TRACING LOST BAGGAGE. The System Used by All Express Compa-

ies to Recover Missing Packages. All the big express companies nowadays have systems by which lost or misdirected baggage can be traced to the point where it disappeared, and when baggage is damaged just who is respon-sible, and when and where the damage occurred.

"There is very little baggage lost now," Agent R. A. McKinney, of the American Express Company, said yesterday: "I mean entirely lost. There are lots of things reported lost every day, but we generally manage to find

"Will you explain the process by which

missing baggage is traced?" "When a man comes in and inquires for a lost package he is asked to show his receipt, which is compared with the stub in the receipt book from which it was torn, and which bears a corresponding number. A tracer is then sent to the freight office to a clerk whose business it is to look over the tissue impressions of all the way bills to New York. He takes down the number and date of the way bill on which the package is entered. If there is no record of the missing package in the way bills, blanks are filled out describing the package, and sent to every office in the country where we make up a package trunk. A package trunk is a receptacle in which many small packages are placed for safe transportation. The description which is filled in the blank takes in not only the name, address and date on which the package was received by the company, but also gives a detailed account of its contents. At the same time duplicates of the tracing which has the name and address are mailed to every place in the United States of the same name as that on the package. Then the clerk in charge of the tracing department refers to the reports of our 5,500 offices to see if any package corresponding to the missing one has been wrongly

eent to any one of these offices.
"You must understand," Mr. Mc-Kinney continued, "that it is by no means unusual for senders of packages to misdirect them. It is a frequent occurrence for a person who wants to send a package to John Smith, Cleveland.' to write 'John Smith, Cincinnati.' So at many offices misdirected baggage accumulates. At the end of every four or five days the agents send in reports of this left-over baggage, as it is called.

If there is nothing in these reports to correspond with the lost package, then we forward a tracer over the route that the package ought to have gone. If there is nothing about it on any of the way bills, he finds the messengers."

"Who are the messengers?" "A messenger is an employe who takes care of money and valuables after they leave the express office and until office to which they are sent. He travels on the cars, and has charge also of all the baggage. Each messenger has a run. A messenger who travels between here and Buffalo has a run of 450 miles: that is, he looks out for things for that distance. They are tried, picked men, and must be physically as well as morally sound, for it is a trying life. But to go back to the tracing. The messenger has to put his initial on the way bill opposite to every package he carries. If he finds any packages left over he enters them in a way bill of his own. He has a log book, which is called the 'messenger's overs and shorts.' If the package is entered on any way bill, then the messenger can be found whose initial is opposite to it, and the messenger should be able to tell something about it.

"If nothing can be learned of the package after the investigation, or if it is traced to a certain point where it disappears for good, then we notify our agent at the place to which the package was intended to be sent to call on the consignee and get from him a statement of the contents and value of the package, and a certificate that he has not got it. We always look upon the consignee as the owner. We get from him an order to pay the shipper before

"They are rarely lost, and it's very seldom, indeed, that anything is missed from them. When we receive a trunk we weigh it, and put a lead seal on the lock, so that we can readily tell if the lock has been tampered with. If, on reaching its destination it is not called for at once, it is placed in the On Hand' or Old Horse' department, as we call it. It is then weighed again, and its weight compared with the first weighing. This is a check on its being opened. If it is called for at any time, and the ownership proven, we gladly give it up.

ment for a year along with a lot of unclaimed other things. Then it is sold. All unclaimed baggage is advertised for

"Are there many trunks unclaimed?" "Last year there were only eight. Altogether there were not over 300 pieces of baggage and packages at the last sale."

"Is there ever anything valuable in them?" "No. Most of them are unclaimed because the owners do not want to pay

the expressage. Years ago an occasional valuable package was bought at the sales, but those days are past." "If baggage is damaged what do you "As soon as we are notified of it we

send an adjuster to examine it, and agree with the consignee as to the amount of damages. If we can not come to an agreement ourselves we leave it to an arbitrator. But the latter condition of affairs rarely occurs." "Do you ever attempt to fix the re-

sponsibility for the damage?" "Always. We refer to the way bill. If the package is checked off it is supposed that it was in good condition when the check was made, and thus fix the responsibility on the messenger or employe who is careless enough to let

"We get some singular freight," Mr. McKinney continued. "To day we re- Express. ceived two prairie dogs from Columbi Nebraska. They were sent to a lady in this city, but she refused to take them. and they are now down stairs." "You won't keep them a year with

other unclaimed baggage before selling, will you?" "Not very much. We will notify the shipping office to find the sender and

get instructions from him. If he doesn't send any, we will sell the prairie dogs for charge. In fact, they will be treated like perishable property, sold as strawberries and the like, which are sold on account of the owner." "Do you often ship strange things?"

"Yes. We do it all the time. ship monkeys, elephants, camels, race horses, and every other conceivable obfect We also have to ship a great many dead bodies." "Who feeds the animals?"

"We do. Good care is taken of them." "If they die on your hands are you

responsible for them?"
"No. The owners sign a release." Mr. McKinney said that valuables, such as money and the like, were shipped in safes. I would rather not talk much about

that." said he, "because the information might get to those who would use it for priminal purposes. Some companies pack the safe at one office and ship it directly to another office, only the two gents knowing the combination. In other companies the messengers know the combination. The messengers are all under bonds."—N. Y. Sun. GREAT GAMES OF CHESS.

A Caliph Who Played While His Enemy Assaulted His City-A Civil War Which Owed Its Origin to a Game of Chees.

In the history of the Saracens, it is said that when Al Amin, the caliph of Bagdad, was besieged in his city by his hereditary enemy, Al Murum, he was engaged in a game of chess with his reedman and attendant, Kuthan. The enemy was advancing in tremendous force upon the city gates. Terrorstricken, the courtiers rushed in to warn the caliph of his danger, but he would pay no attention to them. "Let me alone," he said, "I see a checkmate against Kuthan." This ruler was so devoted to chess that he had his king. dom searched for all the good players, and had them brought to his palace, where, whatever their rank, he made them friends, and heaped gifts upon them. Among these was the slave Kuthan, who became the caliph's favorite antagonist in the game. The case of Al Amin furnishes a by no means

singular instance of the absorption of game. King John was at chess when the deputation at Rouen came to tell him that Philip Augustus had besieged the city, but he refused to give them an audience until the game was done. Charles I was engaged in playing chess when the news was brought to him that the Scots were going to sell him into the hands of the English, and manifested no interest whatever in the intelligence until his game was finished. So, too, John Frederic, Elector of Saxony, when imprisoned in 1547, was beguiling the time w playing chess with a fellow-captive at the moment when a messenger came to tell him that the Emperor had sen-

tenced him to be beheaded before Whittenberg. He betraved no agitation at the news, but proceeded with the game, and expressed the heartiest satisfaction at the close over the fact that he had beaten his opponent. The Hindoos say that chess was the invention of an astronomer who flourished several thousand years ago, and who was possessed of supernatural knowledge and acuteness. The Greeks claim that it was the invention of Palamedes to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his tutor. learned Brahmin, to teach the youth how a king was dependent upon his subjects for his safety. Oriental chess is of two kinds, Chinese and Indian chess The Chinese game is played generally in eastern Asia; but in India and the adjacent islands, and, with some slight modifications, all over the civilized world, Indian chess is played. The bishop is the elephant in India, the castle the boat, and the queen the min cal with those known to us. There is a

chess school in India with its salaried professors, and success in the game is held in very high regard. Monesh Ghutuek, it was said, could play a fabulous number of games when lying on the ground with his eyes closed. The complications of the game called the Indian problem are known all over the Occident as among the most difficult ever devised. The Chinese chessboard has sixty-four squares and a broad strip called the River Ho across the middle. The castle is known to them as the war-chariot, the bishop as the elephant, the knight as the horse, and for the king and queen they have a general and two officers. They have but five soldiers or pawns, and two cannon, the latter being able to move over the heads of the others. The general. cannon and chariot can not pass the river. The Persians call chess Timour's

game, because of the favor in which it was held by Timerlane, the great Tartar ruler who lived in the fifteenth century. This king found the game so easy that he introduced additional men and moves to complicate it. This was the origin of what is known as great chess in Persia, in contradistinction from little chess, the we pay for the package.'
"How about trunks?" common game. This is played on a board with 110 squares and tifty-six men. A Persian emperor is said to have called one of his sons Sehahrohk because at the moment he received the intelligence of the infant's birth he was playing chess, and had just given check with his rohk (castle) to his adversary's king (sehah.) Kings and potentates have usually delighted in chess. Char-

lemange delighted in the game. So did King Canute or (Knut) the Dane. Ivan the Terrible, of Russia, died in 1584 of an apoplectic fit, caused by rage at a checkmate received from a subject. Queen Elizabeth was very fond of chess. So was Napoleon I. He opened his games badly, his biographer assures us. "What is done with it if it is not called for?" but when warmed up to the game he "It remains in the on-hand departmade some very brilliant moves. At St. Helena he played daily, going over on the board the battles that he had fought, and more than once declared month every year. that he ought to have won at Waterloo.

Louis XII. of France was so fond of chess that he played it in his carriage. Casimir II., King of Poland, in the twelfth century, prohibited the playing of chess in his dominions. A similar law was enacted by the Turkish Caliph Hakim, in the year 1025, punishing with the bastinado all who disregarded it. Louis IX. of France (St. Louis) forbade the playing of chess at court under the penalty of a fine, and Edward IV. of England had a law enacted strictly prohibiting chess throughout the kingdom. James I. detested the game. The Knights Templar abhorred chess, and so did St. Bernard, and very many other church dignitaries, but this was probably for the same reason that Montaigne gave, that he hated chess

because it fascinated him so. A civil war in France owed its origin to a game of chess. Regnault, a nephew of Charlemagne, and Berthe-lot, a knight of the court, had a quarrel while at the game. Berthelot struck his opponent in his anger, whereupon Regnault lifted the chess-board, which, as the story goes, was of solid gold, and struck him dead. A factional war of

A New Kind of Bank Note. An entirely new kind of bank note, printed in colors instead of the black and white of the Bank of England notes, is being prepared for issue by the Bank of Scotland. The promise to pay in the body of the note is surrounded on two of its sides by a broad ornamental band, and on the other two sides by a border in which the value of the note is printed a great number of times. On one border the seal and counter seal of King William II. of Scotland are printed in brown on a yellow ground, and between them are the royal arms on a blue ground. On the upper border are the arms of the bank in brown on a yellow ground, with the date of the establishment of the bank, 1695. The chief novelty of the new note is in its colors, which will, of course, make reproduction by photography impossible, and it is believed will prevent forgery. The paper on which the new note is printed is made by the same firm as produces the Bank of England note paper. - N. Y. Post.

-Professor James D. Dana. of Yale College, has been made an honorary member of the Royal Society of England. Professor Asa Gray, of Harvard College, is the only other American from a ramble of one hundred and twenty miles through Western Massawho enjoys this distinction.—Boston

**ACCIDENTS** 

How They May Be Treated

Emergency. BROKEN BONES.-Not much can be done in this case until the doctor comes. as it requires an experienced hand to set a bone. The chief thing to guard against is the rough ends poking through the skin, which turns a simple fracture into a compound one much more difficult to manage. If the leg. or arm is broken, pieces of shingle can be bound on each side of the fracture to keep the limb stiff, and if a long time must pass before the surgeon ea 1 arrive, cloths wrung out of very hot water can be laid about the place to keep down the swelling; the part must be moved as little as possible

SPRAINS.-A severe sprain should have very hot water poured over it every two hours, and in the interval kept wrapped in flannel wet with hot alcohol or extract of witch hazel; the part must have perfect rest until it can e moved without pain.

BRUISES.-Wrap a piece o cotton and oind it on the place, or keep it covered with cloths wet in very cold water; gentle, firm pressure with interest possible in this fascinating the hand is useful. After a few hours, the cold applications should be discontinued and a liniment put on. If inflammation sets in, a doctor should

Burns.-Advice on the best way to act when the clothing is on fire has so as if every one must know how to act in this terrible emergency; yet one can scarcely take newspaper without seeing that some unfortunate woman has perished because she ran about screaming for help instead of rolling on the floor and trying to smother the flames. It is of the greatest importance that the flames may not be breathed in. If there is water at hand to dash on the fire it can be easily extinguished, but too often there is none; then seize the first woolen article that can be caught up, a shawl, overcoat, heavy table cover, rug or piece of carpet, and wrap it tightly around the person; if possible, roll her over and over on the floor, as this crushes out the flame. Fire cannot burn without air; when the supply is cut off it must go out. If the sufferer seems extremely weak and exhausted by the shock, give a few spoonfuts of brandy and water; if the feet are cold, apply hot bricks or bottles of hot water to them. Cut the clothes off the injured parts: do not attempt to remove them in any other way; if the skin is not much broken. mix in a bowl a thick paste of common cooking soda, spread it thickly on linen and lay it on the burns; as it begins to dry, wet by squeezing water on it with removing it; if it is kept selves down and screamed with laughthoroughly damp, there is usually little ing. From this performance I passed When there is a large raw surface, cover with a thick layer of cosmoline, oiled rags, or simply wet cloths; if the air can be excluded, the smarting will cease. A burn is dangerous in proportion to its extent rather than its depth. In all severe cases, send for a doctor at once. Very nourishing food must be given to sustain the system while the tissue that was lost is being replaced.-Elizabeth Robinson

Scovil, in Country Gentleman. TRICKS IN THE STABLE.

Vicious Habits Which Idle Horses Are Apt to Acquire. Among the tricks or rather habits acquired by horses in the stable, resting one shoe upon the other hoof, lving in the gangway, rolling in the stall, and kicking are among the worst. In the made mendicants. first place, the horse, if suddenly startled, is apt to bring the resting foot down suddenly, often seriously injuring the coronet. The remedy is a boot covering the part likely to be injured. Lying in the gangway may be prevented by placing a bale or rope behind the horse, preventing him from backing up. Standing in the gangway may be prevented by the same means. Rolling is the most difficult to cure. The most feasible plan is to keep the skin of the horse free from sweat and dirt, which animal to roll in soft ground when sweaty and tired. A roomy stall, with sides standing slanting up to the perpendicular walls, will also prevent this, but a box-stall will be the best preventive. Severe strains of the loins, even fractures of the hip bones, and other disabilities, are often the result of rollthe extreme length of the halter, re- forgetting Haziret Abass and many sults in strains and sprains in the at-

tempt to rise. Kicking is one of the worst vices to which a horse can become addicted. If the habit is not inveterate it is cured by hanging a sack well stuffed with hay so it may strike the animal in the rebound from the kick. Let him kick this innocent dummy until he is tired. Then he is apt to quit for ever. A horse that kicks from being touched by the whiffletree or other substance touching him should immediately taken out of the vehiele and allowed to kick until he becomes tired. The whiffletree should be padded so as not to seriously injure him. It may then be lowered so as to touch his heels when he moves. When he ceases to kick he is generally cured entirely. The remedy may seem severe, but a kicking horse is worthless, because always most dangerous. In lien of the whiffletree a sack stuffed with hay may be suspended so it will

do much injury .- Chicago Tribune.

A FATAL MISTAKE. Selling Their Birthright for a Mer Pottage. What a fatal mistake boys make in their determination to leave school prematurely and settle down to the hum-drum routine of labor! An equally great mistake is the one made by parents who allow their children to several years followed, which involved half the kingdom.—N. Y. Mail and this direction. Learning is the key while the lack of it keeps the doors of advancement forever barred. In the glamour of youth such considerations have little weight, but when the youth arrives at man's estate he finds in the bitterness of his disappointment that he has "sold his birthright for a mess of pottage." I never saw this truth more sadly verified than in a conversation recently with a laboring man who, for some reason not divulged, was so lacking in education as not to know one letter from another. He told me, in the most despairing tones, that if he was only able to read and write he could get a situation that would pay him double what he was then making, and be much easier besides. It was a pitiful confession, and yet his experience will probably be the same that will

come to those who are now neglecting

their education, and whose burden of

woe in future years will be that if they

had only completed their studies they could fill a post of honor and emolu-ment for which their neglect has un-

fitted them. Their position, however,

sad as it may be, will then be a remediless one. Youth is the time for improving opportunities; manhood is the time for reaping the benefit.—Pitts-burgh Chronicle-Telegraph. -Twelve young women of Mount neceeded in milking nine cows in Holyoke Seminary have lately returned

FORMOSA.

Life Among the Savages of the Island

The hat in which I found myself, and it was a fair sample of the rest, was of the rudest possible description. The doorway was so small that it was a task to get in; the walls were composed of the branches of trees stuck into the ground a little apart, the interstices being filled with bits of chopped wood; the roof was thatched with grass. Three sides were occupied by raised bamboo sleeping platforms, some fifteen inches above the ground; there were no windows. At one side was a slight depression in the ground, which served as fireplace, logs of trees being laid over t, end to end, and constantly pushed farther in as they gradually consumed away. All the village crowded inwomen, young girls and children of all sizes; but the male savages, with the exception of those referred to, were all absent on a hunting expedition, having been gone several days. From the roof were suspended various requisites of the chase—bows, arrows and deer skins besides sundry articles of domestic use. all of the rudest kind. Having had something to eat, I strolled out amongst the other huts, and everywhere was well received. What particularly struck me was the fearlessness of the women and girls and the frankness often been given in print that it seems of the children, who were most interesting They came close up to me. examined my clothes with their large dark eyes, pulled my whiskers, and were never tired of looking at my watch. They are bright, and I should say intelligent, and incomparably more interesting than Chinese children-so simple, natural and unsophisticated. All smoke, from the youngest to the oldest mouth should be kept shut, so that the of both sexes, and it was truly ludierous to see tiny mites of certainly not three summers-stark naked-with pipes in their mouths. The women and girls carry their pipes of bamboo stuck in their hair, somewhat in the style of the liang-pat'ou head-dress of the Pekingese ladies, and keep the tobacco bags hung round their necks. They at once offered me a smoke. Some of them were playing upon a curious kind of jew's harp, made out of a slip of bamboo with threads at each end, whilst one girl, of about sixteen, danced. The dance was neither a fandango nor a bolero, nor yet a minuet, but bore some resemblance to all three: was so intensely grotesque that laughed uncontrollably. No sooner had she finished than the girls came up to me, and offering me a jew's harp, made

> Words. EASTERN BEGGARS.

signs to me to dance. The harp alone

was a sufficient mystery to me, but

when the minuet was added the tableau

was complete; the audience threw them-

to a scene of somewhat different char-

acter-a few yards along a path, a step

to one side, and I stood before a scaffold

of camphor branches on which reposed

a grinning row of human skulls, the

heads of Chinese slain in raids. - Goo.

Mondicancy as Practiced in Northern Per-Here in rich and happy America we

know knothing of begging as it is practiced in less favored lands. To know this disagreeable experience in all its fulness, we must cross the ocean and travel in Ireland, Spain, Italy, but more especially Asia; then we shall be less of Parliament averaged sixty-eight inclined to complain at our fe w home

Here is a description of what a recent traveler was forced to encounter from professional beggars in Northern Persia: "On leaving my caravanserai," he says, "I thought I was rid of the mendicants and dervishes who had beset me, but I soon discovered my mistake. Taking short cuts across the field, they had posted themselves at different points of vantage along the narrow path, from which they had not only recommenced their importunities, but almost made use of physical force to arinduce itching; and also to allow the rest my horse. There were dervishes with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali ing in the stall. Lying in the stall, at and the Imans Hassan and Hussein, not other holy people, to give them charity. Then there were the old the blind and the lame-men, women and children-hanging on to my stirrup and seizing my bridle. Some were horribly deformed, and it seemed marvelous that they should have undergone such apparently frightful disasters as were necessary to reduce them to their then present mutilated condition, and yet continue to exist. They seemed to consider that in my supposed quality of hadji on my way to Meshed I must be bursting with the desire to distribute all my worldly property to the first comers who might think fit to ask me for it."-

A New Iron-Clad.

Youth's Companion.

It is proposed to construct a new ironclad (the fourth) at Nicolaieff. Russia, destined for the defence of the Black Sea coasts. It is to be of steel and iron, touch his heels in the stable. But a the under portion being cased in wood. confirmed kicker should be sold to The center portion will be armored; for work in a heavy team where he can not the defense of the engines and machinery a portion of the deck will be covered with armor-plates two inches thick. With engines of 8,000 horse-power indicated, the speed of this new iron-clad will reach, it is hoped, sixteen knots. The armament is to be 12-inch guns, firing en barbette from a couple of turrets on the upper deck. The estimated cost is 4,000,000 rubles, or in round numbers £400,000. The machinery, etc., will be furnished by the Baltie

factory.-N. Y. Post. Karus are inseparable companions. Mr. Bonner has tried to part them, but as neither would eat when the other was absent he had to bring them together again. The question is, what will he de with Rarus when the dog dies? Every time the horse is led out Jimmy rides on his back, and when in the stall, the dog can not be persuaded to leave the ex-king of the turf. It is one of the strongest cases of affection ever seen.-

-It is curious, but nevertheless true. savs The City of Mexico Two Republics, that a horse is employed drawing a bread-delivery wagon in this city which is over forty years old. On his shoul-der is the brand "U. S." He was a cavalry horse in the army under General Scott, and is frisky yet, though a veter-an. In spite of his long residence in Mexico, he has never taken out naturalization papers.

-It is proposed to have an elevated railway in operation in Paris by the time of the opening of the exposition four years hence. It will have, according to the present design, two tracks, one above the other, and will cost about fifty million francs. -A New York State dairy maid has OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-One-fifth of the legal voters of Massachusetts are veterans of the civil

-There are now over eight million stoves in use, and the average life of a tove is five years. -In Florida oil is thrown into ponds

and standing water to prevent mosquitoes from hatching. -There are said to be more species f birds nesting in Central Park, New York, than on any area of its size in he world.

-New Bedford, Mass., carpenters hingled one side of the roof of a house efore they discovered they were workng on the wrong building. -Wilkesbarre, Pa., was named after Wilkes and Barre, two members of Par-

liament who took sides with the Colo-

nies during the tax discussion previous to the Revolutionary War. -Bohemia contains something more than 5,000,000 of inhabitants. But there are nearly 100,000 Bohemians in the United States, of whom there are 30,000 Bohemians in Chicago, 20,000 in Cleveland and 8,000 in New York.

-Fargo has all along supposed that she had seventeen thousand population, but a census taken by the police fails to show quite ten thousand. How seven thousand people slipped out of town inside of two days is what bothers hose who didn't go. -The strawberry crop of the Eastern

shore of Mar, land is more profitable than the over crop. This region promises to be some the great trucking garden of the Adantic coast, and there very little improvable land in it that not now under cultivation.

-Queen Victoria detests smokers. and keeps up in her palaces the standing order, "Positively no smoking here," much to the annovance of the Prince of Wales, who, as the first dandy of the land, not only smokes, but sets all the fashions, though his reputation as a rake is exaggerated.

-John C. Stevens was the founder of American yachting. He founded the New York Club, which originally numbered only nine yachts. Now there are one thousand eight hundred vessels of the kind belonging to American owners. The oldest American vacht is the Minnesota, which was built in 1835.

-Some unscrupulous people in San Francisco are selling the water of Owens Lake, in California, at one dollar a pint, under the name of the "Water of Life." The water of Owens Lake is strong lye, and a goblet of it would almost kill a man. But ignorant people buy it, and drink small quantities of it, under the impression that they are taking a wonderful curative.

-First Citizen-"Do you deal -'s store?" Second Citizen-"O, dear, no; I make it a point never to go a storekeeper certainly wants you to go in and buy." S. C.--"Well, I think if he wants me he'll invite me through the advertising columns of a newspaper. No. I never intrude where I am not wanted. Mr. - never advertises."-Oil City Derrick.

-A comparison of the ages at death of Engl sh and American statesmen shows the average for the English to be seventy years and for the Americans sixty-nine. Of our Senators fifty-nine gave an average of sixty-one years; one hundred and forty-six Representatives averaged fifty-five years, and the average for both was fifty-eight. The one hundred and twenty-one members years at death.

-Eagle feathers are highly prized by the Indians, and their method of capturing the bird is this: They repair to the mountains and dig a pit, which is covered lightly with reeds and grass. A piece of buffalo meat, done up in a wolf skin, is laid on the pit. The eagle swoops down, alights upon the wolf skin and begins to tear it. The Indian, who is concealed in the pit, seizes the bird by its legs and drags it into the pit, where he crushes its breast with

-Says the master of the house to the servant, as he prepares to lock himself in his study and work: "I am not in, if anyone calls, mind." quarter of an hour later he rings the bell. No answer. He rings it again. Still no answer. He opens the door furiously and cries to the servant in the ante-chamber: "Did you hear me ring, you idiot?" "Yes sir, but as you told me you weren't in, I couldn't think of taking a bell's word before yours, sir." -- Munchester Courier.

-The city house which Mr. J. C. Flood is building in San Francisco will be a very expensive structure, like those of Governor Stanford and the Crockers. One room will be done in ivory and gold. The cost is fabulous. At one time Mr. Flood would not hear of having it done, but the architect finally prevailed, and he will be allowed to carry out the original plans. He has furnished complete drawingsone might sav paintings -- of every room just as it will appear when finishedsome two years hence.

-"My dear." said a wife to her husband, "I know that I am dreadful cross with you at times, that I am not patient as I should be, and I think the same can be said of you." "Yes, certainly." he frankly acknowledged, "I am almost as bad as you are." "What's that?" "I-I say that I am just as much to blame as you are." "I think," went on the lady, "that we ought to cultivate a mutual toleration of each other's faults," and she bent over him and fondly kissed him. "You are not looking well to-night, dear," he said stroking her hair. "No," she replied, "my feet pain me dreadfully." "That's because you wear shoes two sizes too small for you." Then the trouble began once more. - Shoe and Leather Re-

Mutual Regrets.

When the Broadway car reached Chambers street vesterday morning a dumpy little man stood at the door and a massive voung woman supported -The little dog Jimmy and the horse about two hundred pounds by the strap the track, and as the car came up with a jolt the massive young woman went up the size of a quart measure. On the recoil he shot out pretty impulsively, tod, and the hat collided with the young woman's back hair. She turned about when the car moved on with some asperity. But the sight of the hat appeased her and she said calmly: "I'm awful sorry, sir, that this hap-

> "Madam," he returned, struggling with the injured headgear and breath ing heavily, "madam, you're not half so sorry as I am." And there was not a soul present who

> did not believe him.-N. Y. Herald. -There used to be an old gentleman who lived up in one of the parishes of this State who was noted for his tremendous deportment and peculiarity. Arriving in the city for the first time, he accosted a young man about town who was standing on the corner of Canal street: "I wish, my young

friend," said he, taking out his watch, "to go to the St. Charles Hotel."
"Well," said the gilded youth, "you may go, but don't stay but half an hour."—N. O. Times-Democrat. twenty-eight minutes, and that without being kicked once. She'd probably go through her husband's wallet in great and irregular habits keep the doctors alive."

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Five hundred policemen in citizens' clothes are employed in guarding the public offices of Loudon against dynamiters -Mrs. Richard Barton, living near Bew Brunswick, N. J., who has twice

given birth to twins, is now the proud mother of triplets. -Governor Ireland, of Texas, was arrested the other day for keeping his carriage standing on the street cross-

ing and was fined ten dollars and -The late Colonel Glman M. Palmer, of Clinton, N. Y., has left by will to the First National Bank of Clinton.

for helping him in time of need," the sum of four thousand dollars. -Frederic G. Vollmer, of Se walk, Conn., is in his dred and second year. He dier of Bonaparte and fought at Austerlitz and Jena. Vollmer does not drink, but has smoked since the year

-Christian Rauch was employed ten years upon the bronze equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, which was erected in the Unter den Linden. Berlin, in 1851. The statue is seventeen feet high and stands upon a pedestal twenty-five feet high.

-The funeral of Victor Hugo was

the most popular colossal fete that

Paris has ever seen. There was no sadness, no folemn tv, but, on the contrary, a pagan gavety, the festivity of a triumph. It was the manifestation of a purely human worship. - Letter from -Russell Sage is reported to have lost fully eight million dollars in speculation last year. He is still very

wealthy, but is growing more cautious and has not the dash of his younger years. He takes no chances now, preferring to invest in assured interests, and has ceased to be a power in Wall

-Out of five hundred and nine members of the House of Lords, not less than four hundred and forty are landlords in the fallest sense of the term; that is, they derive the whole or the greater part of their revenues from land. Fifteen million acres of land, with an aggregate rent roll of fifteen million pounds, represent their prop-erty and income, while another seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the shape of pensions, annuities and salaries, also falls annually to the lot of this priv leged class.

-Colonel Brice, the Ohio millionaire, has made nearly six million dollars within five years. He began in small railroad speculations, made money. and fa led: tried again, and culminated with the Nickel Plate enterprise. Mr. Brice now lives in New York. He has a residence on Murray Hill, for which he pa d \$250,000. It is filled with furniture, bric-a-bric and pictures which have cost a fortune. He has a very fine library, s fond of I tersture, and is a man of cons derable culture. He has a strong m nd. great speculative ability, and never loses his head.

-- Lawson Lawrence, colored, of Eusula, Ala., is one hundred and three sars old. His present wife is fifty ears old, he having married her when she was a "gal," as he expressed it. She is his ninth wife, and, in reply to the question as to how many children he had, he said he had been accused of having one hundred and seventeen. and it was not for him to dispute it. Last year he cultivated twenty acres of land and raised an abundance of peas, corn and potatoes. This year he is cultivating cotton. He lives within a quarter of a mile of White Pond, Barbour County, where he has been for the last eleven years. He labors during the week and preaches Sunday, being pastor of Mount Zion Methodist Church for eight vears.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-It is not considered stylish to wear cuff on the ear.

-A most unsatisfactory piece of sculpture is the "bust" of a boiler. -The cloud which darkens a maiden's brow is oftentimes no bigger than a man's hand. -It is the girl who wears a great

deal of false hair that "puts on" lots of style. - Yonkers Statesman. -"Fellow citizens: During the physical year past," is the way a Maine school committeeman began his report recently.- Boston Globe.

-"What will blacksmiths do when the forge goes out of date?" asks a scientist. They will keep right on setting type just the same. - N. Y. Post. The reason why some papers die is that they have been unable to keep ing and Singing are thorough and sucup their circulation. We publish this to please an insane friend.—Boston

-A hat manufacturer says that the size of a man's head is always increased by excitement. We have noticed this too. It generally occurs, however, the morning after the excitement. - N. Y. Graphic.

-George McDonald, the novelist, is ed ting a new edition of Shakspeare. If there is any one thing that this world wants more than another it is a new ed tion of Shakespeare. - Philadelphia Call. -True diplomacy is the art of hiding

your money where your wife can not ind it, and then lie in bed pretending to be a sleep as you watch her go through your clothes in an unproductive hunt.-Exchange. -Walt Wh'tman defines a poet as "a

person possessing an eccentricity in verbal expression." Then is the ec-centric who rhymes hair-dyes with burglarize quite as respectable as any rentleman in the poetry line .- Buffalo Express. -Jobbins ran out the other morning to chase a couple of oxen out of his

door-yard, and was wrecked by a collision with the clothes-line. He went out swearing at the lumbering kine and came in cursing the cumbering line. -Yonkers Gazette. -Journalist to his wife -"I feel very bad this morning. I don't see that it

overhead. Just then a truck crossed is worth while to go to work, for my head aches so painfully that I can not Kansas City to Chicago. think." Wife - "Don't try to think any quite impetuously to the little man and to day, dear. Stay at home and work one elbow put a dint in his high hat on your book."—Arkansaw Traveler.

-Last week we received war news from Zulticar, Akrobat and Aktepet on the Afghan frontier. This week you may look for something startling from Whandywhangwhang, where His royaljags Knockachipfrommyshoulder off is entrenching himself. When the Russian bear can't scare the English bull with anything clse he fires a jaw breaker at him. - Burlington Hawkeye

Deceived.

The Nord, of Brussels, says with re-

gard to the speculations of some French

iournals on the consequences of the demise of the Crown in Germany: "We can affirm that those who are pleased to believe that the accession of a new sovereign in Germany would be the signal for rupture between Germany and Russia lead themselves to the gravest deception. The understanding established between the two States reposes not merely on individual sympathies or passing inclinations; it has for a basis the identity of common interests. These are the monarchies whose combited efforts alone can oppose an effiof revolution."

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and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Aver's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup, It gives immediate relief, followed his cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "Lhave two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Aver's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

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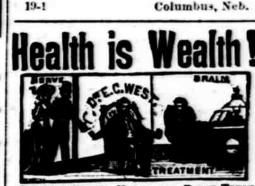
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