SURE CURE BUSY NEW YORK EDITORS. OR NO PAY.

Our Magic Remedy WILL POSITIVELY CURE

All syphilitic Diseases, of recent or long standing in from ten to fitteen days. We will give written guarantees to cure any case or refund your money. And we would say to those who have employed the most pkilled Physicians, used every known remedy and have not been cured, that you are the subjects we are coking for. You that have been to the celebrated. Hot Springs of Arkanssa, and have lost all hope of recovery, we

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T make no charge. Our remedy is unknown to any in the world outside of our Company, and it is only remedy in the world that will cure you. We will cure the most obstinate case in less than one month. Seven days in record cases does the work. It is the old, chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who had been abandoned by Physicians and pronounced incurable, and

We Challenge the World

Our Magic Remedy

was discovered, and we are justified in saying it is the only remedy in the world that will positively cure, because the latest medical works, published by the best known authorities, asy there was never a true specific before. Our Remedy is the only medicine in the world that will cure when everything else has falled. It has been so conceded by a large number of Celebrated Physicians. It has never yet a remedicine in the world that will cure when everything else has falled. It has been so conceded by a large number of Celebrated Physicians. It has never yet a reliable to the patent medicines that never had virtue, or doctor with physicians that cannot cure you. You that have bried everything else should come to us now and get parmanent relief; you never can get it elsewhere. Mark what we say: in the end you must take our Remedy or Neven recover. And you that have been afflicted but a short time should by all means come to as now. Many get help and think theys re free from the disease, but in one, two or three years after, it appears again in a more horrible form.

Investigate our financial standing through the mersantile agencies and note that we are fully responsible and our written guarantees are good. We have a REMEDY prepared on purely Scientific Principles and we wish to repeat that it NEVER MAILS TO CURE. All letters sacredly confidential. THE COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Neb.

The Only Remedy

Contagious Blood Poison.

Mr. D. B. Adams, Union, South Carolina, writes: "I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. I was treated by the best physicians, and used various kinds of remedies, but received no substantial relief. I finally tried the Swift Specific, and about four bottles cured ine sound and well."

Col. B. H. Kieser, editor and proprietor of the Opelika, Ala., Times, under date of August 3, 1887, writes: "When I was a young man, through indiscretion, I contracted a disease which has stuck to me for years. Some five or six years since I was troubled with pains, so as to make it difficult for me to walk. Having, advertised the S. S. in my paper for several years, I concluded I would try it to see if there was any efficacy in the medicine. I committeed using it according to directions and used half dozen bottles. I was once at a way station and, getting left, I waked the good effects I must say I am satisfied with the result. I am sixty-eight years of age and I feel now like a young man and can go to the case when necessary and set up from six to eight thousand ems without any inconvenience. I send you this without solicitation.

Mr. F. Woehl, 211 North Avenue, Chicago,

wenience, I send you this without solicitation.

Mr. F. Woehl, 211 North Avenue, Chicago,
under date of June 12, 1887, writes: "I deem
it my duty to thank you for the cure I received from your excellent medicine. I contracted a very severe case of blood polsoning about two years ago. Hearing of your
medicine, I went to a drug store, the proprietor of which persuaded me to buy a
preparation of his own, which he said was
a sure cure. I used six bottles of his stuff
and grew worse all the time. At last I got
disgusted and despaired of a cure. I met a
friend who told me that your medicine had
cured him. I went to the same druggist
again and demanded your medicine. He reluctantly sold me twelve bottles, and I am
now perfectly cured. I write this for the
benefit of sufferers, to prevent their being
deceived by false representations. I thank
you again for the benefit derived from your
medicine."

Dr. J. N. Cheney, a prominent physician,

you again for the ceneral derived from your medicine."

Dr. J. N. Chenev, a prominent physician, residing in Eliaville, Schiey County, Georgia, in a letter recounting the infallible success he has in curing contagious blood poison cases in his extensive practice, writes in Those who know the almost inevitable, permanently dangerous effects of mercury will welcome your discovery of S. S. as a boon to humanity. The medical profession, always wary of proprietary medicines, is coming slowly, and in some cases secretly, to the use of S. S. air cases of blood discover. Of course a medicine that cures poisoning in its worst form must purify the blood of every disorder.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed ree. The Swift Spacific Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga.

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mail, scaled. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the Na-1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKEIL grad uate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office No. 4 Pulfinehat



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TO WEAK MEN focis of youthful en-PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. PEERLESS DYES ATS the BEST.

How the Great Journalists of the Metropolis Do Their Work.

THE "SUN" REPORTORIAL STYLE.

Odd System of the "Herald"-How the "Times" Is Managed-Daily Work of Colonel John A. Cockerill.

Benjamin Northrop in St. Louis Republican: Between 4:30 and 5 o'clock every week day afternoon a broadshouldered, squarely-built man stands on the steps of the Sun office and glances up and down the great tide of humanity which pours through Park row. He generally has a copy of the Evening Sun in his hands. After a moment's pause he joins the stream and is borne on its current past the rapids at Frankfort street. Deftly he steers his way through the whirlpool at the bridge entrance and is safely landed at last on the steps of the city hall elevated road station. In spite of his three score and odd years, his strength and activity are marked. He stands as erect as Roscoe Conklin, and his gait is as steady and graceful as Rowell's. Many a younger man might well envy his splendid manhood.

He is Charles A. Dana, the editor of

the Sun. Mr. Dana is the most pictur-

sque figure in metropolitan newspaperdom. He is the sole survivor of the half-dozen intellectual giants who made the last quarter of a century the golden age of New York journalism. The changes of the last two decades have not altered his position. He was in the front rank of thinkers at the close of the war. So he is to-day. He has kept abreast with the times. One reason of this is Mr. Dana's methodical life and his indomitable industry. One of his favorite maxims is: "No one was ever killed by hard work," and he is a living illustration of its truth. On every day but Sunday he may be found in his plainly furnished room, and without wasting a moment he begins his work. He has read the morning papers at his country house, and his mind is clearly made up regarding the course his paper will pursue upon any new questions which have arisen since he last visited his office. There is no indecision in his mental methods. He takes his stand clearly and is ready to express himself fearlessly and in unmistakable terms. He does not trim and has never been known to beat around the bush. After hearing the suggestions of his staff of editorial writers, and adding to them a few pertinent ones of his own, the work of writing is begun. Mr. Dana writes readily and makes few erasures. By 4 o'clock he has read in proof the editorials submitted by his assistants and marked those which must go in the next morning's edition. Nothing goes in that has not met with his approval. The editorial page of the Sun is just what Mr. Dana desires it to be. represents his own ideas and no one else's, and when he leaves the office

THE PAGE IS CLOSED. Within four or five hours he has done a day's work. His system is so perfect that no time is wasted-not a minute. One of Mr. Dana's chief aids is his son Paul, upon whom the editorial control of the Sun devolves when he is out of town. He resembles his father in his methods of thought and work. news columns of the Sun rank with its editorial page in interest. They are nder the exclusive charge of Chester S. Lord, the managing editor, and John Bogart, the city editor. The feature of the Sun is its terse form of expression. It publishes all the news in the smallest possible space. Oftentimes a single line. headline, takes the place of a half column of description and leaves nothing

more to be desired. Another characteristic of the Sun is its similarity of style throughout. The news pages might have been written by one man. This has been the work of years, and is owing to the employment of the best writers of the local staff in the revision of copy. The telegraph and assistant city editors have all won fame as brilliant reporters. They have been schooled in the peculiarly snappy Sun style. Instead of utilizing them as newsgatherers, they are kept in the office on general occa-sions, and all the matter published passes through their hands. They alter awkward sentences, cut down prosy descriptions and give the stories a pol ish which the skill of the writers lacked. Congressman Amos J. Cummings was the head of the news depart ment of the Sun, and in that place he inaugurated the Sun style. This style is now maintained, and if the Sun were to change its entire staff of reporters to-morrow the reader would notice no difference in his favorite paper. In no other office in New York could this be done, and in no other office has it ever been attempted.

THE HERALD'S ODD SYSTEM. The Herald is conducted on a very different plan. At least one and some times two oceans separate James Gordon Bennett from his paper. Yet he is in absolute charge of its columns. editorial page never expresses an opin-ion upon any question of moment without his sanction. He is in constant communication with his editors, is probably better informed of the details f the office work than any one man in his service. The head of every department of the Herald owes his place entirely to Mr. Bennett. The managing editor cannot discharge the city editor nor the city editor the sporting editor. The editor-in-chief cannot interfere with the news columns, nor can the tele-graph editor meddle with the editorial omments. Every forenoon the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, who is the chief editor, calls his assistants together for a conference. Every topic which is to be treated upon comes up for discussion and is regularly voted upon. Dr. Hepworth has the veto power, but this may be overridden by

application to Mr. Bennett. DWilliam Meigham, the city editor, has complete control of the city department and is responsible for everything which appears in his columns. Julius Chambers, the managing editor directs the general news policy of the paper. He orders special articles, passes upon suggestions submitted and assigns the space which certain feature articles are to occupy. Sporting Editor Stemmeyer has control of the sporting news. He directs the work, edits the copy and is olely responsible to Mr. Bennett for what appears. The same is true of the editors of the obituary department. They do nothing but compare mortuary notices. They have the lives of 20,000 prominent persons ready for publication at a moment's notice. Any omission on

their part would be visited the PERSONAL WRATH OF MR. BENNETT. This apparently cumbersome machin-ery is the feature of the Herald office. Each day by cable he issues his direcions to the heads of his departments. Each week they report to him by letter. These weekly reports are unique. The editors are obliged to criticise the actions of their co-workers. The managing editor may write that the tele-

graphic reports from the west are not omplete enough, or the sporting editor may comment upon the lack of religious intelligence in the column of church notices. This system of espoinage is entirely friendly. It is prescribed by Mr. Bennett's orders, and with Mr. Bennett's employes his orders are law.

This stimulates the workers to a certain extent, however sure they may be of kindly criticism, and in the end is probably productive of some good. In order to still further stimulate them, Mr. Bennett has established a system of prize giving. The man who writes the best headlines each day is rewarded by the addition of a sum of money to his weekly salary. The reporter who hands in the best story is similarly favored. Each day a copy of the Herald is mailed to Mr. Bennett. The name of every contributor is marked upon his contribution. Thus the proprietor is thoroughly informed regarding the individual work of his staff. If an article happens to particularly please his fancy, he cables the editor to add, say \$60, or even \$100 to the writer's pay. If, on the other hand, an article offends the long-distance owner, he promptly notifies the editor in charge that the unfortunate author must be dismissed.

Still another system is in vogue in the Times office. George Jones, the owner of fifty-one of the 100 chares of stock, is seldom long absent from his office. Mr. Jones' official title is that of a publisher, and his salary is \$10,000 a year. His son, Gilbert, occupies the place of business manager and superinendent of the press room with a salary of \$10.000 more. As publisher of the Times, Mr. Jones is not often seen in the editorial rooms of that paper. He is, nevertheless, in charge of that department. His chief editor is Charles Miller, and he daily consults with him regarding anything of importance While he never interferes with the conduct of the paper, as Mr. Bennett loes with the work in the Herald office. he knows just what views he wants expressed, and he makes it his business to see that his wishes are observed. A situation on the Times is as

NEARLY A PERMANENCY as a newspaper situation can be. The editorial writers and heads of departments seldom change. This stability is reflected in a measure in the columns of the paper, which is the most conservative morning journal in the city.

Mr. Jones reaches his office every morning about 10 o'clock, and remains at his desk until late in the afternoon. There is no man in his employ who works harder or accomplishes He is a safe business man, who would have made equally as great a success as a banker or manufacturer as in his present business. He is slow to make up his mind, and even slower to alter his decision when it has once been formed. The growth of the Times, there-

fore, has been a by of development. Step by species it has advanced in prosperity and inch by inch it has widened its field. Its special features have been added gradually. Years ago Mr. Jones, through John G. Reid, his managing editor, began increasing the correspondence of the Times. This has been added to each year until now it has the most complete special telegraphic service of any paper in the city. The bills from the telegraph companies alone often reach \$1,000 a week and seldom fall below \$800. It is the only New York paper which has a special man from its home office at Chicago, and it differs from most of its contemporaries in the fact that its staff correspondents are usually graduates of its local depart-ment, and, therefore, thoroughly conversant with the style and the requirements of the paper.

THE TIMES' LATEST PROJECT. In certain directions Mr. Jones shows more enterprise than most of his rivals uld care about giving him credit for Those directions, though, are usually of a strictly commercial relation. In the way of presses he has adopted several new and valuable inprovements and has spared no money or efforts to bring this department of his paper to the highest degree of proficiency. But his latest plan will require much more money than any he has hitherto projected. By the 1st of May he will begin the erection of a new building on the site of the present Times office. It will stand as nigh as the Tribune building. This new structure is expected to be one of the most unique the country. buildings will be particularly designed for newspaper offices. One of the branches of the electric subway will make a direct connection with it. There will be three elevators which will run-night and day to the very top of its thirteen stories. and it is expected that under its roof will be sheltered the majority of the correspondents for the leading out-oftown papers, who will be offered special facilities for the handling of local news. One paper in each city will have a special telegraphic wire, and the correspondents will have the privilege of using all the Times' proofs. It is a big scheme, and the chances

are that few rooms will go a-begging. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, does not devote the same amount of time to the management of the details of his office that he did during the few years following Horace Greelev's death. The system of the office is so well arranged that this is not necessary. He keeps close supervision, however, upon the editorial page, and whether he is in town or not, he is in close communication at all times with his writers. Managing Editor Nicholson is his first lieutenant, and in Mr. Reid's absence his word is supreme. In pleasant weather Mr. Reid usually walks down Broadway to his office from his handsome mansion on Madison avenue, arriving there be-tween 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He is a rapid walker, and has the gift of executive ability developed to a high degree. He condenses his labors into smallest space of time.

JOSEPH PULITZER. the owner of the World, would probably be at his desk to-day, had he followed Mr. Reid's methods, instead of being an almost hopeless invalid in a California health resort. He has broken himself down by overwork. From the time of his purchase of the World in 1883 until a few months ago, he devoted every day and nearly every night to the building up of his project. How well he succeeded is a matter of history, but at what a frightful cost it was done! In his absence the entire management of the paper rests with Colonel John A.

Cockerill, the managing editor. Colonel Cockerill is not as old as he ocks. Hard work, and a great deal of it, has furrowed his forehead with telltale lines and streaked his dark hair with gray. He may not be the busiest editor in New York, but it is not possible for anyone to excel him in that re-spect. He arrives at his office at noon and hurries direct to his little room in the overcrowded, ill-arranged editorial floor of the World building. There he finds his mail. The work of reading the hundred or more letters and dictating his replies consumes two hours of time with not a minute to spare. After this he visits each department of the paper and confers with the editor in charge. The editorials of the next day's paper are suggested and plans for any special news feature are approved. He then devotes himself to the preparation of such editorial matter as he personally contributes, for the colonel is not only an executive officer, but one of the most

brilliant editorial paragraphers in the country. Such work occupies the time until 6 o'clock, when he leaves his office for dinner. He returns somewhere be-tween 8 and 12 o'clock and re-mains on duty until the paper goes to press. He reads the proof of every article before it is printed and directs the general "make-up" of the forms. When it is remembered that the World publishes Brooklyn and New Jersey editions in addition to the regular one designed for this city, some idea may be had of the magnitude of his This is the day work of the five men who control the great morning dailies, which print on an average 500,000 copies, reaching 2,000,000 readers and paying an annual profit of \$2,000,000 on

market valuation of \$20,000,000. Everything which belongs to pure, healthy blood is imparted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A trial will convince you

of its merits.

Electric Jewlery in Favor Again. Paris letter in Jewellers' Review: Some of your readers will doubtless smile at the mention of electric jewelry. Solomon has said, "There is nothing new under the sun." The past, however, is constantly ransacked to furnish inspirations to designers and manufacturers of jewelry. The appearance of electric jewelry in 1883 caused a certain sensation, and this jewelry was for a time quite fashionable, especially as it owed its introduction to a high and noble lady, Queen Victoria, of Italy, who in opening the exposition at Turin, in 1885, wore an electric daisy in her corsage. The doors of the salons of Paris opened to admit this noveity. when it was approved by such as the Vicomtesse Greffulhe and the Duchesse de Belbeuf, two wealthy and charming leaders of fashion. The ballet corps of the opera next wore electric stars, which novelty was quickly imitated at the other theatres. But what has become of this style of jewelry, before which it was fondly anticipated, the lustre of diamonds would pale? Nothing, or almost nothing; it simply

caused numerous lawsuits. M. Trouve, who received the first patent in France for this style of jewelry, not understanding how to develope his scientific inventions commercially simply desired to reap the honor, and prevented his fellow scientists from using it as a branch of industry, precisely as other scientific inventors do to-day, when they enjoin manufactur-ers of articles de Paris from making

use of their inventions. After M. Trouve, M. Aboillard made certain improvements in the original invention, and was sued for infringement by M. Trouve, who also fulminated his anger in the same manner at several other manufacturers. This is the state of things to-day. M. Trouve, neither being able or desiring to finish his invention, it has, so to say, remained un-used, and has at length become a mere plaything to amuse the fancy of the amateur electrician.

The firm of Radiguet, of Paris, who make the manufacture of scientific obects for the instruction of children a specialty, has gotten up a line of electrical jewelry, specially designed for children, by medifying both the shape and system of the original patent, and adapting it to the wants of the present In this manner are mounted all kinds of flowers in little lanterns of all shapes, symbolical subjects, crosses, suns, etc., manufactured principally of

The pocket accumulators for this purpose have been considerably diminished in size, and at present do not exceed the size of a cigarette case; the old style of accumulators was quite objectionable on account of their unwieldy proportions. It is the fashion, in fact, the mania in soirces, at present, to dabble with scientific things, and the invention o electrical jewelry, the snapes and forms of which have remained the same for the past five years, is a favorite pastime. It is interesting also to closely follow its development in the latest

products of Parisian jewelry. The annual ball given by the Chambre Syndicale of jewelry and gold-smithing, for the benefit of its school of design, was given last Saturday. midnight the committee had sold 1.120 tickets at the price of 20 francs each; from which it can easily be seen that the final result will be quite a plum for the school. Little can be said of the ewelry worn by the gentleman, and there was very little new and original. It is true all wore shirt studs of gold. pearls and diamonds, and the majority if not all, were the orthodox watch chain, many among them the American doable chain, noticeable among whom were the prefect of the and many invited official and ministerial delegates. It was quite the reverse with the ladies, all of whom wore rich and brilliant toilets, as becomes wives and daughters of dealers in diamonds and precious metals, but, strange to say, little jewelry—in place of it artificial flowers. This conspicuous absence of jewelry has been commented on, and it is but fair to assume that more than one wife got a severe scolding when she returned home.

Among accepted novelties at dinner parties in Paris must be mentioned the now general fashion of having silver bric-a-brae upon the tables. guest a tiny silver salt-cellar of a different shape to each cover. This is the shape of a marmite, this of a saucepan, that of a shell. Also at small familiar dinners, to each guest a little butter-dish, also of silver, in a fanciful shape, and a tiny knife thereto---an excellent addition to the table when ovs ters are served, and pretty withal, also appetizing with the ice-spangled pat of yellow butter in the silver shell. In front of the host the mustard pot, the pepper mill; yonder a silver pickle jar; Lilliputian trifles everywhere. Can-dles are much used, with tinted shades, in silver candlesticks.

The Patent Office at Washington.

From "'Ham' Estabrook's Canopener" by George P. Whittlesey, in St. Nicholas for April: "A legal appli-cation for a patent is made up of five partsr the petition, which is the technical term for the application proper; the specification, or description; the oath the drawing and the fee. They used to require a model, also, but now that is dispensed with, unless specially called for by the examiner." "Who is the 'examiner'?" asked

"The examiner is the officer who examines your invention, to see whether it is novel and useful, which it must be to entitle you to a patent."

"The patent office," continued the lawyer; "is in charge of the commis-sioner of patents. To help him he has an assistant commissioner and a lawyer. Matters of ordinary routine are in charge of a chief clerk. The examination of applications is intrusted to twenty-fixe principal examiners, of whom has a first, a second and a third assistant. Another grade-that fourth assistant-was established in 1882 and there are now twenty-nine examining divisions. There is also a board of appeals, composed of three examiners in chief; an examiner of interferences and several chiefs of divisions, who superintend the copying, assignment and issuing of patents, the publication of the Official Faxette, the making and photo-lithographing of drawings,

receipt of fees and other moneys, and so forth. The whole office contains some five or six hundred clerks. The examiners are the representatives of the commissioner, to whom he delegates the work of determining the merits of the various applications for patents. The law requires the commissioner to a patent for every invention which shall be found to be 'new and useful.' Of course, the commissioner cannot per sonally inspect and decide upon the 25,000 applications for patents which are made every year. This is the work of the examiners, each of whom has charge of all inventions of a certain kind. Inventions are classified into about one hundred and sixty-seven classes. Each examiner has assigned to him six or eight classef, which he subdivides to his own convenience. All applications are distributed among the examiners according to the nature of the inventions. The examiner sees to it that each application is properly examined in its turn, and finally, when satisfied that a case covers nothing that is not patentable, he sends it to the issue division, where a patent is drawn up and duly issued.'

A GLIMPSE OF ED STOKES The Man Who Killed Jim Fisk Piling

Up a Great Fortune. New York Correspondence Globe Democrat: A medium-sized man, with a bullet head covered by thick white hair, dancing black eyes, coal-black mustache and a nervous air is seen a hundred times a day and night in the Hoffman house corridor or cafe. Edward Stokes, the man who killed Jim Fisk. He is making a fortune every year out of his hotel, besides raking in big piles from Wall street. All the men about town, the actors and brokers make his house their headquarters, and within a few years it has become the favorite resort for politicians. A good many persons believe that Stokes only the manager of the property. It has been said, over and over again, the bonanza king, Mackay, is the actual owner. This is not true. Stokes is the sole proprietor, and from the kitchen to the servants' room he is the absolute boss. After he served his term of imprisonment for the murder of Fisk he found the mining property that he had invested in before the tragedy had become valuable—in fact, had made him wealthy. Not many persons believed in him. Few of his old friends even had a kind word to say of him, but he rolled his sleeves, went to work, and by his at tention to his business acquired wealth and respect. Business men with whom he came in contact found him a mild mannered, quiet, unassuming fellow, who asked no odds and paid cash for what he got. In five years he made hosts of friends, and it is safe to say now that he knows more men worth knowing than any other man in New York. Keeping a hotel has brought him into contact with thousands of men of wealth and influence. Such men Larry Jerome, Roscoe Conkling Bonanza King Mackay and Bob Inger soll are his warm friends and admirers In addition to knowing how to keep a hotel, he has taken an active hand in Wall street speculation. He has invested a good deal of money in the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph company, and he expects to get it back ten-fold. He speculates in a daring style, and has been uniformly successful He is one of the best posted men in town on railroad securities, and he has safe full of valuable bonds and stocks His hotel has become the resort in the evening of young brokers, who often seek his advise before investing Stokes is of a very retiring disposition. He is pointed out a score of times a day as the man who killed Fisk. Strangers never fail to inquire for him, and it is

dered drinks and then turned to the bartender. "I suppose lots 'o people inquire for Stokes!" said one of them. 'Those who have business with him was the sententious reply.

often very embarassing. One night

two young fellows from the west stepped

up to the bar in the cafe. They

"He killed Jim Fisk, didn't he?" No reply. "Must ha' been handy with his pop?"

No reply. "Say! does he ever come around?" Just then Stokes, who had been standng at a corner of the bar, where he heard the entire conversation, looked up nervously and said: "I'm Ed. Stokes. Do you want to see me?'.

The young fellow dropped his glass. His eyes dialated. He was too startled to speak. He shook his head nervously. and Stokes turned on his heel and walked off as the young man gasped: "Well, Ill be blamed! So that is Stokes! Come on Billy," to his com panion, "let's go; I don't want know any more.

Stokes never refers to the murder nor does now of his friends mention it But his actions plainly shows that he never forgets it. He moves about in a nervous way. At every few steps he turns around and looks behind him. When he talks he always manages to get his back to a wall, so that he can see everybody and everything around him. In his habits he is very abstem-He seldom drinks and smokes only occasionally.

And the woman for whom Fisk was

killed? Josephine Mansfield has time and again been reported dead. But I am told she is still alive, fat and prosperous She remains most of the time abrord. She created a sensation at Monte Carlo one night by winning a large sum of noney. She is seldom seen in Nev York, and since the day of the famous tragedy Stokes has never laid eyes on her. He is devoting all his time to making money, and if his success con-tinues, he will be one of the rich men, even as rich men are counted in this

Proposals for 7 Per Cent. Sewer Bonds.

BIDS will be received by the city clerk up to 7 p. m., April 25, 1888, for \$40,000 sewer bonds of the city of Laramie, Wyoming, said bonds to run thirty years, with interest payable semiity of Larame, with interest payare, irty years, with interest payare, ily in New York, if desired), alar of information will be mailed on apion to Lenoy Grast, Mayor, or C. F. Shelton, Clerk, Laramie, Wyo, apid10tme

PALMER, N.P. BICHMAN, J. B. BLANCHARD PALMER, RICHMAN & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Office - Room 24, Opposite Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, South Omahn, Neb.

McCOY BROS. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Market furnished free on application. Stockers and feeders turnished on good terms. References: Oma-ia National Bank and South Omaha National, Union Stock Y.rds, South Omaha.

LORIMER, WESTERFIELD & MALEY Live Stock Commission. Room 15, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nob.

ALEXANDER & FITCH, Commision Dealers in Live Sock. Room 25, Opposite Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb. UNION STOCK YARDS CO., Of Omaha, Limited.

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