from side to side with much violence, whereupon the clergyman remarked that this was the work of the evil one, and it was no place for him; so he left, and did not see the end. After a few minutes of violent movement and swaying of the lodge, accompanied by loud articulate noises, the motions gradually ceased, when the voice of the juggler was heard telling Beaulieu to go to the house of a friend near by and get the rope. Now, Beaulieu, suspecting some joke was to be played upon him, directed the committee to be very careful not to permit any one to approach while he went for the rope, which he found at the place indicated, still tied exactly as he had placed it about the neck and extremities of the jossakeed. He immediately returned, laid it down before the spectators, and requested of the jossakeed to be allowed to look at him, which was granted, but with the understanding that Beaulieu was not to touch him.

"When the covering was pulled aside the jossakeed sat within the lodge contentedly smoking his pipe, with no other object in sight than the black stone of maned. Beaulieu paid his wager of one hundred dollars. An exhibition of similar pretended powers, also for a wager, was announced a short time later at Yellow Medicine, Minn., to be given in the presence of a number of army people; but at the threat of the grand medicine-man of Leech Lake hands, who probably objected to interference with his lucrative monopoly, the event did not take place and bets were declared off. No remarkable and frequent were these performances of jugglery that the French in 1633 called the whole body of Indians on the Ottawa river, whom they met at a very early period, 'the sorcerers.' They were the tribes afterward called Nipissing, and were the typical Algonquins. No suspicion of jugglery in the sense of deception appears to have been entertained by any of the earliest French and English writers. The severe Puritan and the ardent Catholic both considered that the exhibitions were real and the work of the devil. It is also worth mentioning that one of the derivations of the name 'Micmac' is connected with the word meaning 'sorcerer,' so that the known practices of this character having an important effect upon the life of the people extending from the great lakes to the extreme east of the continent. It was obvious to me in cross-examining the various old men that the performances of jugglery were in each case an exhibition of the pretended miraculous power of an individual, whereby he obtained a reputation above his rivals and derived subsistence and authority by the selling of charms and superhuman information. The charms of fetiches, which still are sold by a few who are yet believed in, are of three kinds—to bring death or disease to an enemy, to lure an enemy into ambush, and to create sexual love."

Arsenic as a Cosmetic.
The deleterious effect of arsenic upon the skin was recently discussed in the Pathological Society of London, after a communication had been read by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson. The skin is the tissue on which arsenic has, perhaps, its most marked influence. The poison may spoil the complexion instead of improving it by making it muddy and unsightly. A similar action is exhibited in all parts of the skin, and may lead to the development of soft corns, not warts, on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, where a roughened condition also grows up under its influence. Mr. Hutchinson also expressed the belief that arsenic can produce epithelial cancer.

Women as Farmers.
It is said that there are between 1,500 and 2,000 women in the Northwest who are interested in ranch and stock property. Many acknowledge their brands over their own names, while others are interested in stock running under other names and in which they are silent partners.

Not Easily Embarrassed.
"Have you kept track of young Baboon lately? At the rate he goes on he'll soon be seriously embarrassed." "Embarrassed? No nonsense! You don't know the man. He asked me for the loan of a hundred this asked me for the loan of an oval."

"Nearly Everybody Reads It."



The Merchant reads the Chicago Daily News because he must know what is going on in the great business centers of the world, and he can't waste time hunting for it in a "blanket sheet."



The Farmer reads the Chicago Daily News because he makes more than \$3.00 a year—one cent a day—by keeping promptly posted on the variations of the market, he doesn't wait for the slow weeklies any more.



The Mechanic reads the Chicago Daily News because he knows that even in matters of handicraft the more general intelligence a man has the more he'll earn. The workman can well afford his daily paper at "one cent a day."



Grandfather reads the Chicago Daily News because it gives him the news, and yet so condensed that it doesn't tire him out to read it. And then, the print is so clear.



Mother reads the Chicago Daily News because she wants to keep up with her husband in general information, and then she particularly enjoys the household hints and things of special interest to women which are in it every day.



Grandmother reads the Chicago Daily News because she still wants to know what's going on. And it's a comfort to see a daily paper in the family that's clean and sane, and she's not afraid to have "the children see."



The Boys all want the Chicago Daily News because it gives the base ball news so fully, to say nothing of all the other things boys enjoy. And this year even the boys don't skip the political news.



The Politician always reads the Chicago Daily News because, in an important paper, and whether he likes it or not, he gets the news of the day, and he knows the truth. He "supports" his particular party "organ," but when he wants cold facts he reads the Chicago Daily News.



The Girls all read the Chicago Daily News because they're specially interested in its chatter gossip about fashions and home matters, to say nothing about the excellent serial story always running.

The Post Office Review, says: "Nearly everybody who reads the English language in, around and about Chicago, reads the Chicago Daily News." Do you? It's a "short and to the point paper,"—made particularly for busy people, and it costs one cent a day. All newsdealers sell it, and all postmasters forward subscriptions for it at \$3.00 a year, or \$1.00 for four months. Address as above.

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher The Chicago Daily News, Chicago.

SENTIMENT BY PROXY.

Women Who Buy Love-Letters Instead of Writing Them.

"I'm, I believe, the only person engaged in the business in Chicago," said the handsome and bright lady whose business card bore the words: "Letter writer," to a Chicago Herald reporter. "I have written letters for ladies who, from their wealth and surroundings, you would suppose could do their own corresponding. I have, however, found many such who could neither spell nor write plainly, nor express their ideas. I have written a good many letters for persons who make no pretense of their inability to do so themselves. But the bulk of my patrons come to me, not because they are unable to write, but because they can not command expressions for their thoughts."

"What are the letters about generally?" "Well, that would be telling. But if you won't say I told you, they are mostly letters of sentiment. The greater part are love-letters. You think that persons would prefer to write such letters themselves. So they do when the sentiment they breathe is real. But the letters I write are those of occasion. Each party desires to impress the other with epistolary beauties, and not having any themselves—well, I furnish the sentiments for them. It's very easy," she added, with a flavor of cynicism. "There's a regular stock of sentiments for all occasions that please all persons alike. If some gentlemen who are the proud possessors of glowing letters from ladies knew that some of their friends had others from other ladies, but nearly all alike except in words; and all coming from the same source, they wouldn't be so proud. Ladies write much alike, and so, for that matter, do gentlemen. I notice one thing about the latter, however, that is peculiar. Young gentlemen up to the age of twenty-three or twenty-four are very effusive and gushing in their protestations. From that age on to forty they grow more guarded and cold. They are afraid of ridicule or something. Perhaps they are suspicious and distrustful. But after gentlemen reach middle life they return to youthful ardor in their letters of sentiment. Queer, isn't it?"

"What other kinds of documents do you turn out?"

"Oh, letters of condolence, of congratulation, of ceremony and so on—letters that are meant to impress the receivers and are out of the power of the apparent writers themselves to construct."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Why It Is Not Wise to Give Away Your Wedding Presents.

When a sister of the Governor of a neighboring State was married, a few years ago, says the "Topical Talker" of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, she received a great many valuable presents, and among them were many pieces of plate and silverware of all sorts. But particularly was she overwhelmed with silver fruit spoons. Beautifully chased, gold-lined, in every sort of variety, were these spoons.

After the wedding, and when they had returned from the honeymoon, the bride found that she had no immediate use for half the silverware she possessed, especially as for the time they were to live in her mother's house. So she consigned some of it to the care of a bank in town. The fruit spoons all went to the vault.

A few months later she received an invitation to attend the wedding of a schoolmate in a neighboring town. She knew she would have to go to New York to buy a suitable present and she didn't care about taking the journey just then.

All at once the idea came into her head that she had a great superfluity of fruit spoons. Why should she not send some of them to her schoolmate for a present? There seemed to be no objection, so she sent the butter down to the bank with orders to pick up a pretty case of spoons. The butter fulfilled his mission. None of the presents were ticked, so that it was altogether impossible to tell from whom this particular set of spoons had come.

The spoons traveled once more to the honeymoon altar, and the lady who sent them heard nothing about them for several days. Then she received the following letter:

DEAR MARIAN: I am very grateful to you for returning the spoons. I thought they were too good for you when I sent them to you as a wedding present, and it is honest for you to send them back.

It is not wise to give away your wedding presents.

PROFITABLE REVENUE.

How a Buffalo Man Got Even with a Lot of Insurance Agents.

There is a wealthy man in Buffalo who, ever since he became well-to-do, has been pestered by the solicitations of local insurance agents to take out a policy in favor of his wife and little ones. He determined to be revenged on them. He called on a certain agent and told him that at last he was thinking seriously of taking out a policy, say for \$10,000, but that before deciding the matter he wished to examine the inducements of two or three other companies. "Certainly," said the agent, "but do come and dine with me at the City Club to-morrow." "With pleasure," the rich man walked away, and visiting three or four more agents told them the same story—that he was thinking of taking out a policy of \$10,000 or so, but was not quite decided yet in which company he should insure. Each and all of them extended him an earnest invitation to "come and dine with me to-morrow evening," or "What do you say to a little supper at Blank's, where we can talk it over?" or, "I'm going to open a bottle of Madeira to-morrow evening. Come around and I'll explain our plan in full." The wealthy man winked to himself as he left these agents, and accepted all their invitations, and for two weeks his family hardly saw him, for he continued to hesitate and procrastinate, and the agents continued to dine him and wine him, until at length he having enjoyed himself immensely at the expense of the insurance companies, he one day sat down in his office and wrote each of the agents a little note, in which he stated that he had "been convinced of the better advantages to be gained by insuring in another company," and regretted that he "could not take out a policy with you." The agents each read this note with tears in their eyes and swear-words on their lips, and plucked a sum ranging from \$5 to \$50 to the debit of expense account.

Ignorance Kept Him Honest.
A story is told of a postmaster whose lack of knowledge of working his own "nest" lost him an increase of \$100 on his salary next year. When he sent his returns for the year he had been called for by the law to permit an adjustment of his salary. His reports showed the yearly receipts of his office to be \$2,000.20. As the department allows a fraction over a half dollar to be counted as a dollar, the postmaster would have been \$100 more in his pocket if he had had shrewdness enough to buy 31 cents' worth of stamps out of his own pocket. Since he sent his report he has learned his mistake, and every body in the county now can kick him. His was the only case of the kind in the U.S.M. It caused much merriment among the clerks at the Post-office Department.

ELECTRIC MIRACLES.

A Copper Wire Transmuting Power to Machinery Many Miles Away.

"The development of electricity as a mode of transmitting motive power is still in its infancy," said a gentleman engaged in the manufacture of electrical appliances, "but it is a mighty vigorous infant, and grows with a rapidity that is amazing. The most surprising thing just now is the rapid multiplication of orders for electric plants for driving stationary machinery."

The importance of this application of science can easily be seen when it is explained that by the use of copper wire and a current of electricity a waterfall can be made to drive machinery at a distance of many miles.

Is there a limit to the distance at which this may be applied advantageously? asked the writer.

The expert smiled. "You can hardly expect a man in my business to think there is any limit to anything in the way of applied science," he said. "As a matter of experience it has not, I believe, been applied as

yet to any operations involving any great distances, but there seems to be no reason why it should not connect machinery with the nearest water power, no matter how far off that might be. I believe that the Falls of Niagara could be made to drive machinery in every State in the Union."

Some instance in which this application has already been made have been recently cited in the Engineering and Mining Journal. It is, of course, entirely a different matter from the electric tramway plan that is here spoken of.

On the Big Bend of Feather river, in California, one electric motor company is under contract to furnish what is called an "eight-mile installation" for pumping and hoisting.

In Arizona an installation is proposed, to bring some 150-horse power from a waterfall to a large mine and smelting works eight miles away. In this case the estimate of the copper needed is eight tons to the mile, and the fact shows that nature was providing for in furnishing the enormous quantities of copper that now are merely surplus.

The new Nevada mill on the Comstock is to be run at least in part by electric transmission. At present it is run by an impact water wheel, eleven feet in diameter, using water under a head of about 650 feet.

A mine in Silver City, Idaho, is putting in an electric plant which will drive a fifty stamp mill four miles from the waterfall that supplies the power. And an iron company in Alabama is preparing for a similar investment.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says: "Mining machinery, drills, coal-cutters, pumps and hoisting engines will be driven in many places by what is now the waste power of neighboring waterfalls, and before long we shall have few waste waterfalls. Now is it true of this country alone? Foreign countries, especially those that are ill provided with cheap fuel, will, through the aid of American electrical machinery, share the benefits which we expect to reap in this line."

An Absolute Cure.
The Original Abietine Ointment is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the Original Abietine Ointment. Sold by Henry Cook at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cts.

Purify Your Blood.
Bodily and mental health depend upon a healthy condition of the blood. The blood particularly in the spring and summer months, becomes clogged with impurities, which poison it and generate disease. A harmless blood purifier is necessary to restore a healthy tone. The best purifier and tonic known is Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). Of its wonderful purifying and tonic powers we give a few testimonials:

Mr. Wm. A. Seibold, with George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York, writes: "I feel it my duty, for the benefit of others who may be afflicted as I was, to write you this letter, which you can use in any way you choose. I suffered great pain from boils, all over my neck; I could not turn my head without acute pain. After trying all the usual remedies, and finding no relief, I used one bottle S. S. S., and very soon I was entirely relieved of my 'Job's Comforters.' Now not a sign of my affliction can be seen."

Mr. M. S. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes: "I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the hot summer days. On using it I soon become strong of body and easy of mind."

Mr. C. E. Mitchell, West 23d St. Perry, New York, writes: "I weighed 116 pounds when I began taking your medicine, and now 152 pounds. I would not be without S. S. S. for several times its weight in gold."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., 119 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA!

— THE LAND OF —

DISCOVERIES!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

See that our trade mark, SANTA ABIE, is on every bottle. It is on every bottle of that pleasant California remedy. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded by Henry Cook.

PLEASE TO TASTE—DEATH TO COUGHS
BETTER THAN GOLD
SANTA ABIE
THE KING OF CONSUMPTION
CURES ASTHMA, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS—Sold on GUARANTEE
Send for circular, 41 per bottle 3 for 2
ABINETINE MED. CO. ORVILLE CAL.

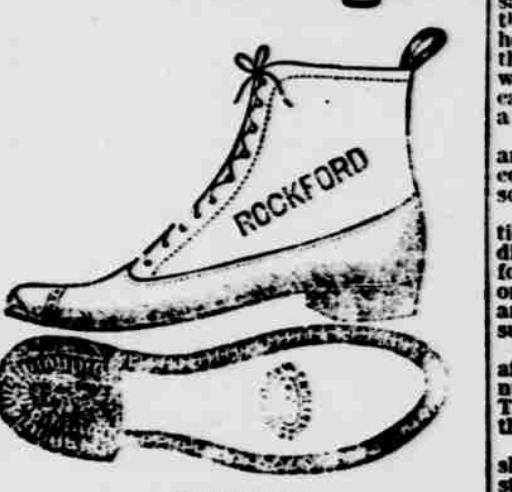
MAKE NO MISTAKE

By dispelling the symptoms so often mistaken for consumption, SANTA ABIE has brought gladness to many a household and by promptly breaking up the cough and cold that too often develops into that fatal disease we yet save thousands from an untimely grave. You make no mistake by keeping a bottle of this pleasant remedy always in the house.

CALIFORNIA CURE
THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE FOR CATARRH
SANTA ABIE MED. CO. ORVILLE CAL.

CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE
The only guaranteed cure for catarrh, cold in the head, hay fever, Rose cold, catarrhal deafness and so on, restores the sense of taste and smell removed by bad taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from catarrh. Follow directions and a cure is warranted by all druggists. Send for circular to ABINETINE MEDICAL CO., Orville, Cal. Six months' treatment for \$1 sent mail by \$1.10. SANTA ABIE AND CAT-R-CURE for sale by Henry Cook, Agent, H. T. CLARKBURG Co. Wholesale Agents Lincoln, Neb.

Warner & Wolfanger!



—DEALERS IN—

Boots and Shoes

Just received a full line of

Hand Sewed

Rockford Shoes

Finest ever brought to Red Cloud. Also, keep the

FINEST LINE

Of Boots and Shoes in the valley. Prices cheaper than the cheapest.

Farmers and Merchants

BANKING CO.,

A general banking business transacted in all its branches.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FARM LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Three or five years straight 8 per cent. single mortgage. No delay in securing money.

DIRECTORS:

Silas Garber, Geo. B. Holland, E. B. Smith, W. S. Garber, S. C. Smith, A. Highy, First National Bank of Centerville.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Mounts Bros., First National Bank, New York, Omaha, Neb.

Farm Loans.

Lots of money to loan on farms at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 per cent interest, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 years. Interest payable annually or semi-annually and principal payable all or in installments at any interest pay day.

These terms ought to suit most anybody. Call on or address me at Red Cloud, Neb. Office in north end Moon block. G. W. BARKER.

Auction! Auction!

I am ready and willing to attend all sales in Webster, Smith and Jewell counties as auctioneer. Terms very reasonable. J. C. WARNER, Red Cloud, Neb.

BEE AND CHIEF.

The WEEKLY CHIEF and the OMAHA WEEKLY BEE from now until January 1st 1889 for 50 cents. Come in and subscribe and get the campaign news.

PRIZE FOR CORN.

The CHIEF will give a prize for the best display of field corn raised in Webster county, Neb., Jewell or Smith counties, Kansas, as follows: 1st prize, one year's subscription to the CHIEF; 2d prize, six months 3d prize, three months. Bring in your best corn.

Notice to Creditors.

State of Nebraska, county court for Webster county, in probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob H. Wastland deceased, John R. Willcox administrator. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against Jacob H. Wastland deceased, to present the same to the undersigned administrator of said estate, on or before the 5th day of August, 1888. All persons are required to present their claims with the vouchers, to the county judge of said county, at his office in the city of Red Cloud in said county, on or before the 5th day of February, 1889, and all claims not so filed will be barred. Witness my hand and official seal this 5th day of August, 1888. FRANK J. WILCOX, County Judge.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that articles of incorporation of the Red Cloud Publishing Company have been filed in the office of the county clerk this 27th day of July, 1888, and that the following is a true and accurate copy of the same and is made a part of this notice.

Articles of incorporation made and adopted this 27th day of July, 1888, by and between the undersigned incorporators as follows to-wit: ART. I. The name of this corporation shall be the "Red Cloud Publishing Company."

ART. II. The principal place of transacting the business of this corporation shall be at Red Cloud, Nebraska.

ART. III. The general nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be the editing, publishing and circulating of a newspaper and doing a general printing and publishing business.

ART. IV. The capital stock of the corporation shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, which said capital stock may be increased to a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, by a vote of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the capital stock.

One hundred shares of the capital stock shall be issued and sold at par and the amount received therefrom paid into the treasury before commencement of business.

The remaining shares of capital stock shall be issued at such times and in such manner as shall be unanimously agreed upon by the board of directors; provided, however, that no share of capital stock shall be issued at less than par value, and provided further that each stockholder shall be privileged to take up his share of capital stock at any time at one-tenth of the number of shares issued at any one time, which the number of shares then owned by said stockholder bears to the total number of shares previously issued and sold; and provided further that if at any time a majority of the board of directors deem it advisable contrary to the opinion and vote of a minority of said board to issue any shares of capital stock the said board of directors shall call a meeting of the stockholders for a date not less than one week from the mailing of the notice of said meeting, whereat the question of issuing said shares of capital stock shall be submitted and decided by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders.

ART. V. This corporation shall commence business on the first day of August, 1888, and continue for fifteen years, unless sooner dissolved in the manner provided by law.

ART. VI. The management of this corporation shall be vested in a board of five or more directors three of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Said directors shall be stockholders and be elected at each annual meeting, and hold their office until their successors are elected.

ART. VII. The said directors immediately after their election shall elect from among their number a president, secretary and treasurer. The last two said offices may be held by the same person.

ART. VIII. The board of directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of said stockholders to be held at the office of each year at which meeting each stockholder, either by himself or by proxy, shall be entitled to vote for each share of capital stock held by him, and at which meeting a representation of a majority of the shares of said capital stock shall constitute a quorum.

ART. IX. Should a vacancy occur in the board of directors the remaining member of said board, at their first meeting, shall elect a successor who shall hold his office until the next annual meeting of stockholders.

ART. X. The indebtedness of this corporation shall at no time exceed one-fifth of its capital stock.

Witness our hands this 27th day of July, 1888. J. L. MILLER, W. N. RICHARDSON, J. F. ALBRIGHT, G. E. McKEE, W. S. GARNER, C. E. CATHERS, W. C. PICKING.

State of Nebraska, Webster county, ss. On this 27th day of July, A. D. 1888, before me, a notary public of Webster county, Nebraska, personally came J. L. Miller, J. L. Miller, W. N. Richardson, J. F. Albright, G. E. McKeey, W. S. Garber, C. E. Cathers and W. C. Picking, to me well known who severally acknowledged that they executed the foregoing instrument for the purpose therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid. F. A. BRADY, Notary Public.

O. C. CASE, JAS. MCNEY, CASE & MCNEY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Will practice in all courts of this State Collections as well as litigation business carefully and efficiently attended to. Abstracts furnished on application. Over First National Bank, Red Cloud, Neb.

JOHN O. YEINER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended. Office, corner 9th avenue and Webster street, Red Cloud, Nebraska.

I. W. TULLEY, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, U.S. EXAMINING SURGEON. Office opposite First National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebraska. Chronic diseases treated by mail.

C. W. KALEY, KALEY BROS., J. L. KALEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Agents for the B. & O.R.R. Lines. Office on Webster street.