## SHERIDAN PLACE

Fronts on Leavenworth street, 400 nards from Missouri Pacific depot and less than half a mile from the Canning Factory, and is between the Belt Line and Missouri Pacific railway. It contains 96 of the most beautiful laying lots on Leavenworth street. Prices range from \$500 to \$750; one-fourth eash, balance easy terms. First come, first served. This is a decided bargain.

### W. H. GREEN, Sole Agent

215 S. 13th St., Up-stairs.

### Cleveland Place

Lies on the Bellevue road and is within four blocks of the street cars, is on the route laid out for the continuation of the street railway to the South Omaha Stock Yards. Is on the hill top overlooking the city, well supplied with shade trees. Prices range from \$500 to \$1,000; easy terms. A delightful place to live.

### W. H. GREEN, Sole Agent.

215 S. 13th st., Up-stairs.

Likes between 16th and Saunders sts., just north of Lake st; north and south fronts, ranging in price from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and all that is

required is 5 per cent cash and balance on easy terms, on condition, however, that the purchaser build a house of a certain value within one year from purchase. Within two blocks of street cars, city water and gas. I have only fourteen lots left.

W. H. GREEN,

# Real Estate Agent

315 S. 13th st., Up-stairs.

### I HAVE

More frontage on railroads for warehouse purposes, more centrally located property; better terms and bargains, more carefully selected than any agent in the city.

W. H. GREEN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

215 S. 13th St., Up-stairs.

A CINCINNATI SENSATION. Halstead Accused of Endeavoring to

Convict McLean By Perjury. CINCINNATI, August 1.—[Special Telegram to the Bree]—A sensational culmination has been reached in the feud between Editors McLean and Halstead. Mrs. Boone, sister of Fred Hermann, the absconding in grmary directur recently pardoned out of penitentiary by Governor Foraker, has made a statement in which she gives particulars of a bargain made with the committee of one nundred to secure her brother's freedom. Among other things she says that pending negotiations for the return of Hermann from England, M. Halstend, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, sent for her and made a proposition to secure her brother's pardon and to pay \$500 for Information. that would convict John R. McLean of complicity in the Nineteenth ward elecof complicity in the Nineteenth ward election frauds. He wanted her, she asserts to say that McLean was at Herman's house with Cogan, Hutson and Brady on the night of the election with a ballot-box, and that she saw him go in the back way. Mr. Halstead, it is alleged, in a subsequent interview with the lady said that if money was an object he would see that she got enough to satisfy her in the event of McLean's conviction. It is learned to-night that, as a sequel to Mrs. Boone's statement, Mr. McLean has left Washington for this city, and immediately on his arrival will institute proceedings against the committee of one hundred, M. Halstead, et al., for subornation of perjury.

SMALL POX SCOURGE.

Itavages in Panama—A Quarantine of Observation-The Oroya Railroad. PANAMA, July 20 .- Smallpox has made its appearance in Colon and there have been a few deaths. It was introduced by the steamer Atlas from Kingston, Jamica. Mr. Ward, superintendent of the Panama railroad, who is also harbor master, has, in the latter cais also harbor master, has, in the latter capacity, ordered a quarantine of observation against Jamaica, and that whenever there shall seem ground for it, vessels must anchor in the stream forty-eight hours before going to the wharf. The governor has cabled to New York, Jamaica and Guryquil for a supply of vaccine matter and there will be a general report of vaccination. The vexatious passport system still continues in Colon, much to the disgust and annoyance of intending travelers, not that the expense of it is so much complained of as the delay and trouble.

W. H. Cilicay and staff of engineers arrived here from New York yesterday, and will proceed to complete the great Oroya rail-

will proceed to complete the great Oroya rail-road there and extend it to the renowned sil-ver mines of Cerero d'Apasco, for which pro-ject M. P. Grace has received concession from the Peruvian government.

### DESPOILERS OF THE DEAD.

Serious Charges Against the Residents on Isle Royal, Lake Superior. MILWAUREE, August 1.-From Isle Royal in Lake Superior, come reports that its fishermen are suspected of having rifled the bodies of forty victims of the Algoma disaster last fall and that to avoid detection they sunk the corpses far out in the lake. The revenue cutter Andy Johnson leaves Milwankee to-morrow for Lake Superior, and will probably make a thorough investigation. The Canadian steamship Algoma went ashore on the reefs at the eastern end of isle Royal last fall and about forty people were drowned. Wreekers are now at work on the vessel and though a careful search had been made no bodies had been recovered except one or two found pinned in the timbers and frame work of the vessel. The theory for this mysterious disappearance is that the bodies were despoiled by the islanders and then sunk in the lake. This islanders and then sunk in the lake. This theory is strengthened by the finding of mu-tilated clothes and articles of value in their cabins. Such is the explanation advanced by the wreckers now at work on the vessel as the reason why the bodies have never been

SHOT BY A THIEF.

Cold Blooded Murder of a Man in Search of Stolen Property.

JOPIAN, Mo., August 1.—A cold blooded murder was committed near Belleville, a short distance from this city, yesterday afternoon. S. D. Sanders and a companion, both of Newton county, were hunting for a man named Ed Brown, who had stolen the form er's harness. On arriving near Belleville they overtook Brown, who was riding in a covered wagon. Sanders expressed his inention of searching the wagon, and, Brown offering no interference, proceeded to do so. Sanders entered the wagon and while his back was turned Brown drew a revolver and shot him twice, killing him instantly. The murderer escaped, and although a large posse immediately began search for him, he has not yet been captured.

Friendly to Patrick Egan. NEW YORK, August 1.-The twentieth ward branch of the Irish National league passed a resolution this afternoon which ex onerated President Egan "from any supposed mismanagement in regard to the reception of the Irish delegates," who are coming to attend the Chicago convention, and which to attend the Chicago convention, and which placed the blane, if any, on the ex-president of the New York municipal council and state delegate for misinforming President Egan. Chalrman R. J. Kennedy announced that when the Irish delegates returned from Chicago the New York council would give them a rousing reception. Seven of the fourteen delegates to Chicago that this branch is entitled to were elected as follows: R. J. Kennedy, James O'Grady, Ed O'Meagher Condon, Michael Kerwin, Michael J. Smith, J. T. McGovern and J. J. Delaney.

Fatal Prize Fight. LONDON, August 1,-A prize fight which resulted in the death of one of the contest ants has taken place at Rhoudda, Wales The pugilists were Evans and James. Thirty two rounds were fought. Eyans was carried to his home in a horrible condition and died shortly after his arrival there.

Personal Paragraphs. H. C. George, of Milwaukee, is in the

S. H. Elwood of Fremont, is in the John Peterson, of Wahoo, is in the

G. H Swift, of Leavenworth, is at the C. P. Murray, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is

H. M. Magill and wife, of Cincinnati, Sundayed at the Millard. Fred Charles, of Rochester, N. Y., Sundayed at the Millard.

B. B. Hadley and F. L. Gregory, of Indianapolis, are in the city.
B. A. Gibson and E. H. Worley, of Weeping Water, are in the city. E. W. Mather, of San Francisco, was an over Sunday guest at the Arcade. Mrs. Murphy, of Decatur, Ill., is in this city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Crowley, 643 South Seventeenth

William West, general postoffice inspector, arrived from Denver last even-ing where he has been on official busi-He will remain in this city a few

A squad of twelve recruits came in on the evening train yesterday, and were The Musical Union band gave a de-lightful concert of twelve numbers Satur-day night at the Tivoli garden which was attended by an excellent audience. Every one of the pieces was appreciated, espe-cially those of the cornet solo by Mr. Ir-vine and the xylophone solo by Mr. Barnes. The band comprised twenty

members, and gave one of the most plea-sant concerts ever given in Omaha. C. D. Burnley, of the Signal Service, nourns the loss of a coat and vest that were stolen from his office. The thief probably saw the indications of warmer weather for August, and thought Mr. B. could handle it better without a coat.

WHY WE HAVE CYCLONES. They Must Increase Every Year Until

We Plant Trees. Chicago Heralde In the scientific column of a Chicago Journal of July 4 it seems that the whole theory of cyclones was elaborared in a couple of lines. In was elaborared in a couple of tines. In an article for the fustory of Chicago (vol. 1, p. 588), the writer gave the following suggestion: "But Chicago has been sin-gularly free from the devastating cy-clones that have cut swaths of ruin in all the conterminous country, and the reasonable solution of the fact seems to be that the light, humid atmosphere of the lake absorbs the approaching cyclone and disseminates it. The force of a cyclone, as the force of dynamite, requires repression and compression to reduce it. In this necessarily brief allusion the two great factors of cyclones, simoons, northers or other aerial convulsions are stated negatively. But in these marvelous con-vulsions all the postulates have to be expressed in that manner. In fact, to speak

of the "force" of a cyclone is almost to use a misnomer, for its force is not that of propulsion but of exhaustion.

Take the winter of Texas, the "norther," as an example. The hot southern sum for days and days beats upon the treeless plateau of "El Llano Estacado," or the Staked plains, and as an inevita-ble consequence the air becomes exceedingly rarefied and expanded. This expansion continues until the superheated portion is met by a mass of cool atmosphere, and then the natural effect of cooling creates a vacuum, which hiatus is filled by a current of the cooling motor; exactly on the same principle as that of the cooling sea breeze, explained in every work on physical geography. Should there be a very large area of superheated air, then the continuous condensation and rushing in of the cold air makes the "norther." The same causes produce the same results in both the cyclone on land and the tornado at sea, and both are prefaced by a rapidly-falling thermometer and barometer. And the destruction of the forests of our northern states is the oceasion of the cyclone, and nothing else. The trees are nature's means of disseminating moisture into the upper stratum, which, by the cooler temperature of night, is re-turned to the thirsty earth in the form of dew, and the removal of the trees causes the uninterrupted rarefaction of the air and the consequent cyclone. Nebraska used to be unenviably distinguished by the violence and frequency of its windvisitations has that state had since the comprehensive tree planting that has been carried on there. It would seem

that that case alone was sufficient proof for the successful demonstration of this axiom, without any purely scientific rea-sons being adduced. But if any reader has not been to Nebraska, or has had no opportunity to consult the statistics relative to that state, the cyclone theory advanced is easily proved by visiting any large furnace. Go there and get the firenan to open the door of the furnace and isten for the result; the deafening roar hat ensues is the cold air rushing to take the place of the rarefled and super-heated air, and is a cyclone on a small scate, and if we can imagine one furnace being situated immediately behind that where the experiment is made and another behind that, and so on ad libitum, then we have an exact representation of the cyclone traversing the various areas of the superheated atmosphere, until it arrives at a region where the temperature is normal, when it subsides. The rotary motion of both the cyclone and the whinlwind is another proof of the verity of this argument. The outer edge, or circumference, of both is the first to be cooled, and the center of the rapidly chilled mass of air ascending im-

rapidly chilled mass of air ascending imparts to the whole, body its revolutions. The motion of the earth on its axis has been alleged to have some influence on the rotary motion, but it is has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated by our scientific men to be accepted.

Antagonists of our theory have adduced the simoom as a contravention of its being a scientific fact, but however comforting the apparent contradiction may be to the "robber lumber barons," it is, in fact, no substantial allegation adverse to the theory at all. The fact that the simoom is an intensely hot sandstorm, while the norther is a very cold wind,

negatives nothing for pyrology has not yet demonstrated how hot air can be made; and it is only needful that one section of atmosphere should be hotter than the air in its vicinity for the heated portion to ascend and its location to be supplied by the cooler. And these simooms always occur on the deserts, where there is ab-

solutely no forestry.

Hence, as it is impossible to transplant the lake—which has proved the safety valve for Chicago—to the cyclone-infested regions, the only means for their abrogation and ultimate prevention is to in-augurate an extensive system of treeplanting and preservation, and then-and not till then-will the terrible devastation of the cyclone become a thing of the past. It is the acme of stupidity to imagine that any of the fundamental laws of nature can be set at naught with-out the direct results following and just how any nation can infer that the whole configuration of a country can be changed without a corresponding change occurring to the atmospheric condition of that country is hard to conceive. Trees were placed on the earth for some other purpose than to supply a lumber market, and their indiscriminate destruction has

equalizing the atmospheric temperature; and therefore equalizing the wind and Apart from the disadvantages resulting to agriculture in view of the disastrous loss of life, it would seem the duty of our effete congress to take speedy and coercive action to prevent the abolition of our forests and also to encourage the planting of trees; thereby the droughts that have made crops almost impossible will be unknown, and these terrible at-mospheric results—called cyclones—will cease to be, simply because the causes that called them into existence will cease

conclusively shown at least one purpose that they were intended to serve—that of

Poisonous Ice-Cream. During the present season there have occurred two instances of violent poisoning from ice-cream. The symptoms were those of irritant poisoning combined with certain nervons effects, such as dizzness, double vision, headache, great muscular weakness and sense of weariness. They are precipely the same as those appearing in cheese poisoning. In both forms the milk appears to have undergone some peculiar change, probably due to the work of a special microbe. Dr. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has investigated some cheese that had proinvestigated some cheese that had produced poisoning, and from that as well as from the deadly ice-cream of the Michigan cases this year, he has succeeded in extracting a crystalline poison, not before described, which produced similar effects upon aniwhich produced similar effects upon animals upon which fie made experiments.

The symptoms were like those produced by arsenie, but the chemical examination

showed that substance was not present. The gallant but economical young man has now a valid objection to entering an ice-cream saloon, and this "pointer" may be of value to him. Ordinary putrification does not develop this poison in cheese, hence there must be some special cause at work in the instances where poicause at work in the instances where poisoning occurs from making use of it.

Fish and sausages sometimes produce similar poisonous effects. In these instances, also, there must be a peculiar cause at work, and this is without doubt some form of microbe. Some epidemics caused in this way have proved very fatal. The only treatment thus far known is to clear out the stomach and digestive tract by the use of prompt and thoroughly acting emetics with purga

tives; then support the strength with stimulants and nutrients. No antidote is

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice for the week ending GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Adams J Adams J Adams J Axelson F 2 Anderson G M & Co Ashley C H Atkinson J J Aymond F L Ackerman A Beason S A Blaessgen H Berenstein L Bowman W N Bumaret A M Banchi A Baker A T Brubaker M B Aiken J Albrecht G Alred Y Aust F ooth Mr uriridge W T own C N Brubaker M B Beyard M V Baugher T Burns T P Seard T Barrett J. L. Bain W. H. Bolton G. E. Bartlett E Boyles B Bonwell G Bassdahler L Blood F A Bushnell G Bermett D Bennett C H Burgess O H

Bariton L. M. Conrad R E Cain S Cronk H Cleland C Crift R C Cahiman H Crane J E Crayous F N Crofton J W Corbett . Cooper F Callen A M Corbitt J Creighton J H Cattern J Carpenter F E Carpenter F F Coon L Casper E Clark C H Cohen M Crone A m Carper A B Chaunier B 5 Clark J Christopsen G Camplett W R Campbell W H Cooley A Custer II Carlson C H Close A F Callanon G Coalman F A Christensen O Collin P Camp L C

Curd J C Conrad R E Camp G H DeWitt HG Donobue . Daniels T R Danison C W Delaney W A Dabelstein C Dryden M F Davies W Dayton A m Doldwell S Derr J A Day F H Durbin W Jonobue J A Dalrymple J N Devitt P E Dorman C Dorris J

Ellis W Everts A E Eutros F D Eche E A Eleser J Eitwein J.J Eirkie H.A. Frank A G Eurgeson H H Frank C French H H Foley J T Fitzgerald J m Fleimmers L Francis S Fowler M Fosling J P Fontaine m Foley J Flynn R Foley J T Farmer J E Flora G W Fossa**t** G Freedman S 2 Fleagler H 2 Fish F m Fleining & Co Fish F Frayenr A Griffiths D J Garrett N Gillick J Grant L Gallagher J P Gould J W Goodin J O Gorman J Gant T m Gates G W Galligan E Gustafson P A Huked Huebner J E 3 Hail C Hubbard E Herdman J Hubert J G Haisted S B Hutchinson Mr Harris H H latchett N B Hartupee A W Hamilton J H lerbert lenderson H W

Henekemp J Haylen J Hollis E Hayden G Johanson C Johnson W II Jusen N Jorgensen R Johnson G Isabel Co Jennings J C Kubbard W Kennedy H E Kleber L 2 Kinert F Kackmark J Kluz R F Kesler A T Kerr F Kane A J Kamfer m Kroff F Keenan H T Cahn S Cleffman F

Kellogg G m A G Lankford T Lantry T A Littell L Lucas H Lucas H Lawson T Lessely C H Lester J N Lindvall J Libly J B Morrison C Morse H G Manlan L Miller L S Monahon J Moore J H Munt J Murry J McGraw J McKee D M McKee D M McKenna W Maxwell J Morse W C Moretti S Munro A Mew F McVea D W Martin J Mitchell J S Morrison McCharron Mahaffy A Meader W Munro A Melioward W K McCoy A Mullemveg A Manley A McMalion P Moses A Maitland A D Maxwell W J Norlem J m

Newcomb F W Norichi J in Nisson B Nepodal W Nichols C L O'Boyle E O'Maliey M J Otis F H Oyier W Namming G Nelson II R Osborn F Pederson W Pase J Perrigney L Prince J Plantogenbaset W Planek D 2 Patterson J H O Printzland C Powell E C

Pinkerton & Hackett Pair S G Peterson E A Quinn J Ruff F
Road I
Ray F S
Ryan P
Ratton J W
Rogers E A
Reynolds C m
Ryling 1 RySka F Riegel R Boales J H Rogers S T Ryling J Roberts C L Robinson B K Rossenby Stores W B Stanford W Smith W Smith in W Smith E Swisher J Simmons m J Stein L Slator C Simpson K T Smith m

Schvack C Stanson C Steele R C Stratton A P Sieker R Stohbrank C J Smith T J Shiser m Smith H J Sectord R Sherman N B Sanders J Smith W Shane J L Sullivan J Stuart J Schultzely
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Wilson J
Wallace S
Wilkinson Paint Co Waidens B Werck G Woolford Weiss F Washington R H Woods W S Weronce L Webb E m West J Wilson H L

Wells J A Williams G Wiley A With E Vandeford J Woods J P Waterman E W Wilson H W Windle E Vandolab B P Ventch G Young W H

LADIES' LIST. Alber miss m Allen mrs Anderson miss E Anderson miss O Aner mrs W Brunnet mrs L Anderson mrs J Anderson mrs C Barter miss C Boaker mrs A Baskum L Baker mrs A Barton miss C Bunker J Barber A Bedell miss L Barnett mrs H W Beown mrs J Baswell miss L. A Bounell mrs m. Becroft miss E Bullock mrs m Bennett miss A Bear miss m Brown miss L Boyer miss L Black mrs D Billiter miss A Blood mrs A E 2 Canter miss H Collins m R Cline mrs J Campbell mrs J A Caller mrs C J Claybrook m.s.d. Cummings mrs T Combs mrs L Carison miss L Cook miss J Coiey mrs A Bonroy miss E olen mrs L. Jonnelly mrs aster miss N ampfield mrs D Dannure mrs m D Dixen mrs m ) yee m Davis miss O Panphenson mrs A Emery mrs W m Polsom mrs G Davies miss L Ellis mrs A France Fywer miss R coster miss m Groth miss E Griffin miss I Gregg miss L Golden miss C Graves mrs L Groe mrs L Gray miss G m Gallagher S Geer miss A Goodrich mrs.J E

Galive miss N Gear miss A Gallagher miss in Holmes mrs D L mrs C L Hogan mrs K Harding miss C Hathaway mrs C L Hinkelman m lines miss m Hurst mrs R Harison mrs F Hicks miss m Howard mrs D J Hay m Haley miss m Hamiltyn miss F L Houck F G

Harson miss T
Harson miss T
Ingrain F
Jipsen mrs m E
Jugerson mrs E
Kittell mrs m m
Kohlmler mrs T
Kight mrs G
Love mrs J Lugsch mrs A Lodkley mrs m J Love mrs J

McCall mrs J Morant mrs Mercer mrs L Mellenty mrs K Moore miss m Morrice mrs A Mary-2 Mellecker mrs A Micholls mrs N Maison mrs m Mantaw mrs A Marshall mrs L W-Miller mrs L Newson mrs E T Alller miss m Nelson A G ekcison mrs W J O'Hara mrs R W O'Brien miss N G O'Brien mrs B Olson I

O'Riley miss S Peterson C L Püeffer L Peter mrs Peterspn H Patterson miss m E Perrine miss F Peterson miss C-3 Pierce mrs P Ruhle mrs L Reilley mrs m Remeke E Reynalds miss H Rae mrs J Smith N E Sawver miss m

Stranahan miss 5 Sharp mrs J Shephard mrs Simpson mrs E Smith m A Shand miss J Sperry I St Claire miss J Smiley mrs G Stephens mrs A FOURTH-CLASS MATTER. C. K. COUTANT,

When Eaby was sick, we gave her Casteria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Some vandal has stolen the ivy planted by the Yale class of '86. It was the gift of Mrs. Cushing, who got it herself from Mt. Helicon, in Greece, from the face of a cliff where the marble was quarried for the buildings on the Aeropolis of ancient Athense

Just What You Want. When you have an attack of colic, cholera morbus or diarrhoea, you want the pain relieve at once, Chamberlain's era and gives immediate relief. It is safe and pleasant to take, only 25 cents a bottle.

Last year Holland sent 1,000 tons of eels to England; Germany sends 20,000 pounds a week; Ireland sends nearly 500 tons a year, and Scotland 50 tons. The annual consumption of eels in London and suburbs is 1,650 tons.

Halford Sauce makes your food more

A large cave has recently been discovered in the Orange range, torty miles north of El Paso, which in size, and in the beauty of its stalactites and stalagmites bids fair to rival the Mammoth

Why suffer the tortures of billiousness when Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you relief Sold by all druggists. 100 doses One Dollar.

Palmer Stevens of Canan, Conn., who died recently, aged ninety-three years, was one of a family of ten, of whom all but one lived to be seventy, and four were over ninety when they died.

To Ladies

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weak-nesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates (160 pages), suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dis-pensary Medical association, Buffalo, N. Y.

George Simmons, of Westfield, Ill., was awakening by some one walking in his room. Without investigating further, he seized his pistol, blazed away, and shot his aged grandmother.

Happiness is the absence of pain, but it can only be attained by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

There is a mother in Richmond, Mich. who has a regular orchard of olive branches, consisting of seventeen healthy children, the oldest being but nineteen years of age.

There is no morphia in Red Star Cough Cure. This recommends it to

It is estimated that the wine crop of California will reach 25,000,000 gallons, an increase of 10,000,000 over the crop of

Halford Sauce is invaluable for soups

There is a band of Free Methodist revivalists stirring up Pekin, Iii. One young convert gave up a good position to join the band, and most of the women converts are discarding jewelry, laces

PILES: PILES: PILES A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cared the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, aliays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in oed), acts as a pounitice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by

Dr. Frazier's Marie Ointment cures as by magic, Pimpiles, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch. Sait Rheum, Sore Nipples. Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Solvents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman

FARM BUILDINGS AS BANKS Dangers Involved in Keeping Money

and Other Valuables in Country Houses. Chicago Times: The murder last week of a farmer and his wife near Janesville, Wis., for the purpose of obtaining the money hoarded in their house is only one of several hundred similar crimes that

have been committed in this country during the past few years. A month rarely passes that an account of the robbery of some farm house or the murder of some of its inmates is not published in this paper. A prosperous or wealthy farmer who makes a practice of keeping large sums of money or other valuables in his house generally tets the fact be known to the public. He is fond of stating that he has no considence in banks, depositories, or other institutions designed for the safe keeping of money. He advertises to the world that he is custodian of his own valuables, and that his house, ordinarily his bed-chamber, is the place where he keeps them. By so doing he invites robbers and burglars, who rarely hesitate to take life if it becomes necessary to do so in order to secure booty or to prevent being captured. A house-breaker ordinarily carries a set of burglar's tools in one hand and a revolver in the other. He has no more hesitancy about using the latter than the former By the common law the house of every

man in city or country is declared to be his "castle." As a rule, it does not resemble a castle in the matter of means of defense. It has no massive walls of stone, no ponderous gates of iron, no deep moat filfed with water, no bridge that can be drawn at night. that can be drawn at night or in times of danger, no protected place in which of danger, no protected place in which armed sentine can stand, no alarm-bell for calling assistance. A farm-house generally stands at quite a distance from other dwellings. It is not constructed with a view of affording security to life and property against robbers or assassins. It is ordinarily built of wood, and has numerous doors and windows that are easily opened from the outside. It rarely ever contains a fire and burglar proof vault or safe. It is not provided with means for summoning assistance. No person is employed to watch it while the members of the family are asleep. A dog may be kept for the pur-pose of giving an alarm in case strangers approach in the night, but the chances are that the creature barks so often and on such slight provocation that the in-mates of the house, if they are sound sleepers, are not aroused by its barking

in times of danger.

Such a building is not a fit depository for valuables of any kind. It is liable to be burned down, and can be easily entered by any one who has the courage and disposition to do so. As a rule, it is senseless to offer resistance. Supposing that there are firearms in the house, the chances are that they cannot be effectually used. Persons who are aroused from deep sleep by burglars are not in a condition to the rifles and revolvers. They will be dazed, while their unwelcome visitors will be active and on the lookout. A motion or a noise on the part of the sleepers will be almost sure to bring the burglars to their sides, when the pistol, dirk, or gag will be used. The cases of torturing persons in farm houses with a view of making them disclose where money and other valuables are secreted, are numerous. In repeated cases robbers, after plundering a house and tying its inmates, have set it on fire with the intention of destroying all evidence of their crimes. The instances where the inmates of a farm house have been able to defend themselves against determined burglars, to shoot them, or to frighten hem away, are exceedingly rare.

Every year when the time arrives for starting lires in stoves outside the kitchen we hear of large quantities of bank bills deposited in stove-pipes a ovens, being destroyed. They we blaced in these receptacles for safe kee, ang by some member of the family, who neglected to inform the others, or who at the fire of lighting, the fire forget hout. he time of lighting the fire forgot about The grain-bin and corn-crib are sometimes used as depositories of the money saved by tarmers. They often serve a useful purpose, but occasionally the money is devoured by farm animals or the money is devoured by farm animals of vermin, or is hauled off to market with the grain. The practice of burying money in the cellar or garden or of secreting it in some crevice between the walls and plastering of the house is far more common. In some cases the money is secreted so well that it is never found by the person who hid it, or by his relatives for whom it was saved. Sudden death, mental derangement, or loss of memory may prevent the treasure from being found. In many old country towns there are legends about money that was lost in this way. In case a fire occurs in a dwelling, the money secreted

in it is generally consumed.

That a farm-house is a very unsuitable place for keeping money, and that its presence there serves to invite burglars, must be admitted. It is by no means strange that farmers have become suspic-ious of cross-roads banks, that have little or no capital, whose directors are irresponsible, and whose officials are of questionable integrity. But there is scarcely a county in the country that does not contain at least one reliable bank. There is no considerable city in which there is not a bank that enjoys the confidence of the business men of the community. It is not convenient for a man living in the country to make deposits in this bank personally, it costs but a trifle to send money to it by express. press company is responsible, and banks will forward receipts for money received by the express agents. Besides the banks there are now safe depositories in nearly all large cities, where patrons can place money, papers and other valuables in private boxes of which they hold the keys. If they do not afford absolute security, they furnish the nearest ap-proach to it that human wisdom, skill, and ingenuity can suggest.

Shall the Church Meddle with the Public Schools? From Editor's Table, in Popular Sci-

ence Monthly for August: Now the in-struct of the American people has hitherto been that theology and religion do better without the patronage of the state than with it, and that it is not safe to intrust the civil power, whether federal or local, with the making of any law looking with the making of any law looking either to the establishment of a church or to the encouragement of any special form oi religious belief. We choose our own rulers and we set them over us, not in spiritual matters, but in temporal only and, if we are wise, we shall restrict their action even in the temporal sphero as much as possible. This, by the way, What is perfectly clear is, that our people do want to receive direction in theological questions at the hands of the state, and therefore are not prepared to have theology—even its most widely accepted propositions—introduced into cepted propositions—introduced into public school teaching. It is felt that the state has no business to make opinion in these matters, which it undoubtedly would do if it were allowed to impart any theological instruc-tion whatever. Let, for example, the propositions above mentioned become a part of public-school teaching through-out the length and breadth of the land, and the modification of opinion to which this would lead would tend to prepare this would lead would tend to prepare the way for the introduction of more specific theological teaching, and, little by little, we should have, by the help of the state, a kind of official theology formed, the influence of which on the development of thought, and perhaps also of morals, would be far from favorable. No better way of stereotyping a civilization could be devised than for a government, through the public schools. government, through the public schools